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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR

THE YEAR 1883.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, October 10, 1883.

SIR: In the performance of a duty imposed on me by law, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the year 1883.

In reviewing the operations of the last year it is gratifying to find that not only has no backward step been taken in the march of improvement among the Indian tribes, but some decided advance has been made. Particularly is this true in the matter of industrial school education. Some tribes have been persuaded to send their children to industrial schools that have heretofore successfully resisted all efforts to induce them to do so. Whatever of success has been attained in this matter is attributable largely to the increased appropriations which the last Congress wisely made for this purpose. Whatever differences of opinion may exist in reference to many questions of policy as applied to the Indian tribes, one question may now be considered as settled beyond controversy, and that is that the Indian must be taught to work for his own support, and to speak the English language, or he must give place to people who do. It is a grave mistake to suppose that in matters of detail and of minor importance the same rule will apply to all Indians, because some are as different from others as the people of different nationalities; but on the subject of labor and language, the rule is and must be uniform and universal; and it is encouraging to know that the Indians of 1883 are in advance of the Indians of 1882 in this respect. This subject is discussed more fully on page xxx.

In my report of one year ago I called attention to many of the difficulties with which this office has to contend in administering its affairs, and which it was hoped would be cured by legislation, some changes in law and practice being absolutely necessary if efficiency and economy were to be attained. But owing, I presume, to the press of business and the shortness of the session, the needed relief was not obtained; so that we are now dragging along in many of the old ruts of the past, some of which have become dangerously deep. But inasmuch as my duty is performed when I call attention to needed legislation and state

the facts, and not until then, I must of necessity repeat in substance part at least of what was contained in my last report.

Among the things needed to secure success and efficiency in solving what is called the Indian problem are:

First. *An appropriation to survey the out-boundaries of Indian reservations*, so that both Indians and white men may know where they have rights and where they have none. This will save not only much trouble and expense, but also many lives of both white men and Indians. This subject is also treated more at length on page XVII of this report.

Second. *A law for the punishment of persons who furnish arms or ammunition to Indians.* No such law now exists.

Third. *More liberal appropriations for Indian police.* I have urged this before, and repeat it now, for a very little reflection will satisfy any one that the present pay is no just compensation for the services of a man and horse. Our Indian police are an absolute necessity, and have in almost every instance rendered very valuable service, and ought to have more encouragement and support. The pay of these police as now fixed by law is $5 per month for privates and $8 per month for officers, a compensation entirely inadequate to their proper support, especially as many of them have families, which at non-ration agencies are not entitled to rations. As it is the duty of an agent to be careful in making his selections for the force, good men are secured only with the greatest difficulty. One agent, on this particular point, very appropriately remarks: "Should the pay be increased, the best men in the tribe could easily be enlisted as a road to distinction that formerly was the reward of prowess in battle or skill in hunting." I must, therefore, take this opportunity of repeating the recommendation made in my last annual report, "that commissioned officers be paid $15 per month, sergeants, $10 per month, and privates $8 per month." I am still, however, of the opinion given in that report, that "a much more satisfactory arrangement would be to invest the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with discretionary power as to pay of Indian police, the service at some agencies being of vastly more importance than at others." It is hoped that a liberal spirit of legislation will be manifested toward this very important matter in the next Congress.

Fourth. *An appropriation of money sufficient to defray the expense of detecting and prosecuting persons who furnish intoxicating liquor to Indians.* The reports of my predecessors for the last 30 years agree with singular unanimity in reference to the trouble among Indians growing out of the use of intoxicating liquors, and the fact has been established beyond controversy, that it has been productive of more disease, crime, and loss of life, than all other causes combined. The laws now in force on this subject are found in Sections 2087, 2139, 2140, and 2141, Revised Statutes, but experience has proven these laws to be insufficient to stop the traffic complained of. The public holds this office accountable for the maintenance of good order on Indian Reservations, and when laws

are violated and life and property destroyed, the blame is unreasonably charged to a failure of the Bureau to enforce existing laws. From the best information I have been able to obtain, it seems that our neighbors in Canada manage this liquor question amongst their Indians better than we do.

The minister of the interior in one of his reports some time since uses this language:

> Two acts passed during the recent session of Parliament claim special notice in connection with Indian affairs, one of which "prohibits" the importation into or manufacture in the northwest territories of all intoxicating liquors, and enforces such prohibition by the most stringent provisions. The other authorizes the establishment of a mounted police with ample powers to carry out the provisions of the liquor law.

After making this statement, he proceeds to say:

> The united operation of these two acts has already done much towards the suppression of the liquor traffic. The liquor law and the mounted police have together succeeded in stamping out almost entirely the vice of drunkenness.

If this can be done in Canada it can be done here, but it cannot be done unless money is appropriated to pay the expense of enforcing the laws already on our statute books. I have repeatedly asked for this, and now ask again. An Indian, in speaking on this subject, said:

> We don't make whisky ourselves, and we tell our young men not to drink it, but we can't help it so long as white men sell it to them. We don't know how to make the white men take the whisky away, but the great men at Washington do. We hope they will help us.

And I now add my voice to that of the Indian and urge upon the "great men at Washington" to make it possible for this Bureau to detect and prosecute the wretches who violate law, and transform otherwise peaceable Indians into intensified savages by introducing fire-water among them.

Another aspect of the subject also demands attention. Most Indians will drink intoxicating liquor whenever and wherever they can get it. It will therefore be impossible to eradicate this evil so long as the law authorizes any Department of the Government, or any agent thereof, to introduce liquor on an Indian reservation on any pretense whatever. Section 2139, Revised Statutes, makes it a—

> Sufficient defense to any charge of introducing or attempting to introduce liquor into the Indian country, that the acts charged were done by order of or under authority from the War Department, or any officer duly authorized thereunto by the War Department.

And section 2140 provides that—

> It shall moreover be the duty of any person in the service of the United States, or of any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country *except such as may be introduced there by the War Department.*

No one claims that liquors thus "introduced" are less pernicious in their effects than those obtained from any other source. These laws were passed when the Indians were under the control of the War Department, and there is certainly no reason why this extraordinary privi-

lege should longer be retained. In my opinion no ardent spirits should be introduced into the Indian country under any pretense whatever, nor their sale permitted within twenty miles of an Indian reservation; but under existing laws on the subject, it is a notorious fact that ale, beer, and preparations of alcoholic stimulants, disguised as medicines, are sold at military posts to soldiers and civilians; and although the post traders are not permitted to sell it directly to the Indians, yet it is an easy matter for the Indians to obtain it from the soldiers and civilians to whom it is furnished.

By General Order No. 24, dated February 22, 1881; issued from the Headquarters of the Army, by order of the President, the sale of *intoxicating liquors* at military posts and stations was forbidden; but it is claimed that lager beer and other malt liquors are not considered "intoxicating liquors," and therefore are not prohibited in the aforesaid order. Hence post traders under the supervision of the War Department consider themselves authorized to buy and sell malt liquors in such quantities as may suit the demands of their trade. As an illustration of the working of this construction of the President's order, it has been stated that at one of the military posts, where the troops number less than than 200, 72,000 pints of lager beer were consumed in three weeks, which is about 17 pints per day for each man. I am also informed that most of the lager beer which is sold at these military posts is made expressly for that particular trade, and contains from 25 to 40 per cent. of proof spirits, instead of the 5 to 12 per cent. contained in the ordinary lager beer. I am therefore constrained to believe that until the right to dispose of liquor of any kind, under whatever name or subterfuge its sale or introduction on or near an Indian reservation may be attempted, is forbidden by law, its sad and demoralizing effects among the Indians will continue to exist.

Almost every mail brings complaints, from both whites and Indians, of wrongs and outrages committed by drunken Indians. The following extract from the letter of an Indian agent may serve as a sample of many others:

SIR: I was much pleased to observe a report that you were determined to spare no effort to suppress the whisky trade among the Indians. Now, whether in this item of news there is any truth or not, one thing is certain, that no more potent obstacle exists, to the civilization of the Indian than the curse of intoxicating drinks. I have more to contend with in this direction than in all others. Under its baleful influence the men are robbed of their land and hard earnings, the women are demoralized and rendered worse than brutes, and all are kept in the vilest of degradation, and much of the effort to lift by education and improvement these otherwise peaceful and law-abiding people from their normal condition of barbarism is frittered away through the heartless cupidity of the dealer in this poisonous stuff.

But bad as it is here, I think among the Indians of the far West and Northwest it is infinitely worse. I was recently informed by a gentleman who has been some time at Standing Rock Agency, that the influence of this poisonous stuff was fearful; and at all the military posts among the Indians, while the Indian trader was prohibited from selling liquors at any rate, the post trader at the military post in the immediate

vicinity, made the sale of intoxicating beverages his principal business, and, for the population, the amount was simply enormous; that while he was there, a single steamboat landed for this man six car loads of beer and fifteen barrels of whisky; that while he was not allowed to sell to Indians he sold *ad libitum* to officers and soldiers, and the scenes of drunken debauchery in which not only soldiers and Indians mingled promiscuously, and not infrequently officers also, were too shameful to narrate, and the degradation to which these guardians of the nation's honor subjected the Indian women is too disgraceful to be named.

I also submit that the punishments imposed by existing statutes on this subject are not commensurate with the enormity of the crime committed. The law, as it now stands, makes the penalty for its violation *not more* than two years imprisonment, and *not more* than three hundred dollars fine. It should read *not less* than two years, and *not less* than three hundred dollars. I deem this change absolutely necessary, in view of the fact that some of the courts are extremely tender-hearted when sentence is to be pronounced on a wretch who furnishes liquor to Indians. In some cases, after an expenditure of much time and money, the guilty party has been fined one dollar, or imprisoned one day, and, as a consequence, the violator of the law laughs at the farce, and goes on with his nefarious business.

So much has been written in almost every report for the last thirty years, and so little attention has been given by Congress to the various recommendations for more stringent laws on this subject, that it would appear superfluous to bring the matter so constantly to your attention; but I am so clearly convinced that the suggestions made, if enacted into a law, would materially aid the Department in raising the Indians to a higher state of civilization, that I would be derelict to my duty if I failed to repeat and reaffirm my official observations and convictions in this regard. If my space would allow I could fill pages with the testimony of civil and military officers in support of what is here stated, and I earnestly hope that Congress will see the necessity of making such changes in the law as will make it possible to punish those who furnish intoxicating liquors to Indians.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Under the present system of making appropriations for the Indian service, and the rulings of the accounting officers of the Treasury in the settlement of accounts, this office is very much embarrassed, and large loss of funds is occasioned. Money that might be very advantageously used if the Department had any power to exercise its discretion in the matter, now goes back into the Treasury every year, to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, because some change or circumstance occurs that could not possibly have been foreseen at the time the appropriation was made. If the appropriations were made more in bulk, or so as to allow the Department to use its discretion in their expenditure, so that any part of an appropriation not needed for the object or purpose for which it was made, or that could be spared therefrom, could

be used for some other object or purpose in the Indian service, it would aid very materially the smooth and successful operations of this office; provided always, however, that no treaty stipulations should in any manner be interfered with. No one, however well posted in the affairs of the Indian Office, can by any possibility know exactly what will be needed at every point for one year in advance, and as a matter of course members of Congress cannot be better posted in these matters than those whose business it is to watch every part of it for three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. If Congress will fix the amount to be expended for the Indian service, and leave the Department to distribute it as the wants of the service, seem to require, I am confident it would be a great improvement on the present manner of doing business. Under the present system some non-treaty tribes of Indians receive 3 pounds gross of beef per capita each day, and some 2 ounces per capita each day. If the plan I suggest were adopted, this disproportion could be remedied, while it cannot be remedied under the present system.

If the manner of making the appropriations for the Indian service be contrasted with that of the War Department, it will add strength to the suggestions which I have made. The appropriations for the War Department for the year 1883, amounting in round numbers to $25,000,000, were made under less than sixty different heads, leaving, very properly as I believe, a large discretion with the Secretary of War as to their disposal. The appropriation for the Indian service of about one-fourth that amount is cut up into about two hundred and sixty separate and distinct appropriations, each one of which must be used as specially provided, and for no other purpose, although it may happen that in one place there is an abundance, while in another want and famine may prevail. In other words, the whole War Department with all its bureaus has only about sixty different appropriations, while the Indian Bureau alone has its appropriations under two hundred and sixty different heads. I have thought it my duty to call attention to this in order that the much-needed change may be made in the manner of making appropriations for the Indian service.

INDIAN AGENTS.

The impression seems to prevail to a great extent that almost any man will do for an Indian agent, and as a consequence of this belief, men who are broken down physically, financially, or politically are frequently recommended for that position. The civilization and elevation of the Indians depends more upon the agents who have their immediate care and management than upon any and all other instrumentalities combined, and hence none but the best class of men should be selected for this service, and to them a fair compensation should be paid. I said in my last report, and say now, that—

If the agent is an *honest*, *industrious*, and *intelligent Christian* man, with the physical ability and disposition to endure hardships and courageously encounter difficulties

and disappointments, or, in other words, if he is morally, mentally, and physically above the average of what are considered good men, he will work wonders among these wards of the nation.

Sometimes such men are found who are willing to undertake this work for the good that they hope to accomplish, but they soon find themselves surrounded with difficulties and hampered and embarrassed by regulations and rulings that are not to be found in any other business or any other department of the Government; and in place of the support and sympathy which they expected from the Government, they are harassed and annoyed by technical rulings in conducting the affairs of the agency to such an extent that they become disheartened, despondent, and disgusted, and abandon the work upon which they entered with high hopes of doing good. One agent, who was appointed upon the earnest solicitation of a United States Senator from his State, wrote me a few weeks since, after being in the service about one year, using this language:

> If I had known at the time of my appointment of the heavy responsibility, trouble, sleepless nights, and agony of mind I have had to undergo, $5,000 salary would not have tempted me to accept the office. I would now resign if I could in justice to myself and boudsmen.

Another of our agents, a live, wide-awake, energetic man, in tendering his resignation for the second time a few weeks since, uses the following language:

> I respectfully beg leave to renew the tender of my resignation. It is needless for me to add any reasons to the ones already given, but I will say this: I am thoroughly convinced after digesting all that was said to me by the chief of the Indian division of the Second Comptroller's Office, that no care, no honesty, will prevent a man in this position from being robbed by legal process, and further, that the Indian Bureau is powerless to protect its officers. I am satisfied that no agent can perform the higher duties for which he was placed here without sooner or later being compelled to spend his own money to defend himself from some unjust charge. I have the assurance of this same chief of division in the Second Comptroller's Office, that in case an agent acting on his own judgment did, by an expenditure of five dollars, save the Government a million, he would compel him to refund that five dollars if he could. I cannot afford, after doing my whole duty, to spend a thousand dollars, to prove it, and I don't propose to spend my money on claim agents, either.

The Indian service loses very many of its best agents because of the unnecessary and vexatious manner of keeping and settling their accounts. No mercantile or manufacturing business could be carried on one year on the same system. I am compelled to say that it is wrong in principle and in practice, and is in effect discounting good men and offering a premium on bad or incompetent ones.

In addition to this, many of the Indian agents have to live in houses which are in wretched condition, much less comfortable than stables for horses and mules in civilized communities. At least $100,000 should be appropriated this year for construction and repair of buildings at agencies.

CLAIMS OF INDIANS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The practice of approving contracts to collect from the Government money due the Indians is one that, in my judgment, ought not to exist. The Government claims to be the guardian of the Indians, and as such is clearly under obligation to guard their interests and protect them in their rights; but, under section 2103 of the Revised Statutes, it has for years been the practice to approve of contracts by which outside parties have taken from the Indians hundreds of thousands of dollars for service which ought not to have cost the Indians one cent. If the Government, acting as guardian, owes, or holds in trust for the Indians, money or property belonging to them, the clearest and plainest dictates of common sense and common honesty require that the ward should not be compelled to suffer loss to obtain what is justly due him. During the last four years agreements have been entered into between Indians and different attorneys by which these attorneys were to receive from the Indians $755,221.28 for collecting from the Government money said to be due the Indians. Now it is very certain that if money is due any tribe of Indians that fact can be ascertained by some officer of the Government who has access to all the treaties and the laws made in pursuance thereof as readily as by any other person, if not more readily, and I submit that it is the duty of the Government to see that the wards of the nation receive, free of cost, what is justly due them, while it is equally the duty of the Government to see that no unjust claim is paid.

During the last session of Congress I had the honor to address a letter to you on this subject, which I believe met with your entire approval, in which I suggested that provision should be made by law for the appointment of an officer who should attend to all cases where money might be justly due from the Government to the Indians; that this should be his entire business; and that he should receive such a salary as would secure the services of a person with sufficient legal ability, integrity, and business capacity to see that no injustice is done either the Government or the Indians. It may be said that this is a departure from the rule that has governed the Department for many years, but I submit that that is no argument against it, unless it can be shown that age sanctifies error.

LAWS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIANS.

In the annual reports of this office for several years past, attention has been invited to the urgent necessity for the enactment of some suitable code of laws for Indian reservations. Indians in the Indian country are not punishable for crimes or offenses committed against the persons or property of each other. Such offenses are generally left to the penalties of tribal usage, involving personal vengeance or pecuniary satisfaction, or the offenders are subjected to a few weeks or months arbitrary confinement in an agency guardhouse or military fort. The Indian

is not a citizen of the United States. He cannot sue or be sued under the judiciary act of 1789, and only gets into Federal courts as a civil litigant, in occasional instances, by favor of special law, and in many of the States and Territories he has no standing at all in court.

The evils resulting from this state of affairs are forcibly described by Bishop Hare in his annual report, dated September 11, 1877. He says:

> Civilization has loosened, in some places broken, the bonds which regulate and hold together Indian society in its wild state, and has failed to give the people law and officers of justice in their place. This evil still continues unabated. Women are brutally beaten and outraged; men are murdered in cold blood; the Indians who are friendly to schools and churches are intimidated and preyed upon by the evil-disposed; children are molested on their way to school, and schools are dispersed by bands of vagabonds; but there is no redress. This accursed condition of things is an outrage upon the One Lawgiver. It is a disgrace to our land. It should make every man who sits in the national halls of legislation blush. And, wish well to the Indians as we may, and do for them what we will, the efforts of civil agents, teachers, and missionaries are like the struggles of drowning men weighted with lead, as long as by the absence of law Indian society is left without a base.

No action has been taken by Congress on repeated recommendations from this office and numberless petitions from Government officials, institutions, religious societies, missionaries, and other philanthropists, asking for the enactment of a general statute putting Indians under the restraints and protection of law. It has occurred to me that, pending the long delay in the enactment of a general law on the subject, a considerable body of Indians might soon be brought within the jurisdiction of courts in another way. In Dakota and New Mexico are nearly 60,000 Indians. If, when those Territories become States, it shall be provided that the respective State courts shall have jurisdiction over Indian reservations within the boundaries of those States, the condition of the Indians residing therein will be vastly improved. And I would particularly recommend that hereafter, whenever a State is admitted into the Union, the act of admission shall contain a provision giving to Indians within its limits all the rights, privileges, and immunities enjoyed by the citizens thereof, and subjecting them to like penalties, liabilities, restrictions, &c., except in cases specially otherwise provided for by treaty or act of Congress.

In my opinion, Congress should confer both civil and criminal jurisdiction on the several States and Territories over all Indian reservations within their respective limits, and make the person and property of the Indian amenable to the laws of the State or Territory in which he may reside (except in cases where such property is expressly exempted by treaty or act of Congress), and give him all the rights in the courts enjoyed by other persons.

As demonstrating the incongruity of existing statutes in relation to crimes committed by Indians, and the urgent necessity for a radical amendment thereof, I desire to invite special attention to an occurrence which has been brought prominently before this office during the cur-

rent year. On the 18th September, 1882, Robert Poisal, a half-breed Arapaho belonging to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation in the Indian Territory, while driving home with his niece, Mrs. Meagher, from the Sacred Heart Mission, in the Pottawatomie country in that Territory, whither they had been to place some of their children at school, was shot down and killed by Johnson Foster, a Creek Indian. This occurred at a point about 45 miles east of the agency, on the Shawneetown road, about 20 miles from Kickapoo Village, on the Pottawatomie Reservation, a tract of country specially set apart by act of Congress for the Pottawatomies and Shawnees. There was no apparent motive for the murder other than plunder. The murderer was arrested by the Seminole Light Horse and brought into the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, whence, in order to escape the summary vengeance threatened by the Arapahoes, he was turned over to the military authorities at Fort Reno for safe keeping.

The facts being reported to this Department, and an examination of the treaties with the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians seemingly favoring the view that the United States court had jurisdiction of the crime committed, the honorable Attorney-General, upon the recommendation of the Department, instructed the United States attorney for the western district of Arkansas to arrange for the immediate removal of the prisoner to Fort Smith, and for his trial there before the United States court. Section 2145 of the Revised Statutes provides—

> Except as to crimes the punishment of which is expressly provided for in this title, the general laws of the United States as to the punishment of crimes committed in any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, except the District of Columbia, shall extend to the Indian country.

Section 2146 enacts—

> The preceding section shall not be construed to extend to *crimes committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian, nor to* any Indian committing any offense in the Indian country who has been punished by the local law of the tribe, or to any case where by treaty stipulations the exclusive jurisdiction over such offenses is or may be secured to the Indian tribes respectively. (See 'An act to correct errors and supply omissions in the Revised Statutes of the United States," approved February 18, 1875; 18 Stat., p. 316.)

The United States attorney for the western district of Arkansas, having expressed the opinion that under section 2146, above quoted, the United States court was without jurisdiction in the premises, and that the trial and punishment of the offender was a matter properly belonging to the Indians themselves, the honorable Attorney-General was inclined to think it would be a useless expense to transport the prisoner to Fort Smith, but invited a further expression of the views of this Department before issuing definite instructions to the district attorney. On the 4th November last this office replied through the Department, and referred to the second clause of the treaties with the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians (15 Stat., 593; *Id.*, 655), reading as follows—

> If bad men among the whites, or among other people subject to the authority of the United States, shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians,

the United States will, upon proof made to the agent and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington city, proceed at once to cause the offender to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States, and also reimburse the injured person for the loss sustained.

and took the position that the murder having been committed within the Pottawatomie country, the prisoner came within the meaning of the term "other people subject to the authority of the United States," and was excepted from the general law as expressed in section 2146, and therefore that the United States court could take jurisdiction of the case; citing the case of Crow Dog, a Sioux Indian recently tried and convicted by the United States court in Dakota, for the murder of Spotted Tail, an Indian of the same tribe. On the 7th November last the honorable Attorney-General replied to the effect that, while admitting there was some ground for the argument, he considered the question of jurisdiction by the United States court over the case as so doubtful as to render it inexpedient to incur the expense of the prisoner's removal and trial at Fort Smith.

The military authorities at Fort Reno, having applied through the War Department to be relieved of the custody of the prisoner, this office, in view of the opinion of the Attorney-General, by letter of the 11th June last, inquired of the Department what disposition should be made of the prisoner. Attention was called to the fact that the courts of the Creek Nation, to which nation the prisoner belonged, were without jurisdiction, the murder having been committed outside the limits of their country; that the Absentee Shawnees and Pottawatomies, within whose boundaries the crime was committed, had no laws applicable to the case, and that neither the Cheyennes and Arapahoes nor the Absentee Shawnees and Pottawatomies were parties to the reciprocity compact entered into between the Cherokee, Muscogee, Seminole, Osage and other nations, on the 4th June, 1870 (see Laws of Muscogee, or Creek Nation, edition 1880, p. 85); and it was suggested that in view of the many complications attendant on the case the Attorney-General be requested to reconsider his decision, to the end that the question of jurisdiction might be passed upon by the United States court, or that the Department be pleased to indicate what action should be taken upon the request of the War Department, in order that full justice might be done all parties concerned. Said letter having been duly referred to the Department of Justice, the honorable Attorney-General on the 27th June last replied at considerable length, setting forth his views on the legal aspect of the case and adhering to his opinion already expressed that there was but little ground to hope that the United States court had jurisdiction of the offense. Recognizing, however, the embarrassments prevailing, he stated that if it occurred to the Department as a matter of importance that the opinion of the courts should be taken in the course of a vigorous prosecution of the crime he would cheerfully execute whatever suggestion might be made, adding that such prosecution, whatever its issue, might more effectually call the attention of Congress to the

general subject, which indeed seemed to require further legislative consideration. Thereupon the Department, upon the recommendation of this office, availed itself of the Attorney-General's suggestion, and, under date of the 24th July last, requested that the United States attorney for the district of Kansas be directed to take the necessary steps for the trial of the prisoner before the United States district court at Wichita, Kans., to which, by act of Congress of January 6, 1883, is committed jurisdiction over all that part of the Indian Territory lying north of the Canadian River and east of Texas and the one hundredth meridian, not set apart and occupied by the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole tribes (22 Stat., 400).

In the mean time the prisoner, Johnson Foster, had been removed from the guard-house at Fort Reno by a United States deputy marshal *en route* to Fort Smith, Arkansas, there to be tried for horse-stealing and other minor offenses previously pending against him. The deputy secured a strong guard of troops to assist in escorting the prisoner beyond the limits of the agency, notwithstanding which a small party of young Arapahoes made a bold dash when about 15 miles out from the agency, and came very near getting their man, but finally abandoned the attempt. I am since officially informed by the agent that while on the road to Fort Smith and near the Osage Agency, Foster succeeded in brutally murdering McWeir, the marshal's assistant, and in making his escape. At last accounts he was at large.

Of course, in the event of his recapture, having now murdered a white man, there can be no failure of justice for want of jurisdiction in the United States court, but I have purposely referred to this case in detail as a glaring instance of the injustice of a law which, by remitting the trial and punishment of a murderer of one of their own race to the Indians themselves, recognizes the forfeiture of a few ponies or other property to the murdered man's relatives as a sufficient atonement for the crime. I do not undertake to say that the position contended for by this office in the Johnson case would have been wholly tenable before the United States court. In that respect I am bound to defer to the opinion of the honorable Attorney-General, although he admitted that the question was one by no means free from doubt; but I do venture to maintain that this case pre-eminently shows that it is high time that crimes among Indians should be defined by United States laws, and the Department be relieved from all possible chance of future embarrassment by reason of the exception contained in the statute referred to. What is required is a law for the punishment of crimes and offenses among the Indians themselves, one which shall make the Indian equally secure with the white man in his individual rights of person and property, and equally amenable for any violation of the rights of others.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

On the 10th of April last you gave your official approval to certain rules governing the "court of Indian offenses," prepared in this office

in accordance with instructions contained in your letter of December 2 last. These rules prohibit the sun-dance, scalp-dance and war-dance, polygamy, theft, &c., and provide for the organization at each agency of a tribunal composed of Indians empowered to try all cases of infraction of the rules. Printed copies of the rules have been sent to the various United States Indian agencies (except the agency for the five civilized tribes), with instructions to agents to nominate the judges provided for therein. Many of the agents have as yet been unable to organize the court; some asking for further time, others reporting their inability to secure the services of proper men to fill the positions, the larger proportion, however, assigning as a reason for the delay that their Indians positively refuse to accept a position as judge unless their services in that capacity are paid for by the Government. If this latter objection were removed, and an appropriation made for the payment of a stated salary for the judges, say $20 per month, I am of the opinion that the "court of Indian offenses," with some few modifications, could be placed in successful operation at the various agencies, and thereby many of the barbarous customs now existing among the Indians would be entirely abolished.

There is no good reason why an Indian should be permitted to indulge in practices which are alike repugnant to common decency and morality; and the preservation of good order on the reservations demands that some active measures should be taken to discourage and, if possible, put a stop to the demoralizing influence of heathenish rites. With this end in view the several courts are to be organized; but if it is desired to carry this plan into successful operation, it is absolutely necessary that some arrangement be made to pay a reasonable compensation to those who are to be called upon to preside as judges. I therefore recommend that the matter be submitted to Congress, asking an appropriation of $50,000 to be used in paying the salaries of the judges, at the rate of $20 each per month, the surplus to be used in paying other expenses incident to the organization of the court and the employment of such officers as may be found necessary to carry out and execute the various orders and decrees of the court.

In my opinion the appropriation for this purpose would be in the line of economy, in that it would avoid much of the expense heretofore incurred by the Government in its efforts to suppress offenses which now come under the rules referred to.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS IN SEVERALTY, AND PATENTS.

During the year fifty-one certificates of allotments have been issued to the Pawnees, under the provisions of the fifth section of the act of April 10, 1876 (19 Stat., 30), and nineteen to the Chippewas of the Mississippi, on the White Earth Reservation, under the provisions of the seventh article of the treaty of March 10, 1867 (16 Stat., 721). Patents have been issued as follows: To the Chippewas of Lake Superior

and the Mississippi, under the provisions of the third article of the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat., 1110), on the La Pointe or Bad River Reservation, thirty-four, and on the Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, eighteen; to the Winnebagoes, under the fourth section of the act of February 21, 1863 (12 Stat., 658), four; to the Kickapoos, under the provisions of the third article of the treaty of June 28, 1862 (13 Stat., 624), eleven; and to the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux, under the fifth article of the treaty of February 19, 1867 (15 Stat., 505), nine; making the total number of certificates and patents issued one hundred and forty-six. Fifty Santee Sioux have made homestead entries under the concluding paragraph of the sixth article of the treaty with the Sioux Indians, concluded April 29, 1868 (15 Stat., 635). Allotments have also been made by the agents on the Nisqually, Squaxin, Bad River, and Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservations, the schedules of which have been returned for correction.

As to the utility and desirability of allotting lands in severalty to the Indians and giving them valid titles thereto, I can only reiterate what has been said in my preceding reports. In no case where allotments have been made and the titles secured, with proper restrictions, have any other than the best results followed. I shall, therefore, adhere to the policy of allotting lands wherever the same can legally be done and the condition of the Indians is such as to warrant it.

One of the principal obstacles in the way of making allotments, is the fact that there are no appropriations available for the survey of Indian reservations. In many cases allotments are authorized by treaty on reservations which have never been surveyed, and in other cases on reservations where the lines and monuments of the survey have become obliterated. In the latter cases I have, where practicable, authorized the employment of surveyors to re-run and re-mark the lines, paying for the work out of the appropriations for employés. Your attention is called to the importance of this matter in another portion of this report.

The agent at the Fort Berthold Agency reports that the Indians under his charge are anxious to take allotments, and that it would be greatly to their advantage to do so. There being no law nor treaty authorizing allotments to these Indians, it is my intention to prepare and submit for transmission to Congress at its next session, subject to your approval, a bill granting such authority.

At the last session of Congress a bill was submitted increasing the allotments to the Nez Percés in Idaho, and the Willamette Indians on the Grande Ronde Reservation, from twenty acres as provided for in the treaty with the Nez Percés, and from the graduated quantity provided for in the treaty with the Willamette Indians, to one hundred and sixty acres for each Indian entitled to an allotment under the treaties. No action was taken by Congress. As the quantity of land in each of these reservations is more than sufficient to give the amount recommended, and the Indians are desirous of having the quantity in-

creased, the bill will be again submitted to you for transmission to Congress at its next session.

INDIAN HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

I again, and for the third time, invite attention to the necessity of legislation by Congress to enable Indians to enter lands under the fifteenth and sixteenth sections of the act of March 3, 1875, extending to Indians the benefits of the homestead act of May 20, 1862, without the payment of the fees and commissions now prescribed by law, or to the necessity of placing a fund at the disposal of the Department, which can be used for such payments. I have again submitted an estimate for the sum of $5,000, and, as stated in my last Annual Report, I trust that Congress will either amend the law so as to allow Indians to enter homesteads without cost to them, or make appropriation of the sum estimated.

SURVEYS OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

It would seem that the experience of the last few years had demonstrated the utter futility of endeavoring to procure adequate appropriations for the survey of Indian reservations. Year after year proper estimates are prepared and submitted to Congress with the most urgent recommendations. Last year $100,000 was asked for and but $5,000 was appropriated. For the present fiscal year $100,000 was estimated for and not a dollar was appropriated; and there has not been an appropriation of any consequence made for the survey of Indian reservations during the past ten years. There are thousands of miles of reservation boundaries that have never been defined and marked by official survey, and the wonder is that the conflicts between the Indians and settlers are not more frequent than they are, when it is considered that in very many instances it is found absolutely impossible to determine which party is in the right. The settlers, surrounding the Indians on all sides, are anxious to procure good land upon which to settle, while the Indians themselves are watchful and naturally jealous of their rights. There is no guide in the matter. The settlers, miners, or herders, as the case may be, approaching from all directions, and gradually circumscribing the Indians to the vicinity of their agencies, are finally confronted by the Indians or their agent with the warning that they are encroaching upon the reservation. This, in all likelihood, is disputed, and in the absence of proper marks indicating the boundaries of the reservation the dispute continues, engendering the bitterest feeling which too often ends in unfortunate strife. When it is understood that all surveys of Indian reservations, by express stipulation of law, are executed under the direction and control of the General Land Office (see 2115, Rev. Stats.) with the same safeguards against fraud that are employed in the survey of the public lands, it is difficult to see why appropriations for these much needed surveys are so persistently withheld. They

are as much needed to determine the rights of settlers as to protect the interests of the Indians.

In the fulfillment of treaty stipulations and in carrying out the general policy of the Government in settling the Indians on individual allotments, it is necessary that arable lands within certain reservations be subdivided, and it is important in some cases that this be done at once; yet there is not a dollar available for this special purpose, although it was intended that a considerable portion of the $100,000 estimated for should be used in that way.

RAILROADS UPON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Resuming my annual history of railroad operations in connection with Indian reservations, I report as follows:

Choctaw and Chickasaw Country, Indian Territory.—Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad.—In compliance with section 5 of the act of Congress of August 2, 1882, granting a right of way to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, the company signified its acceptance of the provisions of the act, and filed a map of preliminary survey in the Department within the time prescribed by the act.

Crow Reserve in Montana.—Northern Pacific Railroad.—In compliance with the terms of the act of Congress approved July 10, 1882, the N rthern Pacific Railroad Company, on the 23d of August, 1882, paid into the Treasury of the United States the sum of $25,000, appropriated by said act in payment for the lands relinquished to the United States by the Crow Indians, under the agreement of August 22, 1881.

Devil's Lake Reserve, Dakota, Jamestown and Northern Railroad (Northern Pacific Railroad).—On the 6th June last the Department referred to this Office a map filed by the Jamestown and Northern Railroad Company showing the definite location of its line of road from a point on the northern line of Stutsman County, Dakota Territory, to a point at the west end of Devil's Lake, in Ramsey County, Dakota Territory, passing through the Devil's Lake Indian Reservation for a distance of some nine or ten miles. The treaty of February 19, 1867, with the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians, by which this reservation is established, contains a provision authorizing the construction of railroads. In reporting upon said map, I recommended that action be taken similar to that authorized by the Department in 1880 in the case of the application by the Lake Traverse and Jamestown Railroad Company and the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company for right of way across the Lake Traverse reserve (established under same treaty), and that the agent at Devil's Lake be directed to convene a council of the Indians for the purpose of arranging the measure of compensation to be paid to them by the company for the privilege required. Under date 26th June last, the Department concurred in this recommendation

and directed this Office to take the necessary steps to carry the same into effect. Owing, however, to a dispute which has arisen as to the western boundary line of the reservation, and which is now being investigated by the General Land Office, I have thought it advisable to defer further action in the matter until the lines are properly adjusted.

Flathead Reserve in Montana—Northern Pacific Railroad.—In my last annual report I referred to an agreement which had been then lately entered into between Assistant Attorney-General McCammon, representing the United States, and the confederated tribes of Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles Indians occupying the Jocko or Flathead Reservation in Montana, for the extinguishment of their title to lands of the reservation required for the purposes of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864 (13 Stat., 365). This agreement is dated September 2, 1882, and provides for the surrender and relinquishment by the said confederated tribes to the United States of all their right, title, and interest, under treaty of July 16, 1855, in and to a strip of land 200 feet wide, extending east and west through the reservation, and containing 1,300 acres, as a right of way and road-bed for the Northern Pacific Railroad. Also in and to certain plots of land adjacent to said right of way, and aggregating 130 acres, for depot purposes, &c.

In consideration of such cession, the United States agrees to pay to the said confederated tribes the sum of $16,000 (being at the rate of $11.18 per acre), to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the said confederated tribes upon ratification of said agreement by Congress, and necessary appropriations therefor, said sum to be expended for the benefit of the Indians in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct. The United States further agrees upon like ratification and appropriation to pay to the individual Indians, members of said confederated tribes, whose names appear on the schedule marked K, annexed to said agreement, the several sums set opposite their respective names, amounting in the aggregate to $7,625, as full compensation for damages to improvements or fenced or cultivated fields which they may sustain, by reason of the surrender and relinquishment of said lands or any part thereof, such compensation to be expended for the benefit of such individual Indians or paid to them in cash, in the proportion to which they may severally be entitled, appearing by said schedule, as the Secretary of the Interior may direct. It is further stipulated in said agreement that all provisions of existing treaties with said confederated tribes, not affected thereby, shall remain in full force and effect, and that said agreement shall be subject to ratification by Congress.

On the 13th January last I had the honor to recommend to the Department that said agreement with accompanying maps and schedule be approved, and to submit for transmission to Congress the draught of a bill to accept and ratify the same. Section 3 of the bill as pre-

pared provided for the grant of the right of way and the use of the plots of land so relinquished to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, for the uses and purposes mentioned in said agreement, but required the company, as a condition precedent to the use of the lands, to pay to the Treasurer of the United States, within sixty days from the passage of the act, the sum of $23,625 thereby provided to be appropriated, and to file with the Secretary of the Interior its written acceptance of the conditions of said section.

On the 16th January, 1883, the papers, approved by the Department, were forwarded to the President, and on the 19th of the same month were transmitted by him to Congress for consideration. On the same day the President's message with accompanying papers was referred to the respective committees on Indian affairs of both houses and ordered to be printed. (See Senate Ex. Doc. No. 44, Forty-seventh Congress, second session.) Congress, however, adjourned without taking further action in the matter. A new bill will be prepared and submitted to the Department for transmission to Congress at the ensuing session.

Indian Training School, Carlisle, Pa.—Cumberland Valley Railroad, South Pennsylvania Railroad.—Both the above-named railroad companies are engaged in constructing lines of railroad which they propose shall pass through the Carlisle Military Reservation now occupied, by consent of the War Department, for Indian school purposes, claiming the right to enter the reservation under State grant. Under the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress is empowered to exercise exclusive legislation "over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings." The attention of the War Department and the honorable Attorney-General having been called to the subject, I am informed that proceedings have been taken to enjoin said railroad companies from proceeding with the construction of the roads through the property until such time as Congress shall take action in the matter.

Papago Reserve, Arizona—Arizona Southern Railroad.—In pursuance of the act of Congress of August 5, 1882, granting a right of way to the Arizona Southern Railroad Company through the Papago Reserve, subject to the consent of the Indians occupying the same, and to the payment by said railroad company to the Secretary of the Interior of such compensation as should be fixed by him, to be expended by him for the benefit of the Indians, a council of the Indians was held under direction of the Department on the 5th of March, 1883, at which the Indians signified their consent to a right of way for the railroad through their reservation on condition that the company pay into the hands of the Secretary of the Interior for their use and benefit the sum of $3,000, fence the road, and provide suitable safeguards at all road-crossings and cattle-passings within the limits of the reservation.

These conditions were approved by the Department on March 22 last, and a copy thereof transmitted to the company for its acceptance or rejection March 31. On the 7th April last the president of the company replied objecting to the terms imposed by the Indians as being exceptionally severe, and not justified by the tenor of the act of Congress under which the company had proceeded to take the preliminary steps for the construction of the road. On the 13th April last this office replied that the terms upon which the Indians consented to the right of way did not materially differ from those voluntarily proposed to the Indians by the railway company April 21, 1882, viz, the building of a school-house on the reserve at a cost of $3,000, and fencing of the road. A definite answer was requested from the company whether it would accept the conditions or not, but up to the time of closing this report no reply has been received. I understand, however, that no action has been taken by the company towards building the road upon the reserve.

Sioux Reserve in Dakota—Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway.—Since the date of my last annual report this company has paid into the Department, for the use of the Sioux Indians, the sum of $1,424.76 compensation for right of way and depot grounds on the Crow Creek Reserve, east of the Missouri River, in accordance with the terms of the agreement of November 13, 1880. The maps of definite location of the 640-acre tract west of the Missouri River, the 188-acre tract east of the river, taken by the company for depot purposes, and of the right of way through the Crow Creek Reserve, have severally been approved by the Department.

Sisseton Reserve in Dakota—Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway.—In the annual report of this office for 1880 mention was made of a right of way granted to this company under the provisions of the treaty with the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians, February 19, 1867, for the extension of the Hastings and Dakota Division of its road westwardly through the reserve. The compensation stipulated to be paid to the Indians was at the rate of $1.75 per acre for the lands required by the company for right of way and station purposes. A map of definite location of the road was duly filed by the company and approved by the Department July 22, 1880. The necessary papers evidencing the formal consent of the Indians were prepared and transmitted to the agent, but pending the Indians' signature they were destroyed by fire at the agency.

In the mean time the company had projected another road, known as the Whetstone Branch of the Hastings and Dakota Division, running in a northwestwardly direction through the reservation, and which it is understood is now partially built. Maps of definite location of the branch road have been filed by the company with the Department, action upon which is deferred until the formal consent of the Indians is obtained upon new papers which have been prepared and forwarded to the agency for signature.

Umatilla Reserve, Oregon—Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.—Under the treaty of June 9, 1855, with the Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Indians, occupying the Umatilla Reserve in Oregon, a right of way is reserved for all roads, highways, and railroads, whenever in the opinion of the President of the United States the public interest may require such accommodation. Upon petition presented by the Company to the President on the 9th July last, praying for the issuance of an Executive order, under the provisions of said treaty, to enable it to construct a line of railway from Pendleton to Centreville, Oreg., through said reservation, the President, on the 16th July last, issued an Executive order authorizing the company to proceed with the construction of said road, upon arriving at an agreement with the Indians upon the reservation for compensation to be paid to them by said company for right of way, such agreement to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall secure to his satisfaction the performance of the conditions thereby imposed upon the company, and shall prescribe such further conditions as to filing maps of definite location, &c., as shall be deemed necessary and proper.

Maps of definite location of the right of way (which covers about 17 miles through the reserve), and of grounds required for station purposes have been filed in the Department, and, under your instructions to this office of the 19th July last, the agent for the Umatillas was directed to convene a council of the Indians for the purpose of arranging terms upon which the road could be built without molestation. Under date of September 4, the agent reported that the Indians had, in council assembled, on the 17th August last, consented to a right of way, with necessary grounds for station purposes, on condition that the company pay to the Secretary of the Interior for their use and benefit the sum of $5 per acre for the lands taken and occupied (aggregating 156.75 acres), and compensate individual Indians of the confederated tribes for damages to their improvements occasioned by the construction of the road. These terms have been reduced to writing, and signed by a majority of all the adult male members of the tribes, and accepted by the company, which (pending completion of the arrangements) has been permitted to proceed with the building of the road.

Walker River Reserve, Nevada—Pah-Ute Indians—Carson and Colorado Railroad.—On the 4th December, 1882, I had the honor to submit to the Department, for transmission to Congress, the draft of a bill to confirm an agreement made with the Pah-Ute Indians on the 9th August, 1882, and to grant a right of way to the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company through the above-named reservation. The agreement in question provides for a right of way 60 feet wide, extending over and across the reservation about 45 miles, together with the use and occupancy of four plots of land for station purposes, aggregating 72.313 acres, in consideration of $750 coin paid by the company to the Indians, with free transportation for themselves, their fish, game, and products, to and from all points on the road.

On the 6th December the papers approved were forwarded from the Department to the President, and by him transmitted to Congress for consideration on December 8. On the same day the President's message, with accompanying papers, was referred to the respective Committees on Indian Affairs of both houses and ordered to be printed.* On January 9, 1883, a bill (S. 2336) was reported from the Senate committee and recommitted; January 16 the bill was reported from the Senate committee without amendment. No further action appears to have been taken by Congress in the matter. A new bill will be prepared and submitted to the Department for transmission to Congress at the approaching session.

INTRUDERS ON INDIAN LANDS.

As stated in the previous reports, an amendment to the law in reference to intruders so as to punish by imprisonment as well as fine is absolutely necessary. An intruder without property has very little fear of a fine. Some intruders have already been removed several times by the Indian police or the military, and as often have returned. The present law, imposing a fine *only*, has no terrors for this class of men. All that can at present be done is to remove the intruder, and if he reappears to bring a civil suit against him in the nature of an action of debt to recover the statutory penalty of $1,000. I have yet to hear of a single instance in which the penalty has been recovered. The result is expense to the Government for no purpose. Notwithstanding his repeated expulsion from the Indian Territory, Payne and his party of "Oklahoma colonists" have twice during the present year made attempts at settlement in that country, requiring the aid of the military, at great expense to the Government, to effect their removal.

In addition to the urgent recommendations which have repeatedly been made by this office and the Department on the subject, the Secretary of War deemed this frequent furnishing of troops for the removal of trespassers, at great expense to the Government, without any practical results, as a matter of such serious importance in the interests of the military service and of public economy that on the 2d February last he addressed a special communication to the President urging the amendment of section 2148, Revised Statutes, by providing a term of imprisonment for unlawfully entering upon Indian lands. This communication was transmitted by the President to Congress on the 5th February last, and on the 3d of the same month Mr. Dawes introduced in the Senate a bill (S. 2450), some time previously prepared in this office,† reading as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twenty-one hundred and forty-eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended to read as follows, namely:

"Every person who without authority of law enters and shall be found upon any

* See Senate Ex. Doc. No. 7, Forty-seventh Congress, second session.

† See House Ex. Doc. No. 145, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.

Indian lands, tribal reservation, or lands specially set apart for Indian purposes, shall for the first offense, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than one year; and for every subsequent offense, shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, and not less than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than two years, nor less than one year; and the wagons, teams and outfit of such person or persons so offending shall be seized and delivered to the proper United States officer, and be proceeded against by libel in the proper court and forfeited, one-half to the informer and the other half to the United States, and in all cases arising under this act, Indians shall be competent witnesses: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to emigrants or travelers peaceably passing through such Indian lands, tribal reservations, or lands especially set apart for Indian purposes, without committing any willful trespass or injury to person or property."

On the 10th February last the bill as read and referred was reported back by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs without amendment, but Congress again adjourned without taking action in the matter.

While on this subject I desire to say a few words in regard to the repeated attempts which have been made by United States citizens during the past four years to unlawfully appropriate certain lands of the Indian Territory reserved under treaty by the Government for Indian purposes, under the pretext that such lands are open to the public for settlement. Full accounts of these raids and of the measures taken by the Government to expel the intruders will be found in the successive annual reports of this office for the years 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882. During the period referred to, D. L. Payne, the recognized leader of the movement, has been repeatedly arrested only to be released by the military authorities on the Kansas border, or held to answer to a civil suit in the United States court at Fort Smith to recover the penalty imposed by the statute, a suit invariably terminating without any practical result. With each repetition the movement appears to acquire additional strength. From official reports made to the War Department and on file in this office, I learn that in the expedition which left Arkansas City for the Oklahoma lands on the 1st February last there were about 250 persons, principally from Kansas and Missouri, including some 20 women and children, with from 80 to 100 wagons filled with provisions and forage sufficient to last them 30 or 40 days, and with tents, furniture, agricultural implements, &c. They appeared in the main to be a well-to-do, quiet set of farmers, and a different class of people from those who had been engaged in previous similar enterprises, but they were all well armed, mostly with Winchester rifles and carbines, and among them it was reported there was one man from Wichita, Kans., who had with him a full wagon-load of whisky and cigars, intending to open a saloon on arriving at their destination.

Besides this party, there were other and smaller outfits which were discovered and heard of *en route* from Caldwell and Coffeyville, Kans., to join the main body. Those from Caldwell are stated to have been with one or two exceptions persons without visible means of support,

whom the citizens, though deprecating the movement, were glad to get rid of at any price.

Payne with his secretary, one W. H. Osburn, traveled with the Arkansas City party, and at a meeting held there the night before starting he is said to have roundly abused the Government and the Army. From the same official sources I learn that every member who joins the Oklahoma colony pays $2.50 for a certificate of membership therein, of which 50 cents are retained by the secretary and the remainder goes into Payne's pockets. The form of certificate is as follows:

[Capt. D. L. Payne, president; Hon. J. M. Steele, treasurer; W. H. Osburn, secretary.]

Certificate of membership.

OFFICE OF PAYNE'S OKLAHOMA COLONY,
Wichita, Kans., ——— —, 188—.

This certifies that ——— ———, having paid the fee of two dollars, is a member of Payne's Oklahoma Colony, is entitled to all the benefits and protection of said colony and an equal voice in all matters pertaining to and the formation of its local government.

In testimony whereof the official signatures of the president and secretary are hereto subscribed, and the seal of the colony attached.

——— ———,
President.

——— ———,
Secretary.

I also learn that Payne issues "land certificates" to persons who do not desire to go down themselves by which he guarantees them 160 acres of land in the "Oklahoma Colony" in consideration of $25, which it is also stated he appropriates to his own use. I have no copy of this last mentioned certificate; but, even if there are nó other controlling influences at work, it is manifestly a profitable speculation for Payne himself, who is not likely to desist from starting these expeditions so long as he can find persons credulous enough to part with their money on such worthless assurances, or so long as the law in relation to trespassers on Indian lands remains in its present unsatisfactory condition.

From a letter dated June 26 last, addressed to the Department by the honorable Secretary of War, I am advised that Payne has now applied to the United States circuit court at Topeka, Kans., for an injunction restraining military interference with his entrance into and occupation of the Oklahoma district of the Indian Territory, thus bringing up for judicial decision the whole question affecting the status of said district; and that the matter has been referred by the War Department to the Attorney-General to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to protect the interests of the United States in the premises.

I respectfully recommend that the attention of Congress be specially drawn to these aggressive movements on the Indian Territory lands as illustrating the urgent necessity for speedy and effective legislation, in regard to trespassers.

TIMBER DEPREDATIONS ON INDIAN LANDS.

Notwithstanding the repeated recommendations made by this office for legislation to protect the timber on Indian lands, no definite action has been taken by Congress, and depredations upon valuable timber, especially in the Indian Territory, are of constant occurrence. At the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress a bill (S. 1646), prepared in this office, extending to Indian lands the provisions of section 5388 of the Revised Statutes of the United States for the protection and preservation of timber, passed the Senate with a slight amendment, but failed to receive action in the House, either at that or the concluding session. The urgent necessity for this measure is shown in the correspondence set out in the report of the Senate committee,* to which I beg to refer.

CASH PAYMENTS TO INDIANS.

During the year there has been paid to Indians, in cash, as annuity or otherwise, in round numbers, $745,000. Of this amount $305,000 was used to reimburse the Creek orphan fund, as provided for in the act approved August 7, 1882; about $220,000 was interest on indebtedness to Indians, funded and otherwise; about $13,000 finished the payment of the principal sum due to the Eastern Miamis, and nearly $10,000 was paid for damages to the property of Indians, the result of their removal, or the prosecution of public works to the injury of their reservations, &c., thus leaving something less than $200,000 of annuity payments proper, many of which will expire in the near future by limitation in the various treaties, &c.

Creek orphans.—The provisions of the act above noted, requiring the sum of $305,021.58 to be paid to the Creeks who were orphans on the 24th day of March, 1832, or to their heirs, to reimburse the fund due to them under treaty of that date, from which fund this money had been diverted by the Government, made it the duty of the Department to ascertain who were entitled to this payment, and to see that the money was paid to the actual beneficiaries under the law. The agent who was to make the payment was therefore instructed to carefully revise and correct the census list of these Indians, and before enrolling their names to closely examine and verify the claims of all who presented themselves. These instructions he carried out in a very satisfactory manner, submitting a census list showing 27 of the original 573 orphans still living, and nearly 800 heirs, many being descendants of the third generation. This list was certified to as correct by all the chiefs, thirty-nine in number, and by the agent, and, after being carefully examined and compared with the original rolls, was approved by the Department on the 28th December, 1882, and the payment made during the following March. As no evidences of dissatisfaction therewith have reached me from the Creeks, I believe that none exists.

* Report No. 392, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.

Eastern Miamis.—In my last report I stated that the payment of the principal sum due to the Eastern Miamis July 1, 1880, was necessarily delayed until nearly two years had elapsed, but that interest had been paid for one year after it became due, viz, for 1881. A short time ago, in compliance with my recommendation, the Department authorized the payment of all the balance of interest still due and provided for, which was accordingly computed on each share of this principal sum up to and inclusive of the various dates on which the payments were made during the year 1882. In the cases of several who were not paid until after the expiration of that fiscal year a full year's interest was allowed. These payments altogether amounted to $6,367.01, leaving to be covered back into the Treasury $4,695.88 of the $11,062.89 interest provided for the year 1882. Thus, with the exception of one share of the principal sum still unpaid, the owner not having been found, a final settlement of this indebtedness will be made.

Sac and Fox in Iowa.—Several of the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa still refuse to receipt for their shares of their annuity, which shares are set aside for them and will remain on the books of this office to their credit for the present.

Since my last report $10,000 more has been paid to these Indians on account of their back and current annuities, and at their request the Department authorized $10,000 more to be expended in the purchase of land for them. About $9,300 was thus expended, leaving about $700, which it was found could not be so used to advantage. With this balance they wish their chiefs and head men to pay some tribal indebtedness, and the Department has approved of its being given to them for that purpose. They will thus have received $60,000 of annuity since January, 1882, and, with the exception of about $4,800, all that is so due to them up to the end of the fiscal year 1883.

Winnebagoes in Wisconsin.—Twenty-five hundred dollars were appropriated by the last Congress, as suggested in my last report, for the purpose of completing the census of the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin, as required by the act of January 18, 1881, and an agent was appointed in April last by the Department for this duty, in which he has since been continuously engaged. These Indians are very much scattered over the State, and in most cases families have had to be personally visited wherever located. This and the careful examination into the rights of all claiming to be enrolled, and of the records of the Land Office as to homesteads said to be taken up by them in compliance with the above-mentioned act, and in assisting those who had not located homesteads to do so, has consumed much time and necessarily delayed the work; but it is now nearing completion.

From the reports I have received in reference to the present habits and condition of a great majority of these Indians, and the well-known character of many of the whites who surround them, I am convinced that to pay into their hands any considerable part of the money referred

to in the act of January 18, 1881, would just so far frustrate the main object of the act; for, notwithstanding any promises they may make, I am persuaded they will not use it to enter the land they have selected, nor to improve it, nor for any good purpose, nor will their wants be in any sense permanently relieved thereby. Section 2 of the act above referred to reads that the Department, on completion of the census, is authorized to "expend for their benefit" certain sums therein stated; and, farther on, the same section also reads that "all of said sums [meaning those just above noted] shall be *paid pro rata* to those persons whose names appear upon the census roll," &c. I have therefore decided to make this payment in three installments, the second payment not to be made until it is demonstrated that the first has been judiciously expended, as contemplated in the act.

A question which should be considered in connection with annuity payments is the ruling of the Treasury Department, based on section 3651 of the Revised Statutes, which ruling is to the effect that Indian agents are prohibited from procuring the necessary currency and small change required in making almost all annuity payments by paying a reasonable exchange to some banking institution nearer to the agency than the authorized United States depository where the funds may be placed to the agent's credit. This often necessitates a long journey by the agent, accompanied by an escort, an unnecessary expense, risk, and delay, and requires the agent's absence from the agency, where his presence is always needed. Although the letter of the law may call for this ruling, I do not believe the act was intended by Congress to so apply, nor, in my opinion, is such application for the best interests of the service.

PURCHASE, INSPECTION, AND SHIPMENT OF GOODS AND SUPPLIES.

Bids for furnishing goods and supplies for the Indian service were opened in New York on the 23d of April last. Three hundred and fifty-two bids were received at the opening in New York, and at the opening at San Francisco, on the 18th of July, twenty-four bids were received, making a total of three hundred and seventy-six sealed bids for supplying articles for the Indian service. One hundred and eighty-one contracts were awarded, and were made out in quadruplicate, and each one accompanied with a bond. The awards in New York were made by me with the assistance of the Board of Indian Commissioners and Mr. G. M. Lockwood, chief clerk of the Department, representing the Department, after the samples offered with the bids had been examined by inspectors appointed for that purpose. The number of articles required to supply the Indian service are nearly 1,500, and are divided, exclusive of subsistence stores, such as beef, flour, sugar, coffee, &c., and exclusive of medicines and school-books, into fifteen classes, as follows: 1st, blankets; 2d, woolen goods; 3d, cotton goods; 4th, clothing; 5th, boots and shoes; 6th, hats and caps; 7th, notions; 8th, gro-

ceries; 9th, crockery and lamps; 10th, furniture and wooden ware; 11th, saddles, harness, &c.; 12th, agricultural implements; 13th, wagons and wagon fixtures; 14th, glass, oils, and paints; 15th, hardware.

The delivery, inspection, and shipment of most of the articles is performed in New York, in a warehouse rented for that purpose. The manner of receiving, inspecting, and shipping these goods has been repeatedly detailed in my reports. From May 23 last to the 15th of September there were received and shipped from the New York warehouse 22,718 packages, weighing from one ounce to 500 pounds, the total weight of these packages being 3,428,638 pounds. All have been accounted for. The invoices received and permanently recorded as to name, number, marks, articles, dates of receipt, inspection and shipment, routes by which goods were transported, and names of transportation contractors in each instance, were 3,703 sets of four each; three of each set are transmitted from the warehouse to this office for settlement, and one to the respective agencies. These are in addition to invoices covering a large number of shipments from Chicago, Saint Louis, and other western points, for which the papers are forwarded to the New York office, carefully examined, and in many instances returned for correction before being transmitted to this office for payment. The number of western shipments for which invoices had been received up to September 15 is 500, but many are yet to be received, the delay being doubtless owing to the amount of clerical work necessary to be done by the inspectors in the West in filling out and signing receipts after shipment. A detailed record of each shipping receipt is also kept, which shows the marks, numbers, kinds of packages, character of contents and weight of each package; these receipts are made in duplicate for shipment and then copied in a special book for that purpose. The number of receipts so recorded, each having been written three times, is 1,260. This enables the office to trace any package, and in event of shortage of contents on arrival at the agencies, to locate and determine (upon receipt of a report from the Indian agent as to the weight of the package when received by him) the liability for deficiency, whether it rests with the contractor who furnishes the goods or with the transporter. Nearly 800 requisition sheets have been issued in ordering goods from contractors, besides the orders for medical supplies, of which there were 90; these requisitions contain full directions for shipment, and a schedule of the requirements of each agency, involving the placing of about 125,000 sets of figures in as many different squares. From April 24 last to September 15, 731 letters were received at the warehouse in New York, and 1,175 pages of letters written in answer.

The goods delivered under contracts have been fully up to sample, and with the exception of two instances where the provisions of Article V of the contracts were enforced, were satisfactory in every respect; in accepting the goods in the above instances under Article V of the contracts, the interests of the Government were wholly protected and full

value received. The inspectors have all promptly responded when called upon and have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner.

In connection with the purchase and shipment of supplies as above reported, I deem it my duty to again call the attention of Congress, through the Department, to the importance that contracts for goods and supplies for the Indian service be let very early in the spring, and to the consequent necessity that the appropriation bill be passed at an early day, if possible not later than the end of February. No schedule of supplies required can be prepared until the amount of money Congress appropriates is ascertained. After the schedules are made it requires from three to four weeks to have them printed, and under the law the advertisements calling for bids must be published not less than three weeks. In this manner two months are required after the Indian appropriation bill has become a law before bids can be opened, and with the large number of articles required and the number of contracts generally awarded on the bids received, it requires from five to six weeks to have the contracts and bonds executed, the orders for shipment issued, and all the complicated machinery by and through which the Government conducts its business set in motion. Should the Indian appropriation bill be passed and become a law not later than the end of February, no goods could be shipped, under the most favorable circumstances, until the end of June, and as a large proportion of the goods are for agencies on the Missouri River and have to be shipped before the close of navigation, which occurs about October 1, the necessity for the early passage of the bill becomes apparent.

In connection with this subject of purchasing supplies for Indians, I wish to place upon record the fact that I find, from an examination of the records kept by the War Department in the early history of our Indian affairs, that it was the custom for the Government to furnish to the Indians "scalping knives" by the thousands. To-day we furnish nothing of the kind, but in lieu thereof we furnish schools and such agricultural and mechanical tools and implements as belong to civilization and the peaceable pursuits of life. Thus we are substantially changing their "swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks," and educating them to "learn war no more."

EDUCATION.

The increase in the accommodations for Indian pupils which the school appropriations for the last fiscal year made possible, has been followed by a corresponding increase in the attendance of pupils. Exclusive of the five civilized tribes the number enrolled at boarding-schools during the year just closed is 5,139, an increase of 650 over last year. The attendance on the day-schools has been 5,102, an increase of 836 over the preceding year.

Of the 5,139 boarding-pupils, 4,376 have attended schools on reservations or in their immediate vicinity, 641 have been enrolled at Hampton,

Carlisle, and Forest Grove, and 122 have been placed in various schools in the States.

Reservation schools.—The boarding and day schools on reservations have made a creditable record during the year. Nine new boarding schools have been opened, making the whole number now in operation, exclusive of the three training-schools, 79. The new schools for the Blackfeet in Montana, Pah-Utes in Nevada, Warm Springs, and Umatilla Indians in Oregon, and the Shoshones in Wyoming, gave boarding-schools for the first time to 9,000 Indians. Those schools can accommodate, however, but 169 pupils and will soon need enlarging. The Devil's Lake Sioux and Klamaths have each been given a second school, and the Poncas have seen the long-delayed fulfilment of the promise that a boarding-school should be given them in the Indian Territory. Industrial training, mainly in farming and gardening, forms a part of the curriculum of agency boarding-schools. The schools have cultivated 1,526 acres, and raised 18,334 bushels corn, 4,952 bushels oats, and 19,340 bushels vegetables; made 1,171 tons of hay and 4,325 pounds of butter. But, as I said in my last report, industrial training, especially in workshops, needs more attention, and a much larger outlay of money for tools and materials and instruction. What Captain Pratt says in regard to the Carlisle pupils would apply to all reservation schools:

> I think it very desirable that we should have experimental shops for the boys not learning trades, where, under the care of a teacher, even the youngest pupils might have some kind of manual training daily. I do not doubt that the gain in health, energy, and clear-headedness would make any expenditure in this direction an ultimate economy. We invariably find that when an idle or mischievous boy is put to work at a trade, his standing is raised in scholarship as well as conduct. In some cases the improvement has been very remarkable; in not one has it failed of good results.

An interesting event in the year has been the educational inroad in the Ute tribe. The wild Southern Utes allowed twenty-seven of their youth to be taken to the Albuquerque boarding school, although not one of the tribe had ever before attended any school of any description. At first the necessary routine and restraint of the school was irksome, and the labor required was repugnant; but within a few months Agent Sanchez reported:

> On his arrival, one boy who aspired to the leadership of his fellows and who thought he should have fifty cents for bringing a pail of water and refused to perform any labor without pay, has been kindly and gradually led to change his views and has become a ready, willing worker, being especially interested in the industry of gardening. On being asked whether he had any word to send to his people, he soon replied: "Yes, tell them to make a garden; I think a garden is a good thing."

It was not without repeated assurances that the other branches of the Ute tribe could be made to believe that their relatives had gone so far over to the side of civilization.

Twenty-three new day schools are reported, most of them on reser-

vations already provided with boarding schools. They are practically district schools located among settlements of Indians more or less remote from the agency, and needing the influence in their midst of some employé who can supervise their farming, house-building, and other practical interests, as well as teach their children. A few day schools have been discontinued and five have become boarding schools. There are now 117 in operation. The value of the day school is measured less by the actual advancement of its pupils in books, than by the influence of the teacher over them and their families, and by its importance as a recruiting station for candidates for boarding schools both on and off the reservation; children who cannot be induced to go away from home to a boarding school will stray into a day school which is close at hand; and afterwards, when their minds are awakened, will gladly accept the better opportunities offered them. Irregularity of attendance is a sore discouragement to the teacher; but this can be largely overcome by the attraction of a lunch served the pupils daily and prepared with their assistance.

The organizing of a system of day schools is meeting with favor among experienced agents who have large agencies, and desire to place all their Indians as speedily as possible under some sort of educational influence. In this way only can the terms of the treaties with the Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, and Navajoes be fulfilled.

Training schools.—No one can read the reports of the Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove training schools, which will be found herewith, on pages 161, 165, and 180, without being impressed with the growing interest and value of the work they are doing, and without wishing that it might be increased four fold. Each school has exceeded the number for which appropriation was made, and they have enrolled respectively 390, 109, and 151 pupils. At each training in industrial and mechanical arts has been kept in the foreground, and the acquiring of habits of faithful continuous work has been the point most strenuously insisted upon. The success attained is fully attested by the number and value of the articles manufactured in the workshops for the use of the schools, and also by the fact that at Carlisle and Hampton they propose to furnish for the various Indian agencies during the current fiscal year 2,000 pairs of shoes, 3,350 dozen articles of tinware, 22 dozen bridles and halters, and 450 sets of harness. During the year Carlisle has sent 10 spring wagons to Indian agencies. The details of the work in these schools have been given in previous reports and need not be repeated here. Their standing and importance are now so fully recognized as to need neither explanation nor defense. They have been visited and inspected by men and women from all parts of the country, friendly and unfriendly, critical and lenient, enthusiastic and skeptical. The verdict has been uniform that these schools should be continued and enlarged, and other similar ones established. A visit to either of these schools will remove the most obstinate prejudice against Indian education.

The first Forest Grove "graduates" were returned to their homes this year. Superintendent Minthorn says:

The first two lots of children that were brought to the school came with the understanding that they were to remain three years, and that time having expired, they were allowed to return home, but fifteen have returned to the school with the intention of remaining two years longer. Those that have remained at home are, with the exception of two, doing well. Three of the carpenters are working at their trade in New Tacoma, Wash., taking contracts, furnishing all the material, and building houses. They are giving good satisfaction and are making good wages. Two Indian agents have applied to the school for teachers for agency schools, but Government salaries were not a sufficient inducement, as the boys who have learned trades can get from two to four dollars per day and plenty of work. The indications at present seem to be that pupils leaving this school after having completed the course of study and learned a trade will generally seek employment among white people. But as most of the Indians upon this coast have good land, many will engage in farming, and for this reason it is doubly important that the school should have a farm.

There does not seem to be so encouraging an outlook for girls leaving the schools as for boys; there does not seem to be any good place for an Indian girl in the present state of Indian society. Out of fifteen girls that were allowed to return to their homes, eleven have returned to the school, and one other is very desirous of returning; and two have been married to two young men who had been among the first to come to this school. They have made comfortable, pleasant, and happy homes. Ten others who have been here before have requested us to reserve places for them, as they intended to return in the fall.

Want of money and want of room has compelled the refusal of many urgent applications for admission to the Forest Grove school. It is a great mistake that Congress should have limited to 150 the number of pupils to be received in the only training school west of the Rocky Mountains, especially when the parents readily surrender their children for a five years' course. This school is not yet fairly equipped for work. Its buildings are unsubstantial in construction and inadequate in size, but are as good and commodious as the meager funds allowed therefor would build. It has no land except the lots on which the buildings stand, offered for that purpose by Pacific University. Its small leased farm is not adjacent to the buildings. Funds should be furnished immediately to put up new buildings on a location not far from Forest Grove, where citizens have offered to donate to the Government for that purpose a large tract of good land. I hope Congress at its next session will appropriate not less than $25,000 for this purpose, and will provide for the support of at least 250 pupils in this school.

The students at Hampton have rejoiced this year in the completion of "Winona Lodge," a $30,000 building erected solely by benevolent contributions. It is devoted exclusively to the use of Indian girls, who have hitherto lived in cramped quarters. They take great pride in their new possession, and put new energy and conscience into their industrial work, for which it gives ample facilities. For Indian education at Hampton since 1878, as per General Armstrong's report, the Government has given $52,000; charity has given $81,000. If the Indian has made

friends who are so generously disposed towards him, why should Congress say that only 100 Indians shall enjoy such privileges and benefactions, and then provide but $167 per capita with which to partially pay for their support?

An interesting experiment has been tried at the Hampton school this year by including among its students three young married couples. General Armstrong says:

A feature of this year's work has been the taking of young married people as students in the school. Three such couples have been received, two from the Omaha and one from the Sioux tribe. The Sioux and one of the Omahas each brought with them a little papoose about a year old. The parents attend school half a day and work the other half with the other scholars. We have attempted at Hampton nothing more hopeful than this in training Indians. The husband and wife advance together with common interests. A home will be established on their return to the reservation and their future will be comparatively secure.

It is interesting to notice as side issues in this experiment the increase of courtesy in the brave for his wife and the growing care of the mother for her child, and the effort she makes to keep her husband's possessions, her room and her baby, and, last of all, herself clean and tidy. At first the father evidently regarded tending the little bit of humanity with scorn; but he has grown to take great pride in his boy, and often relieves the mother now of part of the burden.

The three families are now in "Winona." It is intended to build during the summer two small frame houses, costing $200 apiece, like the better class of houses at the agencies, and to teach two of the families to make in them as attractive and happy homes as possible with such materials as can be procured at their homes. Their place in "Winona" will be filled by other carefully selected young married people, who will in their turn make the same experiment in housekeeping. Funds for these two cottages have been procured.

It gives me pleasure to report that within another year three new training schools will be in operation. Stone buildings to accommodate 150 pupils, at Chilocco, in the Indian Territory, near the Kansas border and contiguous to Kansas settlements, will be ready for pupils in December. At Lawrence, Kans., three large stone buildings for 340 pupils will be completed in January. Near Genoa, Nebr., the old brick Pawnee school building, standing on what was formerly the Pawnee reservation, is being thoroughly repaired and enlarged, so as to furnish room for 150 pupils, and will be finished next spring. The contract price of these buildings is about $82,000. A large additional expense must of course be incurred for heating apparatus, furnishing, outbuildings, fencing, &c.

Pupils in schools in the States.—Pupils were placed in schools in the States under the following item of the appropriation act of May 17, 1882:

And the Secretary of the Interior is further authorized and directed to provide for the care, support, and education of one hundred Indian children not belonging to the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory at any established industrial, agricultural, or mechanical school or schools other than those herein provided for, in any of the States of the United States, such schools to be selected by him from applications made to him, at a cost not exceeding one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum for each child; and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated the sum of seventeen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That not more than twenty of said pupils shall be educated in any one State.

These pupils were divided among schools in six different States. From all quarters the reports as to their deportment and progress has been entirely satisfactory. The advantages to Indian youth which must result from thus placing them in small companies among white communities are so evident that a similar appropriation of $75,000 has been made for the current fiscal year, which will provide for thus educating nearly 400. I deem it my duty, however, to call attention to the requirements of the act and the inadequate provision made for meeting those requirements. If the law means anything it means that industrial training shall be a prerequisite, that the girls shall learn sewing and housework and the boys be given first-class, thorough training in farming and the various trades; and that, in addition, the ordinary English branches shall be taught these youth who are unacquainted with the rudiments of civilized life, or even with the language of their instructors. No other fund being provided therefor the lodging accommodations, clothing, subsistence, medical attendance, and personal supervision of the habits and morals of the pupils must also be paid for out of the $167 per capita. This implies large buildings, an extensive outfit in the way of tools, materials, and machinery for carrying on trades, and a special corps of teachers for the special classes in schoolrooms and shops which would be formed out of these raw recruits to civilization. Realizing the discrepancy between the demands the office was about to make, and the equivalent it proposed to offer, the following letter was addressed to forty-three agricultural and mechanical schools endowed by national land grants, being a list contained in the report of the Bureau of Education:

The last Indian appropriation act provides for the "care and support and education of Indian children at industrial, agricultural, or mechanical schools in any of the States of the United States at a cost of not exceeding one hundred and sixty-seven dollars for each child." It also provides a limited sum to defray the traveling expenses of pupils from their homes to such schools.

The advantage of placing Indian youths in schools remote from reservations, where they will be surrounded by civilization and be obliged to learn and use the English language, has been abundantly shown, and the advancement in education and civilization made by Indian pupils under such circumstances has fulfilled the most sanguine hopes of the friends of the Indian. This office desires to extend such advantages to nearly four hundred Indian youths, and to place them in companies of from five to thirty in such of the various institutions of the country as are interested and prepared to receive them.

For the care and education of these youths, many of whom will be taken right from the camp, and most of whom will be ignorant of the English language, special facilities and special methods of instruction will be required. They will need training of every kind—mental, industrial, physical, and religious. The pupil must learn the language in which he is being taught, and this can only be acquired through object-lessons given with all the tact and ingenuity which the teacher can command. Outside of the school-room equally careful training must be given the girls in all branches of housekeeping, dairy-work, and sewing, and the boys in farming and gardening, and in some of the trades of carpenter, blacksmith, wheelwright, shoemaker, tinsmith, &c. These duties should occupy as much time and attention as the school-room work, and

the instruction should not be theoretical but practical. In a word, Indian pupils must be taught how to read and write, how to think, how to live, and how to work.

In some institutions it may be difficult to provide the facilities needed for successful work with the amount allowed therefor by the Government, especially as the pupils must be cared for during vacations as well as term time, and the sum of $167 is all that is appropriated to cover all the expense of board, clothes, tuition, medical attendance, &c., of an Indian child during twelve months. But the growing interest which is being manifested in Indian civilization and education leads to the belief that many institutions will look at the matter from a philanthropic standpoint, and will be ready to supplement Government appropriations with private funds.

The pupils should be received as soon as practicable after July 1, next.

If your institution desires to take any Indian pupils on the terms named, you will please inform this office at an early day on the following points:

How many pupils you wish to receive, whether girls or boys, or both, and what ages would be preferred.

How soon you will be prepared to receive them.

What facilities you have or can have for industrial training, and what industries would be taught.

From only nine* institutions were replies received, and of these only one was prepared to take pupils, and that school could guarantee to instruct the boys only in farming and carpentry. Thus was confirmed the opinion expressed in my last report that there are very few schools in the country, except asylums and reform schools, that are ready to give to their pupils a home, an industrial and mechanical training, and a book education at the same time. The Bureau of Education gives a list of fifty-one industrial schools in the various parts of the country. Of these only six can teach boys farming or trades. Two are in the country in Maryland and Virginia, and the other four are in the cities of New York, Boston, Washington, and Cleveland.† It is evident that a large outlay is necessary to equip institutions for the work required of them, an expenditure for which the Government proposes to make no return, while it fixes the amount to be paid thereafter at less than the average actual cost of supporting and teaching the pupils. No generous response could be expected to such an offer. In this dilemma the various religious societies have come to the help of this Bureau and have so supplemented Government aid by private charity that the whole 400 pupils will be provided for. More than half are girls, because for their instruction in sewing and housework a comparatively small outlay is required. It is altogether probable that the training given will be neither so complete nor so varied as was contemplated by the act making the appropriation. On such terms the office cannot be exacting. The labor of awkward hands is wasteful, and only in rare cases will the products of the shops cover the expense of material and instruction. So long as the Government practically solicits the aid of private charity in the carrying on of Government work, private charity should have a hearing. There should be made to it at least a fair propo-

* Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute is a land-grant school, but being already engaged in Indian work was barred out by the statute.

† Report Bureau of Education, 1882.

sition, and I therefore renew a recommendation made last fall, that an appropriation be made that will enable the office to offer to any suitable institution that will furnish buildings, teachers, and all necessary machinery of the school a compensation of not less than $180 per annum for each Indian pupil supported and taught therein. This policy would secure the aid of men and money which can be reached in no other way, and the work of Indian education be immensely and permanently advanced. Private charity should be enlisted so far as possible. The outcome will be an intelligent interest in Indian civilization and a public sentiment substantial and permanent, which will outlive changes in administrations and parties and policies. To ask charitable institutions to furnish buildings and all equipments and then offer less than mere current expenses is unworthy of the Government. It is parsimony that becomes waste, and it justifies the following remarks of General Armstrong, which, while made in behalf of the Hampton School, have a wide general application.

While the charitable are willing to help in this cause, and it is well to call upon them, it is an unfortunate fact that they have too often been called upon to do what they have felt was forced upon them unjustly, and their liberal giving has been attended with no respect for those who are really responsible for Indians. Politicians, as a rule, have faintly comprehended and often prevented wise work for the Indian, and with good intentions have made the best men reluctant to take hold of his education. Hampton's application, duly approved, for only $175 apiece per year, has twice been denied by Congress. There is room for twenty more girls, but there is no money to help, the appropriation bill providing for only one hundred at this place. We hope for better things from the next House, where the difficulty seems to lie. The last Congress, as above stated, provided for the education of four hundred Indians anywhere in the United States, excepting at Hampton and Carlisle, at the rate of $167 apiece, who are to be kept, clothed, &c., for the entire year, calling for their training in a more complete and difficult manner than, so far as I know, is given in any school in the land for whites. We can do it here only because the immense "plant" for the negro makes it possible. People may take Indians at that rate, but the work called for will not be done. I regard the provision as most unfortunate for the cause of complete training; it is adequate only when the labor of instruction is simply in farming along with the simplest education, or when Indians are put as apprentices into established work-shops. What Captain Pratt does well at $200 apiece for three hundred Indians, a private school will find it hard to do at $250 apiece for fifty Indians. The authorities seem as incapable of encouraging private effort as they are incapable of discouraging the few who have undertaken it.

The Society of Friends has received about forty Indians into one of their schools in Indiana on the terms allowed to Hampton, and when they shall come to introduce elaborate mechanical teaching will feel, as they even now do, the justice of our position.

Buildings.—The building of school-houses has progressed fairly. Seven new boarding-school buildings were occupied during the past year; six more will receive pupils this fall, and four besides the Chilocco, Lawrence, and Genoa buildings are so far advanced as to promise completion within the current year. Large additions which have been made for the Yakama, Sac and Fox, and Absentee Shawnee buildings will relieve these overcrowded schools, double their accommodations, and otherwise increase their efficiency, and vastly improve their sanitary

condition. Seven new day-school buildings have been completed and another commenced. Four boarding-school buildings have been burned. The pupils of those schools will have to be crowded into barns, bakeries, outbuildings, and such other structures as can be extemporized into school-buildings until new quarters can be provided.

The want of suitable commodious buildings continues. Eleven new ones are needed immediately and ten others should be so enlarged as to double their capacity; yet the whole amount appropriated for erection and repair of school buildings this year is but $25,000, less than the cost of one building erected by private contributions at Hampton for the use of fifty girls. I will not repeat what has been reiterated before as to the impossibility of conducting creditable schools in ill-arranged, ill-ventilated, dilapidated, overcrowded buildings.

The act passed by the first session of the last Congress authorizing the use of unoccupied military barracks as training schools for Indian youths has given to this office buildings at Fort Stevenson, Dak., Fort Hall, Idaho, Cantonment, Ind. T., and Fort Ripley, Minn. At two of these posts much-needed Indian boarding-schools have already been opened, and at the other two it is hoped that schools will soon be in operation. The expenditure of several thousand dollars over what the buildings would have brought at public sale has thus been saved the Government. Owing to their unfavorable location, the number of vacated military buildings which can now be utilized for Indian schools is small, but the number will gradually increase as garrisons are removed from close proximity to Indian reservations. The schoolboy will then take the place of the soldier, and the sword will give way to the spelling-book.

Appropriations.—The appropriations for education made by the last session of Congress are $445,000 for general purposes, including buildings; $115,000 for Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove; $40,000 for the Genoa and Chilocco schools, and $75,000 for placing pupils in schools in the States; a total of $675,000 out of $917,000 asked in the annual estimate. As compared with the previous year this gives a slight increase to the three established training schools, an increase of $145,000 for general education, and $58,000 additional for sending pupils to schools in the States.

Much better use could be made of this fund if it were not for the restrictions of law and regulations, by which the office is hampered and harassed, and which often defeat the very ends sought by legislation. For instance, there is a general construction of law which decides that when money is appropriated for a specific purpose no other fund can be used for that purpose. The $25,000 for school-buildings—just one-third of the amount asked for—would not suffice to replace burned buildings. Though the office has $400,000 for education, yet not one cent of that can be applied on a building, because there is a specific though absurdly inadequate appropriation for that purpose. It may happen, because certain buildings cannot be erected or completed, that some of the schools which the $400,000 was intended to support can-

not be carried on; but that will not affect the case, even though the result be that the Indians go without their school and part of the $400,000 be returned unexpended to the Treasury. This reverses the proverb so as to make it read: Law knows no necessity.

Again, part of the appropriation for placing children in schools was provided

for the placing of children from all the Indian schools, with the consent of their parents, under the care and control of such suitable white families as may in all respects be qualified to give such children moral, industrial, and educational training for a term of not less than three years, under arrangements in which their proper care, support, and education shall be in exchange for their labor.

There are undoubtedly "suitable white families" who are interested enough in Indian civilization to be willing to try the experiment of admitting into their homes shy, uncouth, ignorant Indian children, and who are willing to devote to their mental, moral, social, and industrial training all requisite time, labor, patience, and tact. But it is unreasonable to require such families to add to this the support and clothing and medical care of their *protégés* with the understanding that such labor as the children can be taught to render out of school hours and during vacations shall be considered an equivalent therefor, and to further obligate themselves to continue the experiment for not less than three years! Of course, no children have been placed in families on the above terms. If the office could expend a small sum, not exceeding $50 per annum for each child, for clothing or board, and the restriction as to time could be omitted, I doubt not many Indian children could be placed where they would receive the best of home influence, and that in many families they would remain for three years or even longer.

By the special legislation referred to in my last report, the 2,000 Moquis-Pueblos are still barred out from all schooling. I cannot think that this was the intention, but it is the unavoidable result of that legislation.

I deem it my duty to again make a statement similar to that in previous reports, of unfulfilled treaty provisions for education. In the treaties of 1868 with the tribes named below, a building, a teacher, and a school were promised for every 30 children of school age in the tribes. The following tabular statement shows the appropriation which those treaties would require of this next session of Congress:

POPULATION.	
Sioux	26,616
Utes	3,333
Navajoes	17,000
Kiowas, &c	2,900
Cheyennes and Arapahoes	6,496
Crows	3,200
Shoshone	1,880
Bannacks	1,556
	62,981
School population	12,595

Number school buildings required by treaty 417, at $1,000		$417,000
Salaries of teachers, books, fuel, &c., for 417 schools, at $700		291,900
Total		708,900

Buildings already erected by Government as follows:

	Pupils.
Sioux, to accommodate	650
Navajoes, to accommodate	100
Utes, to accommodate	30
Kiowas, &c., to accommodate	120
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, to accommodate	230
Crows, to accommodate	36
Shoshone (not yet completed), to accommodate	100
Bannack	60
Total (=44 buildings)	1,326

Deduct 44 buildings, at $1,000	44,000
Balance due above tribes for one year	664,900

Coöperation of religious societies.—So far as I know, the educational work among Indians done by parties outside of the Government has never been fairly set forth. Such data relative thereto as I have been able to obtain will be found herewith on page 240. Of the eighty-two boarding-schools, exclusive of those among the five civilized tribes, fifteen, with an enrollment of 813 pupils, have been carried on under contract with religious societies, under which the selection of teachers has been left wholly to the societies, and the Government has assumed about three-fourths of the expense. In most cases the societies furnish the buildings. Seven schools with 280 pupils have been maintained by religious societies in their own buildings, the only Government assistance given being that the rations and clothing, which would have been issued to the pupils at their homes, were issued to them at the school and became part of the school supplies. Many other schools are indebted to societies and philanthropists for gifts of books, papers, &c., which add greatly to the attractiveness and interest of the schools. Religious societies maintain thirty day schools without and sixteen with help from the Government, the aggregate enrollment being 2,016. The total amount expended during the past year by these societies for educational purposes, so for as reported, is $74,614, besides $79,142 expended on missionary work as distinguished from school work. To this should be added contributions amounting to $13,278, made during the year to the Forest Grove and Carlisle training schools, and the $26,668 which General Armstrong reports that Hampton expends on her Indian pupils in addition to the appropriation made by Government for their partial support.

This does not include $33,319 expended by religious societies in the

support, in whole or in part, of seminaries, academies, and missions among the five civilized tribes, nor $24,149 devoted to establishing and carrying on schools and missions in Alaska.

This aggregate of $252,016 by no means expresses the value of the assistance thus given to Indian education and civilization. The influence of men and women whose lives are devoted to the uplifting of the degraded and ignorant cannot be measured by dollars and cents. Moreover, the very fact that he represents a great religious denomination, that a Christian community is his constituency, and that the funds which come into his hands have been consecrated by prayer and self-denial, gives to a man and his work a moral force and momentum which Government patronage does not impart. In my opinion, the best hope for the Indian lies in bringing him into the closest possible relations with the various religious societies whose sole business consists in working for the elevation of humanity, and who, from long experience, are presumably best informed as to the methods and men and means to be employed in such work.

Mention should also be made of the donation to the Government by citizens of Albuquerque, N. Mex., and Lawrence, Kans., of valuable tracts of land containing 65 and 280 acres, respectively. The donations were made with the understanding that the Government would erect buildings thereon to be used for Indian schools. Citizens of Genoa, Nebr., have also donated $500 to so supplement an appropriation as to enable the Government to purchase a certain desirable tract of land adjacent to the Indian school building there. The widening interest in the civilization of the Indian as shown by such acts as these is one of the most hopeful indications in his favor.

Alaska.—Attention should be again called to the need of schools for the Indians in Alaska. From the best information that can be obtained the Indians of Alaska number about 20,000, and since that country came into possession of the United States these people have had no aid for schools from this Government. All that has been done in the matter of education has been by the missionary efforts of the churches. If the published statements in reference to Alaska be true, we are doing much less for the civilization of these people than was done before we took possession of that country. The Russian Government gave them laws, churches, and schools; the American Government has done nothing in that direction.

In my estimates for the next fiscal year I have asked for an appropriation of $25,000 for the support of industrial schools in Alaska. I earnestly hope that this very modest sum will be granted. These Indians need no subsistence, no clothing, no implements, no agencies, but they beg for an education, and it is discreditable to an enlightened Government to longer deny their request. The twelve Alaska boys who have attended the Forest Grove training school have done admirably in their studies and their work.

CLERICAL WORK OF THE BUREAU.

Previous to the assembling of the last Congress I had the satisfaction of being able to report that no current accounts of agents remained unsettled in this office pertaining to the fiscal year 1882. At present there are still a number of accounts for the last quarter of the fiscal year 1883 unexamined, the majority of which, however, have only been rendered within the last two or three weeks (during which time many of the clerks of this office were absent on their annual leave), and before next December I hope to have all accounts for 1883 examined and referred to the Treasury Department for settlement.

The clerical force at work on accounts has, during the year, been much reduced in efficiency by the resignation or transfer to other branches of this service of four or five experienced accountants, in place of whom I have been obliged to depend on clerks new to the work of settling agents' accounts. To do this work properly a thorough knowledge of precedent rulings in questionable cases, and of the requirements of the Department and the Treasury touching the accounts of Indian agents, is almost indispensable; added to which a good and observant examiner who has been some time in the service is expected, and can hardly fail, to have acquired a general knowledge of the various agencies, their past and present surroundings and peculiarities, and a knowledge of the habits, business capacity, and moral tone of the employés and the agent whose current accounts, or explanations to exceptions to previous accounts, may be under the examiner's consideration. Without this knowledge it is almost impossible properly to settle an account in reasonable time, or always to be certain that the Government is being fully protected, the best interests of the service promoted, and that no injustice is being done to the Indians or to the agent in taking exceptions to his accounts, or in failing to give him the necessary instructions which his peculiar circumstances may call for.

When considered in this light, it must appear evident that neither the greatest safety nor economy to the Government is secured by requiring any part of such work to be done by clerks new to the service or unfamiliar with accounts, even at small salaries; nor, where this is required, should the best results be expected. And as it is impossible for any persons outside of the Department to know the merits or usefulness of any clerk employed here, or exactly the class of help required, I have again to suggest that the various rates of compensation to be paid to the clerks in this Bureau should be in many cases increased, and in all cases should be more directly under Department control, or else a fund should be placed at the disposal of the Department, from which experience and efficiency may be suitably remunerated. In my opinion the best interests of the Government would thereby be promoted.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

Comparison with the preceding years shows an increase in the number of cases treated by the agency physicians, but a smaller percentage

of mortality. The total number of cases under treatment for the year ending June 30, 1883, was 86,665. Total deaths, 1,283; total births, 1,862. The peculiar custom prevailing among the Indians of maintaining strict secrecy in regard to births and deaths renders the collection of reliable information on these points extremely difficult. During the year the Indian police have reported 197 deaths in addition to those occurring among cases treated by the physicians. The prevailing diseases in the north have been rheumatism and affections of the respiratory organs, with some malarial disorders in the extreme Northwest. In the south the affections have been chiefly malarial. On pages 304 to 313 will be found a tabular exhibit of the number of cases and character of diseases treated.

During the autumn and winter of 1882–'83 a small-pox epidemic was threatened in the south and southwest; also in the White Earth country in Minnesota; but prompt action in vaccinating the Indians and establishing quarantine prevented any serious consequences. The number of cases reported vaccinated for the year is as follows: Successfully, 4,076; unsuccessfully, 1,906.

Syphilis and its pathological sequences are prevalent among many tribes and are difficult to control on account of the lack of self-restraint among those treated and the tendency to disregard the instructions of the physicians. There seems, however, to be a slight improvement in this respect.

The evil influence of the native "medicine men" is one of the greatest obstacles to be overcome in the civilization of the Indian. These native doctors realize that the advance of civilization and enlightenment means a termination of their power and influence, and they employ all their arts and work upon the superstitions and fears of their people in order to prevent them from applying to the "white man's doctor," hoping thus to perpetuate their own power and sources of revenue. Hence the task of inducing the Indians to abandon their ancient customs in the treatment of disease is a difficult one, and must, of necessity, be the work not of years only, but of generations, as they adhere tenaciously to the faith of their fathers in the power of the medicine men to exorcise the evil spirits, to whose presence they attribute all disease. It is gratifying, however, to note that as the older Indians pass to the "happy hunting grounds" their time-honored remedial rites gradually die out, and that the younger generations are evincing more faith in the medicines used and the treatment pursued by white physicians.

Another serious obstacle to the successful treatment of disease among the Indians is the inadequacy and in most cases the entire absence of hospital accommodations. When an Indian is treated by a white physician he expects to be cured by a single dose of medicine, and if he is not, he becomes discouraged and thinks the medicine of no value and will take no more. Again, he thinks that if a spoonful of medicine will benefit him, a bottle-full must necessarily do him a proportionate amount of good if all taken at one dose. This tendency to become discouraged and this disposition to disregard the instructions and admonitions of

the physician cannot be successfully combated unless the patient is under the immediate care and control of the physician, and this is impracticable where there is no hospital. Small hospitals could be erected at agencies at slight cost, and the benefits accruing from such an auxiliary would speedily be apparent and more than compensate for the small outlay necessary. The advantage of such a system would be that the sick would be removed from the dangerous influence and interference of the medicine men and subjected to a regimen, the benefits of which they would not be slow to realize. The fame of such an institution would rapidly spread among the Indians and inspire greater confidence in the physician, thus becoming a valuable aid in inducing them to exchange the meaningless songs and incantations of the medicine men for the quiet, scientific, and rational treatment of the white man.

A RESERVATION FOR THE YUMAS OF ARIZONA.

The Yuma Indians have lived for many years on the bottom lands along the Colorado River for a distance of 10 miles above and 30 miles below Fort Yuma, in Arizona. Upon the representations of Lieutenant Hutton, Eighth Infantry, U. S. A., forwarded by the War Department, and of other trustworthy persons who knew of their destitute condition, a reservation has been recently set apart for the Yumas at the confluence of the Colorado with the Gila River, where it is hoped they may be gathered together and assisted in agricultural pursuits.

Some necessary relief has already been afforded them in flour purchased by the agent at the Colorado River Agency.

The chief of the Yumas states the number of his people to be 1,137, but Lieutenant Hutton estimates their number to be much greater. They are peaceable and industrious, and deserve substantial assistance at the hands of the Government. But few of the Indians are now on the reservation so set apart, and from the best information that can be obtained it is thought that those along the Colorado River should not be compelled to remove to the reservation until provision is made for some system of irrigation that will enable them to support themselves by farming.

COAL ON THE WHITE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION IN ARIZONA.

The coal discoveries on the San Carlos, or, more properly, the White Mountain Indian reservation, in Arizona Territory, formed the subject of extended notice in my last annual report. No action was taken on the draft of a joint resolution prepared in this office and transmitted to Congress by the President on April 17, 1882,* and the status of the question has undergone no change or modification whatsoever. Bills were introduced in the last Congress (H. R. 4146 and 5378) providing

* Resolution printed in full in Annual Report Commissioner Indian Affairs, 1882, page L.

for the reduction of the reservation on the south and west, but it appears they failed of passage. Had either of them become a law the coal fields would have been segregated from the reservation. I am still of opinion that the adoption of a system of leasing upon a royalty plan, such as was suggested in my last report, would be the best way to settle this vexed question.

MISSION INDIANS, IN CALIFORNIA.

The injustice done the Mission Indians, and their deplorable condition, have been set forth by several commissions and have been treated of at length in various annual reports of this office, especially in those of 1875 and 1880, and Congress has repeatedly been solicited to interfere in their behalf, but without avail.

The situation of these people is peculiar. It is probable that they are entitled to all the rights and immunities of citizens of the United States, by virtue of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, yet from poverty and ignorance and unwillingness to abandon their custom of dwelling together in villages, under a tribal or village government, they have failed to secure individual titles to their lands, under the public land laws, or under the Indian homestead act. Many of these Indians have been driven from lands occupied and cultivated by them for years, to which they had at least a color of title from the Spanish government, and the ejectments have often been made with force and violence.

After nearly all desirable land had been wrested from them or "taken up" by settlers a few small tracts remaining were set aside by Executive order for their permanent use and occupation, and entries unlawfully made by white men upon such lands have been held for cancellation. The few little villages left to them in the cañons of the mountains, from long years of cultivation have become extremely fertile, and are looked upon with longing eyes by the surrounding white settlers.

In accordance with authority granted by the Department, Mrs. Helen Jackson, of Colorado, was instructed, under date of July 7, 1882, to visit the Mission Indians in California, and ascertain the location and condition of the various bands; whether suitable land in their vicinity, belonging to the public domain, could be made available as a permanent home for such of those Indians as were not established upon reservations, and what, if any lands should be purchased for their use. At her request Mr. Abbot Kinney, of California, was authorized to assist in the work. Their final report gives, with great particularity, the condition of each village, recites in detail the wrongs that have been inflicted upon these Indians, and contains numerous and important recommendations for their improvement.

They recommend as the first and most essential step, the resurveying, rounding out, and distinctly marking of reservations already existing.

2d. The removal of all white settlers now on such reservations.

3d. In cases where their villages are included in confirmed grants that other provision be made for the Indians, or that they be upheld and defended in their right to remain where they are.

4th. That all the reservations be patented to the several bands occupying them; the United States to hold the patents in trust for twenty-five years; a provision to be incorporated in the patent for allotments in severalty from time to time, as they may appear desirable.

5th. The establishment of at least two or more schools in addition to the five already in operation at the various villages.

6th. That it be made the duty of the agent to make a round of inspection at least twice a year.

7th. The appointment of a law firm as special attorneys in all cases affecting the interests of the Indians.

This recommendation has already been carried out, Messrs. Brunson & Wells, of Los Angeles, having been appointed assistants to the United States district attorney in such cases, the appointment taking effect on the 1st of July last.

8th. A judicious distribution of agricultural implements among these Indians.

9th. A small fund for the purchase of food and clothing for the very old and sick in time of special destitution.

10th. The purchase of certain tracts of land.

The necessity for the action recommended is given with great clearness and force in each case. With these recommendations, with the possible exception of the last, I fully agree, and will hereafter submit a draft of the necessary legislation. With the measures already taken and with those herein recommended, it is believed that these poor and persecuted people may be protected from further encroachments, and enjoy in some measure the prosperity to which their peaceful conduct under all their wrongs entitles them.

KLAMATH RIVER RESERVATION IN CALIFORNIA.

The Indians residing upon the Klamath River reservation in California have been required to select the particular tracts of land they desire to retain for their permanent homes in quantity as follows:

Each head of a family 160 acres; each person over eighteen years of age, 80 acres; each orphan child under eighteen years of age, 40 acres. It is expected that when the selections shall have been made and reported with proper metes and bounds, action will be had on the question of restoring the remainder of the reservation to the public domain. The selections are being made under the personal supervision of the acting Indian agent of the Hoopa Valley agency.

COMMISSION TO SIOUX OF DAKOTA.

The commission appointed under authority contained in the act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government

approved August 7, 1882 (22 Stat., 328), "to negotiate with the Sioux Indians for such modification of existing treaties and agreements with said Indians as may be deemed desirable by said Indians and the Secretary of the Interior," rendered their report to the Department during the latter part of January last. The report, together with a copy of the agreement negotiated with said Indians, was submitted to the President under date of February 1, 1883, and transmitted to Congress on February 3 following. By the terms of said agreement the Great Sioux Reservation, having an area estimated by recent computation at 35,124½ square miles, or 22,479,680 acres, was to be broken up into five smaller independent reservations, to be occupied by the several bands separately, they severally agreeing to accept the same as their permanent homes, relinquishing all right, title, and interest in and to the reservations assigned to the other bands, respectively, reserving to themselves only the reservation set apart for their separate use and occupation. The five reservations to be retained under the conditions of the agreement are estimated to contain about 19,238 square miles, leaving an area, according to the foregoing estimate, of 15,886½ square miles, or 10,167,360 acres, which the Indians cede to the United States.

The principal consideration for this important cession of territory consists of cattle for breeding purposes. The other considerations being, as remarked by the commissioners, such as are calculated to promote the education and civilization of the Indians, and they are in the main only a continuation of the treaty stipulations of April 29, 1868.

Congress failed to ratify the agreement thus made, but by act of March 3, 1883, appropriated the sum of $10,000 to continue the negotiations, with certain modifications of said agreement (22 Stat., 624). The commission as originally composed was authorized to continue the work.

The Indians of the Crow Creek Agency, not having been parties to the above-mentioned agreement made with the other bands, assented to the same by a subsequent agreement dated February 26, 1883. By this agreement they became parties to the first agreement made, and a reservation of about 300,000 acres was retained for them within that part of the Great Sioux Reservation east of the Missouri River known as the old Winnebago and Crow Creek Reservations. This adds another to the reservations to be retained, making six in all.

The final report of the commission has not been submitted as yet.

DEVIL'S LAKE RESERVATION.

Reduction of Fort Totten Military Reservation.

Until very recently the Devil's Lake Reservation in Dakota presented the singular feature of being divided into two unequal disconnected parts by the military reservation of Fort Totten, which, embracing a strip of country six miles wide, running from the lake on the

north to the southern boundary of the Indian reservation, entirely separated the one portion of the Indian reservation from the other, to the great inconvenience of the Indian service.

At the request of this office, the honorable Secretary of War, by General Orders No. 49, dated July 5, 1883, caused a considerable reduction of the military reservation, which will greatly relieve the embarrassment.

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN COUNTRY IN DAKOTA.

Under date of October 4, 1882, the Department directed the General Land Office to take such steps as might be necessary to revoke the action by which that vast area of country lying north and west of Devil's Lake in Dakota, heretofore claimed by the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas, had been withheld from the practical operation of the settlement laws, and to restore the same to the public domain, subject to the restriction, however, that if there were any Indians who had made improvements, or had attempted to make permanent location on any of said lands, such Indians should be protected by having their lands withheld from white settlement until they could have an opportunity to secure title thereto. By this action a tract of country estimated to contain over 9,000,000 acres was thrown open to white settlement. Subsequently (on December 21, 1882) a tract in the vicinity of Turtle Mountain, embracing an area of about 32 miles from north to south by 24 miles from east to west, was withdrawn from settlement by executive order, the main purpose being to secure lands upon which the Turtle Mountain band might be severally located, either upon tracts already improved by individual Indians, or upon lands to be allotted to them. For this object Congress, by act of March 1, 1883, appropriated the sum of $10,000. Steps have been taken to have the public surveys extended over said reservation, with a view to the early settlement of the Indians as proposed.

In fulfillment of a promise of the Department, made to the delegation of Turtle Mountain Indians who visited this city last winter, Special Agent Cyrus Beede recently made a visit to the Turtle Mountain country under special instructions from this Bureau. He found the full-bloods of the band, numbering, as he believes, not over twenty-five families, unprepared and altogether disinclined to take lands in severalty, preferring to have a small reservation retained for them permanently. The half-breeds, on the contrary, are anxious to secure individual homesteads. As near as he could ascertain, in the absence of boundary marks, the latter are for the most part living outside the limits of the reservation along its eastern line, where it appears they are making good progress in opening farms, building houses, &c., some of them being very well to do. Inasmuch as it is the desire of the full-bloods to have a small reservation retained for their use in common, I deem it advisable, and therefore recommend, that two townships of

their present reservation be retained as a permanent reservation for those who do not desire to take homesteads. The half-breeds and any full-bloods who may have settled upon and improved individual tracts are protected by the instructions of the Department to the General Land Office before mentioned, and at the proper time will be assisted in securing permanent title to their lands.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES.

In accordance with the appropriation of five thousand dollars which was made by the last Congress to be "expended in removing the Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians now in the Indian Territory to a more favorable location," on the 19th of July last Agent John D. Miles, of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency transferred, with subsistence for sixty days, to Lieut. C. J. Stevens, Ninth United States Cavalry, 391 Cheyennes and 14 Arapahoes to be removed to the Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota. Of the 405 thus transferred, it appears that about 60 of them have since returned to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency and have decided to remain there.

FORT HALL RESERVE, IDAHO.

At the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress, bills (S. 1643 and H. R. 3503) to ratify the agreement of May 14, 1880, with the Shoshone and Bannack Indians for the cession of a portion of the southern half of the Fort Hall Reservation, including Marsh Valley and the settlements therein, were reintroduced. The House bill was favorably reported in committee at the same session (H. R. Report No. 658), but no further action was taken. It is the intention of this office to again submit a bill to ratify the agreement, for transmission to Congress in the hope that the matter may be disposed of at the ensuing session.

CREEK DIFFICULTIES.

On the 2d of August last Clinton B. Fisk and E. Whittlesey, president and secretary, respectively, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, Senator Coke, of Texas, Hon. D. C. Haskell and Hon. John Martin, of Kansas, and Hon. George R. Davis, of Illinois, were requested to serve as a Commission to visit the Indian Territory for the purpose of investigating, and, if possible, of harmonizing the difficulties existing in the Creek Nation. On account of previous engagements none of these gentlemen, except Commissioners Fisk and Whittlesey, could find it convenient to serve.

These two gentlemen met in the office of United States Indian Agent, John Q. Tufts, in Muscogee, August 6 last, and proceeded with the investigation. The chief of the Creek Government, Samuel Checote, was invited to appear before the Commissioners, with such of his associates in the Government and other leading men as he might select.

Ispahechee, the leader of the party of Creeks who have been in open hostility to the constituted authorities, was also summoned from his camp, in the western portion of the Creek country, with his corps of advisers, that they might have an opportunity of submitting to the Commissioners their complaints and wishes. The Creek Government, through Chief Checote and fourteen of the principal men of the Nation, presented in writing a full statement of the causes leading to the troubles in their country as understood by them. Ispahechee and his chief associates and advisers, fifteen in number, also presented in writing their statement of grievances and wishes.

In addition to these written statements, opportunity was given to the respective delegations to address the Commissioners, and nearly every delegate used this privilege, until both sides had presented their views to their own satisfaction. It was then agreed that a subcommittee from each delegation be appointed, to whom should be assigned the duty of making every possible effort, in mutual conference, to adjust their unhappy differences. A full and free discussion of all matters of disagreement between them was solicited, and was participated in by the various chiefs and others specially invited. The discussion was ably and intelligently conducted by both sides, and was characterized by a spirit of kindness and conciliation which was highly commendable, and reflected great credit upon the various participants. Both sides appeared to be anxious to reach an amicable solution of existing difficulties, with a view to having the supremacy of civil law restored and firmly established throughout their nation; and this sentiment was promptly seconded by the Commissioners.

As the full report of the investigation has been printed in convenient form for distribution, I do not deem it necessary to refer, in detail, to the various alleged complaints arising from past differences among these people. I am, however, pleased to be able to report that the joint committee on adjustment, after several sessions held in the presence of the Commissioners, and during which there appeared to be an increasing good fellowship, finally reached a basis of peace, and on the 10th of August the following articles of agreement were presented at a public meeting and formally signed in triplicate by the chief men of both parties, in the presence of the Commissioners and many other witnesses:

Conditions upon which the difficulties growing out of the late disturbances in the Creek Nation shall be adjusted, it being understood and agreed upon by the parties hereto that they will personally and officially use their best endeavors to secure such legislation by the National Council as is recommended in the following proposition:

I. We recognize the binding force of existing treaties between the United States and the Creek Nation, and declare our earnest desire to preserve the integrity of the Creek Nation and to re-establish and maintain harmony among the Creek people.

II. We recognize the constitution of the Creek Nation, but desire that the council which shall meet after the pending election, and composed of the members then chosen, shall so amend it by reducing the present representation and other measures

of reform as shall reduce to a reasonable sum the expense of the Government of the Creek Nation.

III. We agree that a full and unconditional amnesty and pardon shall be granted for all alleged criminal offenses, political or otherwise, committed prior to the present date, as provided by the act of the National Council of October 16, 1882, it being understood and agreed upon that should there be any dispute as to whether any offense charged against any person is such a one as has grown out of the late trouble in the Nation, then, in such case, the facts shall be submitted to the Indian agent, whose decision shall be final.

IV. It is recommended that the Creek authorities provide either to abolish or for a careful reorganization of the Light Horse by dismissal of officers and privates who have used oppressive violence in executing the law, and that vacancies be filled by good men who will firmly but cautiously exercise their authority.

V. That the Creek National Council should appoint a commission of able, faithful, and impartial men, representing both parties, to whom shall be referred, with power to audit and recommend payment thereof, the claims of parties whose property has been unlawfully seized and destroyed during the late disturbance.

VI. That all parties participate in the approaching election and use every effort to secure a full, free vote, and a fair count, and then accept cheerfully the result and submit to the will of the majority.

VII. That the United States troops within the Creek country be stationed in one camp, at Okmulgee, to maintain peace and assist the civil officers in the enforcement of law and order during such period as the colonel commanding and the Indian agent may deem such military occupation necessary.

The object sought by this office in the appointment of the aforesaid Commission has been, in my opinion, fully realized, and valuable information for future reference has been collected. The basis of settlement finally agreed upon appears to have been accepted in good faith by all parties concerned, and will probably tend to the establishment of permanent peace in the Nation.

For many weeks before the appointment of this Commission serious hostilities had existed, and the conflict between the two parties had resulted in the loss of many lives on both sides, and it seemed as if an open warfare of considerable magnitude was inevitable; but, by the prudent and painstaking efforts of Commissioners Fisk and Whittlesey, the unhappy difficulties were speedily reconciled, an amicable termination of the troubles was reached, and the aforesaid conditions of peace were agreed upon.

Too much credit cannot be given these gentlemen for the able and conscientious manner in which they performed the delicate duty assigned them. The labor and time required were promptly and cheerfully given, and I take this occasion to express my high appreciation of their valuable services.

CREEK AND SEMINOLE BOUNDARY.

In my annual report for 1881, pages LIV–LVI, was submitted the history of the Seminole Indian Reservation in Indian Territory, &c., with a recommendation that Congress adopt the requisite legislation and provide the necessary means to purchase from the Creek Nation the lands occupied by the Seminoles. In my report for 1882, pages LIV, LV, reference

was made to the proposition of the Creeks to sell 175,000 acres of their land for the Seminoles; also to the recommendations of this office as to the legislation necessary to carry this proposition into effect, and also to the action of Congress in making an appropriation for the purchase of the land as per agreement of the Creeks made February 14, 1881.

No provision having been made for a survey of the outboundaries of said purchase, it was recommended that an appropriation be made sufficient to enable the Department to establish said boundaries and determine the area of this tract. For this purpose $3,000 was asked of Congress at its last session.

The appropriation was not made, and the recommendation is now renewed.

"CHEROKEE OUTLET," OR LANDS WEST OF 96°.

By the sixteenth article of the treaty of July 19, 1866, the Cherokee outlet, containing 8,144,772.35 acres, was dedicated to the settlement thereon of friendly Indians by the United States.

In pursuance thereof settlements have been made thereon and deeds of conveyance for each tract, dated June 14, 1883, have been executed by the Cherokee Nation to the United States in trust for each of the following tribes, aggregating 2,121,928.74 acres, viz:

Tribe.	Area in acres.	When settled.	Authority.
Osage	1,470,058.98	April, 1872	Act of Congress June 5, 1872 (17 Stat., 228).
Kansas	100,137.32	June 21, 1873	Act of Congress June 5, 1872 (17 Stat., 228).
Pawnee	230,014.04	June, 1875	Act of Congress April 10, 1876 (19 Stat., 29).
Ponca	101,894.31	July 28, 1878	Act of Congress May 27, 1878 (20 Stat., 76).
Nez Percé	90,710.89	Feb., 1879	Act of Congress May 27, 1878 (20 Stat., 74).
Otoe and Missouria	129,113.20	Oct. 23, 1881	Act of Congress March 3, 1881 (21 Stat., 318).

Recommendation is now made that Congress extend to the Secretary of the Interior the necessary authority to make allotments of land in severalty whenever any of said tribes shall express a desire for such assignment.

FREEDMEN IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Since my last Annual Report setting forth the rights of freedmen in the Indian Territory, as stipulated in the several treaties with the five civilized tribes, action in regard to their freedmen has been taken by the Choctaws. The Indian appropriation act of May 17, 1882, appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars for the education of freedmen in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, under certain restrictions, in language as follows:

That the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of the three hundred thousand dollars reserved by the third article of the treaty with the Choctaws and Chickasaws concluded April eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for the purpose of educating freedmen in said tribes, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, three-fourths thereof for the freedmen among the Choctaws, and one-fourth for the freedmen among the Chickasaws; *Provided*, that said sum of

ten thousand dollars shall be deducted in like proportion from any moneys in this act appropriated to be paid said Choctaws and Chickasaws; *And provided further*, that either of said tribes may, before such expenditure, adopt and provide for the freedmen in said tribe in accordance with said third article, and in such case the money herein provided for such education in said tribe shall be paid over to said tribe, to be taken from the unpaid balance of the three hundred thousand dollars due said tribe.

In accordance therewith the Choctaw Council passed an act providing for the adoption of their freedmen; but on examination it appeared that the act was not such as was calculated and necessary to give all freedmen of African descent, residents in the Choctaw Nation at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith, and their descendants, heretofore held in slavery, all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the Choctaw Nation, as provided in the third article of the treaty of 1866. The office was therefore obliged to withhold approval of the act, and to refuse to pay over to the Choctaw Nation any portion of the $10,000 appropriated by the item above referred to.

The Chickasaws have not, through their Council, taken any action, favorable or otherwise, respecting their freedmen since my last report. The Cherokees have also failed to take any action in regard to their freedmen. The freedmen themselves have held conventions and sent delegates to Washington, asking the protection and assistance of the Government in securing all the rights in the respective nations to which they are entitled by treaty. There being no doubt as to the right of the United States to settle the freedmen of the civilized tribes in the "Oklahoma district," report was made on the 25th of February, 1883, favoring such settlement, and submitting a draft of an item to be inserted in the deficiency bill appropriating funds to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out said design, with authority to assign land to such as might be found to be entitled. No action was taken by Congress; but the exigencies of these freedmen demand attention, and I recommend that legislation be asked authorizing their settlement in the Oklahoma district, under some well-defined jurisdiction and form of government, with power to the Secretary of the Interior to determine what freedmen should be allowed to settle therein; or else that such stringent laws be passed as will compel the respective tribes to adopt the freedmen as provided in their treaties.

INTRUDERS AND DISPUTED CITIZENSHIP IN FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The several civilized tribes of Indians in Indian Territory, especially the Cherokees and Choctaws, claim to have the exclusive right to determine who are intruders in the tribes and who are entitled to Indian citizenship therein, and claim that this Government is bound to remove all persons adjudged by them to be intruders. As the Department held opposite views, the matter was submitted to the Hon. Attorney-General, and in his opinion of December 12, 1879 (16 Opinions, 404), he states

that in executing treaties the United States is not bound to regard Cherokee law and its construction by the Council of the nation, but that any Department required to remove alleged intruders must determine for itself, under the general law of the land, the existence and extent of the exigency upon which such requisition is founded.

By the Cherokee census of 1880 it appears that there were 521 claims to citizenship rejected, 265 claims pending, and 1,821 cases of intruders. Governor J. F. McCurtain, under date of December 22, 1882, submitted a list of 2,847 intruders in the Choctaw Nation, of which 2,290 were whites and 557 were freedmen from the States, who were settled in nine districts of the nation, leaving seven districts not reported. There are four classes of persons involved in this issue: (1) White persons who have married into one of the several tribes; (2) persons with an admixture of Indian blood, through either father or mother; (3) adopted persons; (4) persons of African descent who claim rights under the treaties of 1866. Instructions were issued Agent Tufts July 20, 1880, not to permit the removal of any of these four classes of claimants when, after a careful examination, he was satisfied a *prima-facie* just claim to citizenship existed, until their cases had been disposed of under such rules as the Department should adopt or approve.

With a view to the adjustment of this intricate question, and the adoption of rules by the Department and said tribes governing its settlement, Indian Inspector Henry Ward and Special Agent Cyrus Beede were instructed on the 9th of May last to visit the Indian Territory, consult Agent Tufts and the files of his office, and thus familiarize themselves with the question in all its details and ramifications; then to visit and consult the executive officers of the several nations and endeavor to arrive at some understanding with them in the adoption of some rules of procedure, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, under which all questions of disputed citizenship and intrusion might be determined satisfactory to said nations and the Department; all cases where a satisfactory understanding could not be reached, to be submitted, with a full statement of disputed points. These gentlemen submitted a report on the 2d of June last, but they failed to accomplish the object desired.

In view of the magnitude of the interests involved and the unsettled condition of these nations consequent upon the presence of this unrecognized population, and its rapid increase among them, I respectfully recommend that Congress authorize the appointment, and provide for the payment of the expenses, of a commission, whose duty it shall be to visit these nations, consider the points of difference between the Indians and the alleged intruders or non-citizens, and, after determining upon rules of procedure for the final adjustment of the question, attend the councils of said nations and submit said rules for their consideration and action, which, when adopted by them and approved by the Department, shall be final and conclusive.

PONCA, PAWNEE, AND OTOE AGENCY.

The experience of another year has confirmed me in the opinion I expressed in my last report, that any attempt to consolidate various tribes under one agent, when it is impracticable to gather them on one reservation, must result in failure, if the object desired is either to benefit the Indians or to manage them with greater economy. This is particularly noticeable in the case of the present Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency in Indian Territory. The headquarters of this agency are at Ponca, about twenty miles from the Otoes and about forty from the Pawnees. The agent also has to look after what was once the Oakland Agency, where the Nez Percés are, which is some eighteen miles northwest of Ponca. These subagencies are necessarily left in charge of superintendents or clerks who are not bonded officers, and whose accounts are completed and rendered by clerks at Ponca. Of course an agent cannot spend much time at either of the four reservations. This is the greatest evil of the arrangement, as nearly all agencies require the continual presence of the agent, who is alone responsible for the Government property, and all that occurs there; and the Indians have been led by the Government to expect an agent to reside with them, and to constantly exercise a fatherly care over them.

The Pawnees especially require the daily presence of an energetic agent, and the benefit they would thus derive could not fail to be well worth a considerable additional expense to the Government. But by placing an agent at Pawnee who could also take charge of the Otoes (which two tribes have long been very friendly towards each other), and by allowing an agent for Ponca and the subagency of Oakland (as before the consolidation), the expense of caring for these four tribes would be very little, if at all, increased, as the extra traveling expenses of agents and the expense of clerical services, which could then be dispensed with, would go far towards paying the salary of the additional agent. I would therefore recommend that Congress be requested to provide a separate agent for Pawnee Agency, who shall also have charge of the Otoes.

KICKAPOO ALLOTTEES UNDER TREATY OF 1862.

In my last two Annual Reports attention was called to the condition of affairs relative to the estates of deceased and minor allottees, under the provisions of the treaty with the Kickapoo Indians of June 28, 1862 (13 Stat., 623), and to the fact that the treaty contains no provision whereby female allottees can become citizens and obtain patents for the land allotted to them.

Frequent application is made to this office by the heirs for the settlement of the estates of allottees who deceased before having, by a compliance with the treaty provisions, become citizens and obtained patents for their land; and requests are made by female allottees that some action be taken whereby they can become citizens and obtain

patents for the lands. The benefits of the treaty should be extended to all adult allottees, without regard to sex, and provision should be made for the settlement of the estates of the class of allottees referred to. This subject was before the last Congress, but received no final action.*

RESERVATIONS FOR THE KICKAPOOS AND IOWAS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July 15, 1870 (16 Stat., 359), and March 3, 1871 (16 Stat., 569), some four hundred of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, who left the State of Kansas and migrated to Mexico in 1863 and 1864, were returned to the United States and settled in the Indian Territory in 1873 and 1875. Although lands were promised them no steps were taken to secure them in possession of the lands which they have continued to occupy. Inasmuch as the insecurity of their title was a source of uneasiness and discontent an Executive order was issued August 15, 1883, setting apart for their permanent use and occupation a tract of land west of the Sac and Fox Reservation in the Indian Territory, sufficient for their present and future wants.

A considerable number of the Iowa tribe have also resided for several years in the Indian Territory immediately north of the tract occupied by the Kickapoos, and an Executive order setting apart the tract of country referred to for the use and occupation of the Iowas and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior might see fit to locate thereon was also signed by the President on the same date, August 15, 1883.

These tracts are within the "Oklahoma district" which has been subject to incursions by Payne and others, and it is believed that this action will tend to defeat such attempts at colonization. The lands thus set apart should be secured to these Indians by a more permanent title, and legislation providing for the issuance of patents will be recommended at the coming session of Congress.

SALE OF KICKAPOO LANDS IN KANSAS.

On the 28th of May last, instructions were given to a Commission appointed to appraise certain Kickapoo Indian lands in Kansas, the appraisement and sale of which were authorized by the act of Congress approved July 28, 1882 (22 Stat., 177). Their report was submitted on the 12th of July last. It appears from the schedule of appraisement, accompanying their report, that the total number of acres appraised was 1,134.66, at a total valuation of $14,342.79, being an average of $12.64 per acre. The schedule was approved by you July 20, 1883, and the necessary instructions regarding the sale of the lands transmitted to the General Land Office on the same date.

* See Senate Ex. Doc. No. 55, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.

KANSAS INDIAN INDEBTEDNESS REPRESENTED BY "KAW SCRIP."

In my last Annual Report I discussed at some length the subject of this indebtedness, referring to the long delay in its settlement and the great hardship resulting to individual holders of the scrip representing the same. A strong effort was made by those interested in its payment to have the matter brought to the attention of Congress at its last session, with a view to securing an appropriation sufficient to wipe out the entire outstanding indebtedness, principal and interest, the money to be reimbursed to the Government from the sale of the Kansas Indian lands. But the matter took no definite shape, and the unfortunate delay still continues. A draft of the proposed legislation having been submitted to this office by the chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, for an expression of opinion thereon, I took occasion to commend the measure and urge its favorable consideration in terms as follows:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, inclosing a draft of an item intended for insertion in one of the appropriation bills, providing for the payment of the so-called "Kaw" or "Kansas Indian scrip," upon which you desire an expression of opinion by this office as to the wisdom of the proposed measure, and its fitness as to form, &c.

In reply I have to say that the measure itself meets the hearty approval of this office, and as regards its form, I think it as good as could be devised. By every principle of justice this scrip should be paid, and there is no ground on which to base argument for further delay in that direction. Great hardship has been inflicted upon the holders of these unredeemed certificates. Their appeals for some sort of settlement have been incessant, and the long continued delay has not only provoked the severest criticism from many, but has led others even to doubt the good faith and sincerity of the Government in the premises.

Perhaps the Government ought not to be held responsible for the apparently endless delay in the settlement of this indebtedness. It has been caused mainly by the failure to sell the lands belonging to the Indians as rapidly as was anticipated at the time, an accident that could not well have been foreseen. Beside this, the Government has insisted upon the reimbursement of a large sum of money advanced to the Indians for various beneficial purposes before it would permit the payment of any of these certificates in cash out of the proceeds of the sale of said lands. In thus securing itself against loss, which was entirely proper, the Government has unintentionally inflicted a hardship upon the holders of these certificates, and I think it would be no more than right to extend to them the relief that this measure proposes.

In response to a resolution of the Senate of 26th January last, this office submitted to the Department, under date of March 9th last, a brief history of the indebtedness represented by the certificates herein referred to, a statement of the amount of the same, its status at that time, as well as a statement of the assets of the Indians held by the Government. Said report forms the subject-matter of Senate Ex. Doc. No. 136, Forty-seventh Congress, first session, to which your careful attention is invited.

Since the rendition of said report the money received from the sale of lands has been more than sufficient to discharge the balance then due the Government on account of money advanced, which balance was stated to be (approximately) $11,475.86, and there is a small amount on the books of this office to the credit of the Indians. Of course, whatever amount may be appropriated will be reimbursed to the Government as the sales progress, and should therefore be considered simply in the nature of a loan.

I hope the matter may receive the favorable consideration of Congress.

The amount on the books of this office to the credit of the Indians has been increased since the date of the above (December 11, 1882) to a little over $30,000. This amount will be enlarged as the sale of lands continues, but for the reasons stated in my report of last year, where the subject is more fully discussed, none of the indebtedness represented by these scrip certificates can be paid until authority of Congress is had therefor. I trust this will not be delayed beyond the next session.

BOIS FORTE BAND OF CHIPPEWAS IN MINNESOTA.

By the treaty concluded April 7, 1866, with the Bois Forte band of Chippewa Indians (14 Stat., 765), two reservations were to be set apart for the perpetual use and occupancy of said Indians, one of not less than 100,000 acres, which should include Netor Lake, and the other a township on Grand Fork River, at the mouth of Deer Creek, both in Northern Minnesota. The larger reservation was selected, and the outboundaries thereof marked, in the fall of the year in which the treaty was made (1866), but on account of the extreme severity of the weather the expedition sent out for the purpose of making the selections was unable to reach the Grand Fork, and turned back without having selected the smaller reservation. No further attempt appears to have been made to select the reservation at the mouth of Deer Creek, owing, no doubt, to the fact that there were no white settlements in that vicinity, and the Indians were in undisturbed possession. Latterly, however, the country there has been filling up with settlers, and for the better protection of the Indians, and at their earnest solicitation, it was thought best to declare the reservation at the mouth of Deer Creek, which was done by Executive order dated June 30, 1883, by which order township 62 north, range 25 west, of the fourth principal meridian, has been set apart for the perpetual use and occupancy of said Indians.

RESERVOIRS AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

By the river and harbor acts of June 14, 1880, and March 3, 1881, authority was given the Secretary of War to erect dams and construct reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi River, and in the execution of this authority some of the lands belonging to the Pillager and Mississippi Chippewas, in Minnesota, were required for the reservoirs at Winnebigoshish and Leech lake. Provision was made in said acts for the payment, to friendly Indians, for all injuries incurred in the construction of reservoirs and damages to private property, and a Commission, consisting of Messrs. A. Barnard, of Minneapolis, Thomas Simpson, of Winona, and Louis Morell, of this office, was appointed and instructed, August 20, 1881, to ascertain and determine the injuries sustained and value the damages payable to said Indians by reason of the construction of said dams and reservoirs. This Commission submitted a report, assessing the damages arising from the construction

of the dam at Lake Winnebigoshish at $8,393.30, and at Leech Lake $7,073.60; but the Indians, holding that this assessment was inadequate compensation for the losses and injuries to be sustained, refused to accept any portion thereof. Another Commission, consisting of Gen. H. H. Sibley, ex-Governor W. R. Marshall, of Saint Paul, and Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, missionary at White Earth Reserve, was appointed December 22, 1882, and instructed, on the 9th of January, 1883, to visit these Indians and make a personal examination of the localities surrounding said reservoirs, and review the former valuation with a view to a reassessment, if in its judgment the injury was greater than the compensation heretofore allowed. This Commission has not yet submitted its report and the subject remains in abeyance, while the Indians are patiently awaiting results.

INDIAN LANDS IN MINNESOTA RESTORED TO THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

By Executive order dated July 13, 1883, the Executive addition to the White Earth Reservation, in Minnesota, created by Executive order of March 18, 1879, was restored to the public domain. The lands were withdrawn from settlement in view of the proposed consolidation of the various bands of Chippewas in Minnesota upon the White Earth Reservation, in order that there might be a sufficient quantity of land secured for their permanent settlement there. The hope of effecting such consolidation having been abandoned, it was thought best to restore the lands to the mass of the public domain. About thirteen townships are thus opened to white settlement. The lands are north of and adjoining the White Earth Reservation, and between that and the Red Lake Reservation.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF INDIANS IN MONTANA.

The reduction by Congress of appropriations for subsistence of the Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan Indians, and of the Indians at Fort Peck and Fort Belknap agencies, has already caused a great deal of suffering among these Indians, and is a source of constant and increasing anxiety and embarrassment to this office. It is true that the Indians show a willingness to add to the supplies furnished by the Government by taking advantage of such facilities for procuring subsistence as their reservations naturally afford or can be made to yield by cultivation; still it is clear that, from causes beyond their control or that of this Bureau, they have lately needed more assistance from the Government than formerly, as the game upon which they have depended principally for food and clothing has been gradually diminishing, until it is now nearly extinct, while repeated trials have shown that successful farming on these reservations would be impossible, even to whites, without the necessary irrigating ditches, fences, stock, &c., and for such purposes no funds have been supplied.

Speaking of the Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan Indians in a report dated July 26 last, an Indian inspector says:

There can be no doubt but many of the young children died from lack of food during last winter and spring. Never before have I been called upon to listen in an Indian council to such tales of suffering. Three or four years ago this reservation abounded in game and these Indians were, practically, independent of the Government; now, nowhere else have I ever seen a country so destitute of it as this, and there is, practically, nothing for the people to live upon but what is furnished by the Government. I cannot believe that Congress was fully aware of the change in the surroundings of these Indians when the annual appropriation was diminished.

In refererence to the same Indians a special agent reports, under date of August 21 last:

Last week 3,200 persons presented themselves as actually in need of subsistence, to furnish which, in the established quantities (which are found to be merely sufficient to sustain life) for the balance of the fiscal year, would require at least four times the quantity of flour supplied, and although but half a ration is issued, it will all be exhausted about midwinter, and all the beef available will be gone about the same time, although but one-fifth the established ration is being issued. I am fearful that unless additional supplies are furnished depredations must be expected to prevent starvation, and early action is necessary, as the severe winter here renders transportation of supplies at that time impossible in this country.

This reservation cannot be farmed without irrigation, no preparation for which has been made; therefore but little can be expected from Indian cultivation, and as illustrative of the seasons here, this morning, August 21, the ground around the agency is covered with snow.

Under date of the 14th ultimo, an Indian inspector speaks of the Indians at the Fort Peck Agency, whose reservation adjoins that of the Blackfeet, &c., as follows:

During my visit all the Indians were in camp, having returned hungry from a hunt which was unsuccessful. They farm about 700 acres, nearly every field of which I visited. Their crops, which are principally corn, are a total failure, although well tended; the squaws, in many instances, still hoeing and working in the fields, although it is evident they cannot possibly raise anything. Last year, also, their crops were almost a total failure. As it is, some extra provision must be made for this people during the winter, or trouble will come. It will require at least 1,000,000 pounds of beef to keep them from suffering. Unless this is furnished, or they find plenty of buffalo (the latter even hardly to be look for), they cannot be prevented from committing depredations on stock wherever they can find it.

Their crops must be watered during the growing season, or farming might as well be abandoned here. A field of 1,000 acres on the river bottom near the agency can be thoroughly irrigated by a ditch which could be dug by the Indians for pay in provisions, to cost about three or four thousand dollars. From this field enough vegetables and breadstuffs could be raised every year to supply all their wants in that line. This outlay would be great economy, as otherwise, if these Indians are to remain where they are they will have to be fed entirely by the Government, as they cannot be expected to succeed in farming where a white man would starve.

The agent in charge of Fort Belknap Agency, the home of the Gros Ventres and Assinaboines, also adjoining the Blackfeet, writes under date of 21st ultimo:

Game on this reservation is practically exhausted. My Indians, many of whom have lately returned to the agency from hunting, all concur in this statement, the

truth of which is established by my own observation and by a report of an officer of the United States Army who has lately made an extended expedition over the reserve.

My Indians are already coming in every day complaining of hunger, but I can feed them very little as the winter will soon be here when they must be fed or they will starve and commit depredations. To divide the supplies of flour and beef furnished for the year, viz, 100,000 pounds of the former and 180,000 pounds of the latter, into fifty-two parts would allow but about one pound of flour and two pounds of beef, gross, *per week* to each person. While there was plenty of game this could be made to do, but now I am confronted with a problem which it is almost impossible for me to solve; and unless some assistance is rendered in time, I fear the question of whether it is cheaper to feed or to fight Indians will have another test. If the Government expects ever to make this people self-sustaining, it must furnish means to start them in the right way, viz: by supplying their wants for the present, and assisting them, by irrigation, &c., to live by farming in the near future.

Efforts have been made to establish agency herds for these Indians, but with very poor success, as they cannot be prevented from killing the cattle when driven to do so by hunger.

In view of the foregoing, I would recommend that the early attention of Congress be called to the condition of the Indians at the three agencies mentioned, that such steps as may be considered proper and necessary towards assisting them may be taken at as early a day as practicable.

CROW INDIANS OF MONTANA.

By the agreement entered into with the United States June 12, 1880, ratified by act of Congress April 11, 1882 (Pamph. Stat. at Large, 1881–'82, page 42), the Crow Indians, for certain valuable considerations, ceded to the United States 2,427 square miles, or 1,553,280 acres, of the western portion of the reservation set apart for them by the treaty of May 7, 1868, leaving the present existing reservation of 7,364 square miles, or 4,713,000 acres, intact for their use and occupation. The act of Congress referred to provided for a survey of the reduced reservation and for the allotment in severalty to the Crow Indians of lands thereon.

The population of the Crows is estimated at about 3,500. From the best information obtainable much of the land included within the present reservation is unfit for farming purposes, and it is believed that a further reduction could be made on the west and north sides thereof with advantage to the Government and without serious detriment to the Indians. I have not sufficient data before me to suggest any definite boundaries; but if sufficient farming and grazing land can be obtained to satisfy the purposes of said act within a tract of country, in compact form, watered by the Big Horn and its tributaries below Fort Custer, I should be disposed to recommend the consolidation of the Indians thereon and the opening up of the residue to public settlement, subject, of course, to proper negotiations with the Crows under the authority of Congress.

Houses are now being contructed in the valleys of the Big Horn and Little Big Horn for the use of these Indians, with a view of removing the agency and the Indians to these localities.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES IN THE TONGUE RIVER VALLEY, MONTANA TERRITORY.

In consequence of representations having been made to the office, that numbers of these Indians had located in the Tongue River Valley and vicinity, and allegations having been made by cattlemen that they were killing stock and otherwise molesting them, Special Agent Milburn was instructed, in February last, to visit the locality and ascertain the condition and wants of these Indians, and the truth of the complaints made against them. On the 18th of April last he submitted his report, from which it appeared that the complaints of the cattlemen were not well founded, and that while some of the Indians had made little or no progress, others were doing well and ought to be encouraged in their efforts to take homesteads and become self-supporting. The military authorities at Fort Keogh also reported that these Indians were deserving of assistance and should be allowed to remain.

In view of these reports I recommended that a special agent be appointed to take charge of the Indians temporarily and distribute to them such supplies as they are entitled to receive, which recommendation was approved by you.

Some of the Indians in the vicinity of the Tongue River were for a time held under the surveillance of the military at Fort Keogh and during that time were considered prisoners of war. A number of the Indians now there are a portion of Little Chief's band from Pine Ridge, Dakota. It is hoped that their efforts at settlement upon homesteads will prove successful, and to this end they should receive all the assistance which it is in the power of the Department to render.

SALE OF OMAHA LANDS IN NEBRASKA, AND ALLOTMENT OF LANDS IN SEVERALTY TO OMAHA INDIANS.

Under authority of the act of Congress approved August 7, 1882 (22 Stat., 341), all that portion of the Omaha Indian reservation in the State of Nebraska lying west of the right of way of the Sioux City and Nebraska Railroad Company is to be appraised and sold for the benefit of the Indians of said reservation. A commission, composed of Messrs. J. B. Detwiler, Daniel Duggan, and Henry Fontenelle, of Nebraska, has been appointed to make the required appraisement, and these gentlemen are now engaged in that duty. The quantity of land to be appraised and sold is estimated to be about 50,000 acres. It is said to be of most excellent quality, both for agriculture and stock purposes, and the indications are that it will command a good price. The funds arising from the sale, after paying the expenses incident thereto, are to be placed to the credit of the Indians, the income therefrom, at 5 per centum, to be expended for their benefit, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Under the same act (section 5) the lands lying east of the railroad

right of way are to be allotted in severalty to the Indians of said reservation, in quantity as therein provided, and in carrying out this wise purpose Miss Alice C. Fletcher, of New York (who has shown a deep interest in the welfare of the Omahas, and through whose instrumentality, very largely, the legislation authorizing the allotments with permanent titles thereto was secured), was designated by the Department to make the allotments, and appointed a special agent of this Bureau for that purpose. Miss Fletcher received her instructions under date of April 21 last, and already some 500 allotments have been made. The Indians are eager to secure their allotments, and the work is progressing satisfactorily.

By a proviso to the eighth section of the act, any Indian who elects to do so may take his allotment west of the railroad right of way. It has been ascertained, however, that there are but ten who desire to go west of the railroad. Of course their selections will be withheld from sale.

The residue of lands east of the railroad, after all allotments have been made, are to be patented to the tribe in common, provision being made for allotments to children that may be born within a period of twenty-five years thereafter.

SALE OF THE OTOE AND MISSOURIA RESERVATION IN NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.

Agreeably with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1881 (21 Stat., 390), authorizing the appraisement and sale of the lands named in the above title, an appraisement of said lands was made during the latter part of last year, by Messrs. Wiggins, Ragsdale, and Barnes, commissioners of appraisal. The schedule of their appraisement was transmitted to this office under date of February 28, 1883, and, having been approved by the Department (April 17, 1883), the lands were offered for sale at public auction through the United States land-office at Beatrice, Nebr., on the 31st day of March last. The value of the lands as appraised ranged from $2.50 to $12 per acre, averaging something over $6 per acre. The total quantity appraised was 43,051.01 acres; total value, $267,323.41½. The proceeds of the sale are to be placed to the credit of the Otoes and Missourias who are now in the Indian Territory, and the interest thereon at 5 per centum is to be expended for their benefit.

The sale was conducted under the personal supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; no official report thereof has yet been received by this office. It was understood that all the lands were sold, and that the prices obtained were greatly in advance of the value fixed by the appraisement, but the office has been informed indirectly that about one-half of the lands sold have been forfeited by reason of the failure of purchasers to comply with the terms of sale in respect of proof of settlement and cash payment. This, in connection with other information received, to my mind fully confirms the suspicion heretofore

entertained, that some at least of the purchasers who offered extravagant prices for the lands were not acting in good faith, but hoped by running the prices up to destroy the effect of the sale, and eventually, by some means or other, to secure the lands at their own prices. By this attempted sharp practice not only have *bona-fide* settlers been deprived of an opportunity to secure good lands at fair prices, but no little additional expense is likely to be incurred.

SETTLERS ON THE DUCK VALLEY RESERVATION.

On the 1st of April, 1880, a draft of a bill was prepared for the relief of certain settlers on the Duck Valley Reservation, in Nevada. These parties had settled and made improvements upon certain lands embraced in this reservation prior to the date of the executive order setting them apart for Indian purposes. Although the lands were unsurveyed, this office recognized the fact that an equitable claim would have existed for the value of the improvements, had the same been appraised, and urged the passage of the bill providing for their payment. Congress failed to take favorable action upon the bill, and, these settlers proving a source of annoyance to the Indians, were, with the assistance of the military, forcibly removed from the reservation during the month of April last. These parties have made valuable improvements upon lands which, although unsurveyed, were open to settlement. Of these improvements they have been deprived on account of the exigencies of the Indian service, and justice and fair dealing demand that they should be paid therefor. The attention of Congress should again be called to this matter.

MESCALERO APACHE RESERVATION IN NEW MEXICO—CHANGE OF BOUNDARIES.

Some important changes have been made in the boundaries of the Mescalero Reservation. A large strip, equal in extent to at least eight townships, has been segregated on the north and another smaller strip on the southwest, while an addition equal to about five townships has been made on the east. (See Executive orders dated May 19, 1882, and March 24, 1883.) These changes were much needed, owing to the existence of protracted dispute regarding the true location of the western boundary of the reservation, in the vicinity of the rich and populous Nogal mining district, and in order to rid the service of the annoyance caused by the presence of white settlers, who, by reason of prior settlement, had been suffered to remain upon the reservation after its withdrawal for Indian purposes.

Through the courtesy of the War Department the new outboundaries have been surveyed and marked upon the ground.

REMOVAL OF JICARILLA APACHES TO MESCALERO AGENCY.

For the last year the Mescalero and Jicarilla Agencies, the former in Southern and the latter in Northern New Mexico, about 500 miles apart,

have been under one agent. Under an act of the last Congress, authorizing consolidation of agencies and removal of Indians, a consolidation of these two agencies was effected by removing the Jicarillas to the Mescalero Agency. The removal began under the personal supervision of Agent Llewellyn, on the 20th of August last. At San José the small-pox broke out among the Indians, which resulted in the death of six of their number during the march to Fort Sumner. The total distance traveled by the tribe from Amargo to their present location was 502 miles, and forty-seven days were required for the trip. It appears from what the agent reports, that the majority of the Jicarillas are pleased with the change of location, but that Chief Huarito and his band, who objected to the removal from the start, are still discontented and dissatisfied.

The Jicarillas as a tribe are of a wandering restless disposition, and greatly addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and considerable trouble is apprehended in keeping them within the bounds of the reservation, but it is hoped that the good example of the Mescaleros, who are now a temperance people, will aid in bringing about a better condition of affairs.

CENSUS OF EASTERN CHEROKEES.

Reference was made in my last report to the appointment of Mr. Joseph G. Hester, of this city, to take the census and to make a new roll of all the Cherokee Indians residing east of the Mississippi River. Mr. Hester is still engaged in this duty, although the appropriation made in the sundry civil appropriation act of August 7, 1882, has long since been exhausted. Mr. Hester shows a commendable spirit in his determination to furnish the Department a census that will be of some practical value and as nearly complete in all its details as possible, trusting to the liberality of Congress to reimburse him for the outlay and expense incident to such prolonged and complicated work.

SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.

Referring to my last Annual Report on this subject, which mentioned the appointment of Courtland C. Clements, esq., of Richmond, Ind., special agent to make the investigation authorized by an item in the sundry civil appropriation act of August 7, 1882, I have the honor to report that Mr. Clements made the investigation, and his report upon Eastern and Western Cherokee differences was duly submitted to Congress on the eighth of February, 1883, and printed in House Ex. Doc. No. 79, Forty-seventh Congress, second session. Mr. Clements' other reports upon "Old Settler" and other Cherokee questions are printed in Senate Ex. Docs. Nos. 17 and 60 of the same session. No further action was taken by Congress on these reports.

By the deficiency appropriation act of March 3, 1883, the Eastern

Band of Cherokee Indians was authorized to institute a suit in the Court of Claims against the United States—

To determine the rights of the said band in and to the moneys, stocks, and bonds held by the United States in trust for the Cherokee Indians, arising out of the sales of lands lying west of the Mississippi River, and also in a certain other fund, commonly called the permanent annuity fund, to which suit the Cherokee Nation, commonly called the Cherokee Nation west, should be made a party defendant.

The case is now pending in the Court of Claims.

UMATILLA RESERVATION.

Bills were introduced in the last Congress (S. 1434, H. R. 2579) providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Umatilla Reservation in Northeastern Oregon, for the granting of patents therefor, and for the sale of the remainder of the reservation in excess of 120,000 acres, the proceeds to be used for the benefit of the Indians, in assisting them to establish themselves upon their several allotments, and in the establishment and support of an industrial farm and school for the training and education of the children in the arts and methods of civilized life. Although the bill introduced in the Senate passed that body on April 24, 1882,* it failed to become a law.

A large majority of these Indians have expressed a strong desire to take lands in severalty; they have more land than they need for that purpose, or for their wants in their present situation, so that the sale of a portion of their reservation would furnish them the means necessary to a fair start upon their several allotments. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the effort to secure legislation looking to that end will be renewed at the next session of Congress.

The reservation, which was established by treaty of June 9, 1855 (12 Stat., 945), contains 268,800 acres, or 420 square miles, 150,000 acres of which is tillable. The number of Indians residing upon the reservation, as shown by the report of the agent for the present year, is 897; males, 398; females, 499.

TOWN OF PENDLETON, OREG.

By section 5 of the act of August 5, 1882 (22 Stat., 297), Congress appropriated $1,500 to enable the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of certain lands adjacent to the town of Pendleton, in the State of Oregon, belonging to the Umatilla Indian Reservation, in order to afford said town proper and needful extension and growth. By act of March 3, 1883 (*Ib.*, p. 590), Congress appropriated an additional sum of $2,000 for the survey and appraisement of said lands, making a total of $3,500 appropriated for that purpose. Directions were given by the General Land Office, in the latter part of March last, for the execution of the necessary surveys, and a commission, composed of Messrs. N. A. Cor-

* See Cong. Rec. vol. 13, part 4, pp. 3210, 3212, 3248.

noyer, J. H. Koontz, and J. H. Kenzie, of Umatilla County, Oregon, appointed by the Department, were instructed by this office to make the required appraisement. So far no report has been received of the progress of the work. Upon the return of the survey and appraisement, if the same shall be approved by the Department, the lands are to be sold at public auction at the door of the court-house in the town of Pendleton, aforesaid, after thirty days' public notice thereof. Only 640 acres can be sold under the provisions of the act aforesaid.

The funds arising from the sale of the lands, after deducting the expenses of the survey, appraisement, and sale, are to be placed to the credit of the Indians, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expend from time to time so much of the principal and accrued interest as he may see fit in the support of an industrial school for the Indians of the Umatilla Reservation.

MALHEUR RESERVATION.

Under date of May 17 last, I submitted to the Department the question of restoring the remainder of the Malheur Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, to the mass of the public domain. It was stated that the reservation was no longer needed for purposes of Indian occupation; that it was an expense to the Government, in that it had been found necessary to keep a person constantly employed in the protection of the Government buildings there, and that it was very doubtful if Congress would grant authority for the sale of any portion of the reservation for the benefit of the Indians, who have persistently refused to settle thereon. As the result of this step, the remainder of the reservation (except 320 acres, upon which the buildings belonging to the Old Camp Harney Military Reserve are situated) was restored to the public domain by Executive order, dated May 21, 1883. Under the provision of law contained in sections 2122 and 2123 of the Revised Statutes, on May 23 following the General Land Office was directed to sell the agency buildings, together with two sections of land upon which the same are situated, and this office is advised that the proper steps have been taken to effect the sale as directed.

There have been no Indians upon the Malheur Reservation since the outbreak of the Bannack war in June, 1878. All the Indians then belonging to the agency left the reservation, and at the close of said war those who had taken part in the hostilities, together with many other Indians who belonged at Malheur, were removed, with their women and children, to the Yakama agency, in Washington Territory, where they are permanently settled. Those who did not go to the Yakama are living in the vicinity of Camps McDermott, in Nevada, and Bidwell, in California, near the Oregon line, and the town of Winnemucca, in Nevada, where they procure a livelihood by cultivating the soil or laboring among the whites.

UTES.

By a clause in the Indian appropriation act approved March 1, 1883 (22 Stat., 449), the Ute Commission, appointed under the act of June 15, 1880 (21 Stat., 200), was abolished, to take effect March 15, 1883. At the same time, however, provision was made for continuing the work heretofore performed by said Commission, and a special agent of the Department is now engaged thereat, having taken up the work where the Commission left off. A large irrigating ditch has been in process of construction during the summer on the Uncompahgre Reservation, and the surveys necessary to the allotment of lands in severalty, as provided in the agreement, have also been in progress, and are now very nearly completed. The surveys for the Southern Utes have been made and returned in full to the General Land Office, and paid for by this office.

I had the honor to recommend, in report to the Department dated January 5 last, that the Ute removal and settlement fund of $350,000 (section 9, act June 15, 1880) be reimbursed certain sums of money taken therefrom to pay the cost of the surveys made on Grand River, in Colorado, and to pay for the value of improvements of white settlers found within the present Uncompahgre Reservation in Utah. The facts in the case are substantially as follows:

By the agreement made with the Confederated Bands of Utes, accepted and ratified by the act of June 15, 1880 (21 Stat., 199), it was agreed that the Uncompahgres should remove to and settle upon agricultural lands on Grand River, near the mouth of the Gunnison River, in Colorado, if a sufficient quantity of agricultural land could be found there; if not, then upon such other unoccupied agricultural lands as might be found in that vicinity and in the Territory of Utah.

It was supposed at the time that the country in the neighborhood of the confluence of the Grand and Gunnison Rivers would afford a sufficient quantity of agricultural lands for the settlement of the Uncompahgres in accordance with the terms of the agreement, and as a necessary step to their removal and settlement there, a contract was entered into for surveying the agricultural lands in that locality. Surveys had been made amounting to $21,575.35, when it was ascertained that a sufficient quantity of agricultural lands could not be found there; whereupon the surveys were discontinued, and instead of settling the Indians there, they were removed to Utah Territory, as provided in the agreement. The Indians were in no wise benefited by these surveys, and they ought not to bear the expense incurred in making them. Had they been settled there, the cost of the necessary surveys would very properly come out of the removal fund, and it was of course in anticipation of their being settled there that the contract for the survey was entered into. As it is, the Indians derived no benefit from the work done, and yet the cost has been paid out of their removal and settlement fund.

Again, under the agreement it was incumbent upon the Government, in selecting lands *in Utah* (having failed to find suitable lands in Colorado), to find "unoccupied" agricultural lands for the settlement of the Uncompahgres. Within the territory finally selected and set apart for them in Utah some white settlers were found, having improvements of considerable value. In settlement of the claims of these settlers the Ute Commission appraised the value of their improvements and allowed the sum of $10,338.25, which has been set aside and ordered to be paid out of the removal and settlement fund. Manifestly, the Indians should bear no part of this expense, as the Government was bound to provide for them unoccupied lands. Their funds should, therefore, be reimbursed in that amount.

I earnestly recommend, in view of the foregoing, that Congress be asked, at its next session, to appropriate $31,913.60 in reimbursement of the amount thus taken from the removal and settlement fund of $350,000.

I would add that the surveys in Colorado of which I have spoken, although of no benefit to the Indians, will undoubtedly be useful to the Government, as just that much of the public lands has been surveyed, and the work will not, it is presumed, have to be done over again.

By the act of March 1, above quoted, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, with the consent of the Indians, to pay in stock and such other property as he and the Indians may agree upon, instead of cash, the annual $50,000 per capita payment provided by the agreement incorporated in act of June 15, 1880.

MOSES.

In consequence of numerous representations having been made that the northern portion of the Columbia Reservation in Washington Territory contained valuable mines, which had been discovered and worked previous to the issuance of the Executive order of Arpril 19, 1879, setting apart that reserve, the Department, on October 11, 1882, directed Inspector Gardner to investigate the matter, and also the location and requirements of the Indians for whose benefit the reservation was created. As the result of this investigation an Executive order was issued February 23, 1883, restoring to the public domain a strip of country 15 miles in width along the entire northern portion of the reservation.

In April last the commanding general of the Department of the Columbia represented that this action had occasioned much excitement among the followers of Chief Moses, and that their disposition was much more hostile than friendly, and requested authority to send Moses, with an officer and interpreter, to Washington in order that such action might be taken as would restore peaceful relations between all concerned.

Accordingly Moses and Sar-sarp-kin, of the Columbia Reservation, and Tonasket and Lot, of the Colville Reservation, under the charge of Capt. F. D. Baldwin, Fifth United States Infantry, visited Washington in July last, and entered into an agreement, the following memorandum of which was signed by them and by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the 7th of July last:

In the conference with Chief Moses and Sar-sarp-kin, of the Columbia Reservation, and Tonaskat and Lot, of the Colville Reservation, had this day, the following was substantially what was asked for by the Indians:

Tonasket asked for a saw and grist mill, a boarding school to be established at Buonaparte Creek to accommodate one hundred (100) pupils, and a physician to reside with them, and one hundred ($100) dollars to himself each year.

Sar-sarp-kin asked to be allowed to remain on the Columbia Reservation with his people, where they now live, and to be protected in their rights as settlers, and in addition to the ground they now have under cultivation within the limit of the fifteen mile strip cut off from the northern portion of the Columbia Reservation, to be allowed to select enough more unoccupied land in severalty to make a total to Sar-sarp-kin of four square miles, being 2,560 acres of land, and each head of a family or male adult one square mile; or to move on to the Colville Reservation, if they so desire, and in case they so remove and relinquish all their claims on the Columbia Reservation, he is to receive one hundred (100) head of cows for himself and people, and such farming implements as may be necessary.

All of which the Secretary agrees they should have, and that he will ask Congress to make an appropriation to enable him to perform.

The Secretary also agrees to ask Congress to make an appropriation to enable him to purchase for Chief Moses a sufficient number of cows to furnish each one of his band with two cows; also to give Moses one thousand ($1,000) dollars for the purpose of erecting a dwelling house for himself; also to erect a building and maintain a school therein; also to construct a saw-mill and grist-mill as soon as the same shall be required for use; also that each head of a family or male adult person shall be furnished with one wagon, one double set of harness, one grain cradle, one plow, one harrow, one scythe, one hoe, and such other agricultural implements as may be necessary.

And on condition that Chief Moses and his people keep this agreement faithfully, he is to be paid in cash, in addition to all of the above, one thousand ($1,000) dollars per annum during his life.

All this on condition that Chief Moses shall remove to the Colville Reservation and relinquish all claim upon the Government for any land situate elsewhere.

Further, that the Government will secure to Chief Moses and his people, as well as to all other Indians who may go on to the Colville Reservation, and engage in farming, equal rights and protection alike with all other Indians now on the Colville Reservation, and will afford him any assistance necessary to enable him to carry out the terms of this agreement on the part of himself and his people. That until he and his people are located permanently on the Colville Reservation his status shall remain as now, and the police over his people shall be vested in the military, and all money or other articles to be furnished him and his people shall be sent to some point in the locality of his people, there to be distributed as provided. All other Indians now living on the Columbia Reservation shall be entitled to 640 acres, or one square mile of land, to each head of family or male adult, in the possession and ownership of which they shall be guaranteed and protected. Or should they move on to the Colville Reservation within two years, they will be provided with such farming implements as may be required, provided they surrender all rights to the Columbia Reservation.

All of the foregoing is upon the condition that Congress will make an appropriation of funds necessary to accomplish the foregoing, and confirm this agreement; and also, with the understanding that Chief Moses or any of the Indians heretofore mentioned shall not be required to remove to the Colville Reservation until Congress does make such appropriation, &c.

H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

his
GEORGE X HEREING, *Interpreter for the Indians.*
mark

H. PRICE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

MOSES, his X mark.
TONASKET, his X mark.
SAR-SARP-KIN, his X mark.

J. F. SHERWOOD,
Interpreter for the Government.
FRANK D. BALDWIN,
Captain Fifth Infantry.

This agreement, if ratified by Congress, will restore to the public domain some 2,243,040 acres, in addition to the 749,200 acres restored by the Executive order of February 23, 1883, upon terms favorable to the Government, and for the best interests of the Indians themselves.

ENOCH SILIQUOWYA AND THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

This Indian, with others of the Spokanes, settled upon and improved lands in Washington Territory outside of any reservation, which were found to be within the grant to the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The company, desiring these lands, offered to pay Enoch the sum of $1,000 for his improvements, notwithstanding the fact that he had no valid title. Although this sum was probably the full value of the improvements, I urged upon the company the propriety and good policy of paying him a sum which would fully compensate him for the loss of the land as well as the improvements. The company, in compliance with this request, thereupon paid him the sum of $2,000, and then permitted him to remove such improvements as he desired. This instance of just and liberal dealing with the Indians on the part of this corporation I deem worthy of note, and commend it as an example to other corporations and individuals.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. PRICE,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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REPORTS OF AGENTS.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZONA,
August 13, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions to agents with the directions of Department circular, dated July 13, 1883, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of affairs pertaining to the agency and Indians under my charge, and to transmit the accompanying statistics relative thereto.

On my arrival at this agency December 19, 1882, I found matters in a very demoralized condition, and without any attempt seemingly to the care or preservation of the Government supplies by my predecessor, Colonel Biggs. What few remaining supplies there were on hand I found in very bad order. Seemingly, they had been thrown about in the utmost confusion, and distributed in no less than five different places or storehouses, thereby compelling the agent to travel all about the premises, wading nearly knee-deep in sand to fill the school requisitions, which had to be done once a week. I found goods perishing for want of better attention. * * *

After taking charge of the agency January 1, 1883, I immediately went to work getting matters in shape and in making one general storehouse for all the agency supplies, thereby arranging the goods in such order that any one could see at a glance just what supplies were on hand at any or all times, as also in facilitating the filling of all the requisitions for the schools, &c. After this work was consummated, I then turned my attention to the general improvement of the agency buildings and furniture, which had also been sadly neglected. At the end of the first quarter (with the aid of all the agency employés, who rendered very efficient service), I had all things put in order and, in fact, ready for inspection, for the condition of which I respectfully refer the Department to the report of General Charles Howard, inspector, who visited the agency about the middle of last May.

RESERVATION.

There is doubtless among all the various reservations of our country none that is more desolate and unproductive than this. There are said to be 128,000 acres in this reserve within the following described boundaries, as per report of surveys made in 1876:

Commencing at a point where the La Paz Arroya enters the Colorado River 4 miles above Ehrenberg; thence easterly with said arroya to a point south of the crest of La Paz Mountain; thence in a northwesterly direction across the Colorado River to the top of Monument Peak, in the State of California; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the top of Riverside Mountain, California; thence in a direct line to the place of beginning.

The soil within said boundary is, in my opinion, well adapted for raising almost any kind of cereal matter providing water could be secured for irrigating purposes. I do not mean to convey the impression that all the land embraced in the above-named boundary, but quite sufficient, could be selected to produce all these Indians would require. In order to fully satisfy myself about the production of this sandy soil, I made several experiments during the past season in the propagation of vegetables and other matter; and although I was deprived of the usual appliances to secure water from the agency tank on account of the stoppage of the engine, and was obliged to work under very great disadvantages by having the water carried in buckets a long distance, and the area planted irrigated in that manner, the result was very gratifying indeed, so long as the water supply is continued, but once that is cut off everything immediately begins to wither and die; this is owing to the intense heat which prevails in this locality. The water question seems to be the only one in my mind requiring the attention of the Department in order to make these Indians self-supporting, which I am satisfied they would be after they were properly started in the ways and customs of tilling the soil. During the past season I had the old ditch or canal opened, cleaned for several miles, and water let in during its highest stage; this only benefited those who reside in the locality of the agency buildings. A very large area of land in small patches was irrigated from it along the whole length of the canal and for more than a mile below the agency buildings. From this small

enterprise a very large amount of corn, pumpkins, beans, and melons will be raised, thereby aiding them very much in their support for the coming winter. It is not every season that this canal I have spoken of can be utilized, as the water does not rise high enough in the river to enter the canal or ditch, and cannot therefore be relied on from one season to another. I learn that the Colorado River was much higher this season than it has been at any time during the past eight years.

I do not think the present mode of irrigating by a canal system can be successfully accomplished without a very large outlay of money; at least from $75,000 to $100,000. Other methods might be adopted which would prove cheaper at the beginning, but would perhaps in the end prove to be the most expensive. Nothing but a permanent construction of a canal will do much good, and I can see no point nearer than 15 miles where such a project is likely to succeed, and that is at a place called Aubrey, situated at the mouth of what is known as William's Fork, a beautiful stream of pure spring water which might be utilized for supplying these Indians with all the water needed. In the use of this clear water there would be no sediment to fill up a canal, as would be the case if the water from the Colorado River was used, thereby causing a very great deal of labor and expense in keeping the same cleaned so that water could pass through it. The sediment matter of which the river water is composed is at least in the high-water season one-fourth sand, and unless a canal had a very rapid decline it would fill up in a very short time. In my judgment water can be successfully brought through at least a part of this agency or reserve, but will require, as before stated, a very large sum of money to make it a permanency. I believe if any other method be adopted to furnish a water supply it will not only be attended with great cost at the beginning but will also prove a source of continued expense to keep machinery, &c., in order.

I would respectfully ask that the Department again call for a new or additional survey of the canal so as to definitely decide whether it is really feasible or not. If it cannot be accomplished it would decide the matter definitely with the Indians, who are, in a great measure, living in hope of having the work completed for them. I have conversed with several reliable persons on the subject and all seem to have no doubt but what the work can be successfully accomplished if a sufficient appropriation was allowed by Congress. It would at least be very gratifying to the Indians if a new survey was made, even though it proved impracticable. They would rest contented that the Great Father had done his best to please them and make the best of the situation. A new survey might also decide whether any other means could be devised to secure water, the greatest blessing they could have, as it would be the means of getting the Indians in one locality instead of, as now, scattered everywhere as they can find little patches of land to cultivate. Once that water was secured they would stop their roving habits, settle down and build them permanent homes. Although the report of Lieutenant Wheeler decided that the old canal project is impracticable, yet I feel that he is mistaken, and another effort ought to be made which will, if nothing more, corroborate his former decision and settle the question forever. These Indians are among the best I have ever seen, and desire to do only what is right for the interest of the Government, and would be self sustaining, if a water supply was given them.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians during the past year has been remarkably good. A few of the oldest have died. At one time it was feared that small-pox, which had a fearful outbreak at Fort Yuma early in the spring, or during the months of February and March, would spread among the Indians here; but by the adoption of good sanitary measures by the authorities at Fort Yuma and this agency, keeping a guard continually on the alert, thereby placing the Indians under a strict quarantine measure, the Indians were kept in a sphere or locality remote from the agency, so that no one was allowed within a certain radius until the pestilence subsided. In this way these tribes escaped the disease entirely. I find, from the report of the physicians at Fort Yuma, that the epidemic was confined to the Mexican portion of the settlement, and they report as many as 23 deaths by the malady in one week.

POLICE.

The police force retain much popularity and influence among the tribes, considering the remote distances they are located from each other, which prevents, in a great measure, a more thorough regulation among them for discipline, such as one could have were they constantly at the agency in practice. They are doubtless as prompt in the exercise of their duty as could be desired. Peace and quietude have prevailed since I took charge, requiring no arrests to be made. During the month of March last I had an occasion to order the police to go in pursuit of two white men who had stolen a small boat belonging to our Chief, Hook-a-Row. When the police approached the white men they escaped on the opposite side of the river, leaving the boat, which

was brought back where it belonged. In this transaction I saw the necessity of securing arms for the police for similar and other emergencies, and in order to obtain the same I advised the reduction of the force from 10 to 6, which was granted. The police are well distributed as to locality and tribal numbers, which insures promptness in reporting everything occurring on the reservation.

RELIGION.

There is nothing here in that form except in the way of a thoroughly organized Sabbath school, composed of fifty-seven scholars, with four lady teachers and the agency male employés, who have taken a very deep interest in the same. The scholars are nearly equally divided as to sexes. The exercises of the Sabbath school are nearly the same as our own, with most excellent singing from the Moody and Sankey melodies.

There is no better field anywhere for a missionary than here—one who would be earnest and thorough in his work. Such a person could soon master the language so as to talk to the Indians in their own tongue, thus having a much greater influence over them. Certainly, it is a much brighter field for missionary work than Japan, where I spent six years, giving me a good opportunity of seeing the progress of the work there, and which to me was anything but encouraging for the number of missionaries in the field and the vast outlay of money. Our people commit a very great error in not giving more attention to these poor, ignorant beings, and trying to bring their minds and hearts to Jesus, and thereby advancing and elevating them to a higher standard of morality.

SCHOOLS.

Since the last report made by my predecessor there has been a very marked change in the management of the school, which now numbers 57 scholars—at the last enrollment—and is divided into two grades, viz, the primary and graduating. The latter grade prepares the scholars for other higher schools at Hampton, Carlisle, Albuquerque, and other points, where they are sent to complete their studies, away from all tribal associations and influences. During the past year, many children in the school from five to thirteen years of age have learned to write handsomely. They seem to be perfect imitators, and always trying to accomplish something to attract the attention and admiration of the teacher and other agency employés.

There is one member of the school here who deserves more than passing notice. She belongs to the Chimehuevas tribe, and is about seventeen years of age. We call her the sculptress. She will take a piece of clay in her hands and manipulate it in such a manner as to produce with perfection the bust and head of any model she has ever seen. She will also make the heads of animals as perfect as life itself, without seemingly any very great effort. I believe if she could be placed in a good art school under the instructions of a good sculptor she would become celebrated.

The girls who attend school are taught to do all their own sewing, cutting and fitting, and general house work, while the boys are also kept in strict surveillance and find plenty to do in cutting wood, working in the garden, and keeping their apartments in order. In all cases I have found the children very obedient in what is required of them to do.

On my arrival at the agency I found the children in a very destitute condition for clothing, with the thermometer nearly down to zero. A large majority of the girls had only a very thin piece of calico to cover their nakedness during the long cold spell which was almost unprecedented in this locality, freezing water in the ewers or water coolers 10 inches thick, and bursting all the water pipes on the premises. The boys were not much better off for clothing than the girls; with a very limited supply of blankets it was only with the greatest effort that all the children could be kept warm during the cold spell, which lasted nearly a fortnight. All of this suffering might have been averted had the clothing arrived in time, but unfortunately it was delayed at Fort Yuma, being overlooked in shipping to this point by the Colorado Steam Navigation Company, and did not arrive until the weather moderated. The appearance of the children is now very different. The girls have each two full suits of nicely made clothing, with good warm flannel undergarments, while the boys have also two suits each of good, well-made garments. The clothing has made a complete change, not only in the appearance of the children, but their actions as well. They seem to feel very grateful for the same. All the ladies (employés of the agency) are deserving of the highest praise for their untiring zeal and industry which they displayed in getting all the children clothed at this critical time in such a brief period, viz, twenty-seven days after the goods arrived.

It is to be regretted that we are to lose the most valued services of Miss Mary Hampton, of Charleston, Ill., who has been the principal teacher here for the past two years, being thoroughly enlisted in the cause at all times. Her relations at home compelled her to resign. Her place will be very ably filled by a male teacher, one of the

best and ablest that could be secured for the place, while the primary class will have for its teacher a lady who is also thoroughly qualified for the work and will doubtless give entire satisfaction. With these new changes I cannot but be very hopeful of the best results.

I would respectfully request that the Indian school at this agency be closed for vacation on the 15th day of May of each year for a period of four months, or until the 15th day of September following, on account of the very warm season setting in much earlier than in the Eastern States. This year the average temperature for the month of June was 104½°, which caused much sickness among the scholars, and also caused them to make very poor progress in their studies during the heated term. I found it of necessity to dismiss the school on the 15th of June for fear of having many of the scholars left on my hands at the agency with no provision for their support. In many localities in the Southern States the scholars have four months' vacation, which they find has proved very advantageous to the children. I therefore earnestly recommend its adoption here.

In conclusion, I would respectfully recommend that more commodious school buildings be erected at this agency, having sufficient capacity to acommodate at least two hundred scholars, which number could be easily obtained from both tribes. The present school building is thoroughly inadequate and unfit for such purposes, being small, badly ventilated, and without sufficient light. I find that the Indians are very desirous of sending their children to school since they have seen the benefits the children have derived from it, and nothing can be more convincing in my mind to establish civilization among them than in the education of the children.

When I first came here all the scholars were in the habit of painting their faces, presenting a very comical and hideous appearance, and allowed to attend school in that condition, while at the same time both men and women were allowed to come about the agency in almost a nude state. These errors were immediately corrected, and no more paint is used, and no one is allowed to come about the premises unless they are properly clothed. This order worked a little hardship at first, but they gradually accepted the situation and now approve the new order. It is not an uncommon thing to see an Indian borrowing a pair of pants from his acquaintance for the purpose of visiting the agency and the school.

POPULATION.

The last census showed the whole population to be 1,026, which were divided as follows: Mohaves 813, and the Chimehuevas 213. Since 1880 the census has not been taken, but it is believed that the Indians are on the increase, as the reports show in some localities many more births than deaths. This year I intend making a most thorough and careful examination of census of both the tribes, giving the numbers of each and their respective ages. And an effort will be made to bring all the children under the school influence.

My observation is, that the younger children are the best disciplined and progress more rapidly than the older scholars. They also become more attached to the agency and teachers. It is therefore my intention to have only the younger scholars attend school, especially at the present time when the accommodations are so limited.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

Relative to the court of Indian offenses I have to report that its organization is of so recent a date that its effects are not yet apparent.

FARMING.

The Indians of this reservation have raised more wheat this year than ever before, as also a large crop of corn, beans, melons, pumpkins, and squash. They seem to have made extra exertions to obtain a goodly supply for lasting during the winter. Having done so well this season, their efforts next year will be renewed. Nothing would please them better than to be able to raise enough for their full support without being in any way dependent upon the Government. Some 1,060 acres of cereal matter has been produced this year, of which about 280 acres were of wheat and the balance in corn, beans, melons, pumpkins, squash, &c. With plenty of water for irrigating purposes fully ten times this amount could be harvested, or quite enough for their annual support. But very little of the wheat harvested this year was ground and baked into bread. Nearly or quite all of it has been eaten in its green state, as they seem to like it better that way than any other mode of preparing it. Many were made quite sick from eating too much. Not, perhaps, until they have a large abundance for milling purpose will they cease this dangerous practice, as also the use of all other vegetable matter in the same way. Watermelons are eaten by them with as good a relish in a green state as when they are thoroughly ripe. The

conduct of the Indians and their industry during the past year has certainly been very commendable, and they are deserving of the highest praise.

In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to the Department officers for their very kind support in the administration of affairs at this agency during the past year, which has terminated so favorably; also to the agency employés for their cheerful and efficient support in all things.

I can but hope that the coming year will be one of continued prosperity, and that in my next I may be able to report a very decided improvement.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. CLARK,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PIMA AND MARICOPA AGENCY, ARIZONA,
August 24, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report at this agency.

No accurate census ever having been taken, we are unable to give statistics of the Pima and Papago Indians with any degree of certainty. As near as can be estimated the populations of the different tribes are as follows:

Pimas (estimated)	4,800
Maricopas off of reservation (actual number)	574
Papagos on reservation (estimated)	500
Papagos off of reservation (estimated)	6,800
Total	12,674

It is impossible to tell whether their number is increasing or decreasing. In case of death the deceased are so soon carried to the grave that I know or hear not of their death. A superstition seems to prevail among them in regard to reporting deaths, and it is only with great difficulty that we induce the police to report even the small number that are reported.

CIVILIZATION.

These people are in advance of the majority of other tribes in point of civilization. I can safely say that two-thirds of the men wear the garb of citizens, wholly and at all seasons of the year, while the remaining one-third wear citizens' dress only at certain times. To-day these Indians have more respect for the law, they dress better, and have tilled more land this year than any other in the history of this people. Agricultural implements are only issued to them in return for labor.

Crimes committed by Indians are of rare occurrence. Eleven Indians belonging to the Pima tribe are now awaiting trial, charged with an assault with intent to commit murder upon two whites residing in the vicinity of Tempe; also two Pimas have been killed by an Indian of their own tribe while in a state of intoxication. With these exceptions no crimes worthy of notice have been committed.

EDUCATION.

A boarding school has been maintained nearly seven months during the past year; the expenses of conducting it have been borne by the Government, as follows:

Salaries of teachers and employés	$2,579 37
Other expenses	919 31
Total	3,498 68

On the 30th of March the boarding school was dismissed for the purpose of adding a second story to the building, which is unplastered and unceiled, but can and will be occupied as school-rooms and dormitories as soon as the warm weather will permit school to reopen, which will be about the 1st of September, at which time we hope it will be, under the now existing favorable auspices, a grand success. The pupils manifest an earnest desire to be educated, and they learn very rapidly. The main difficulty we have to encounter is to teach them to speak English, the school being located at the agency, surrounded by Indians who speak nothing but their own language.

AGENCY FARM.

Heretofore nothing has been done towards securing an agency farm. I have now a piece of land containing about 75 acres, partially cleared, which I propose to fence

and break during the coming fall, to be cultivated by the school-boys. The new irrigating canal is now completed, by means of which our farm can be cultivated. This canal will afford an ample supply of water to irrigate the land for about nine months out of the year. During the dry season, in June, July, and August, we cannot hope to get any water, as the river is so low during that time that it affords an insufficient supply for the Indians, who in equity have the prior right. During the month of August the river is usually entirely dry, and for these reasons we expect to raise only such crops as mature early. More farm stock is required in consequence of the enterprise, and I would suggest that four good mules be furnished for this purpose.

AGRICULTURE.

This is the only means of a livelihood for the Pima and Maricopa Indians. The Papagos are not so suitably located for farming. Most of them live out on the desert, miles and miles from any stream of water, which renders irrigation impossible. The Pimas are located on either side of the Gila River, the entire length of the reservation, engaged in cultivating small patches of ground, from a decare to a hectare. Their harvest just closed has been unusually good. It is impossible to give the exact number of bushels of grain and produce raised. A very careful estimate has been made by villages, and the result is, wheat, 1,263,245 bushels; corn, 15,696 bushels; barley, 10,709 bushels; and 9,126 bushels of beans. The wheat raised by the Indians is of excellent quality, and nothing raised by white settlers can be favorably compared with it. The Indians live together in villages during the winter months and remove to their fields during the summer to properly work and care for their growing crops.

As the lands of this reservation are only set aside by Executive order, subject to revocation at the will of the President, the Indians are loath to make any extensive building improvements, not being sure of their lands unless allotted in severalty or set aside by an act of Congress. Only a very small portion of the 230,000 acres comprised in this reservation is arable or irrigable, the amount of good farming land being so small as to scarcely enable the Indians to obtain a living therefrom. Every possible effort has been made to aid them in their farming, but being scattered over a vast area of country it is impossible to give them the assistance they deserve and should receive.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Under this head I will mention that $4,475 have been expended for the following purposes: In the erection of a second story over the old agency building, size 86 by 116 feet, with porches 8 feet wide on three sides; walls of adobe and shingle roof on both the porches and building. Also, $500 for plastering the outside and finishing the inside of the lower story of the agency dwelling. An irrigating canal about 8 miles in length has been constructed and a substantial dam across the north fork of the Gila River. These, together with the partial clearing of 75 acres of land, constitute the improvements that have been made for the benefit of the agency during the past year. The canal, dam, and clearing of land have all been done by Indian labor, they receiving as a compensation for their services such articles of supplies, clothing, bedding, agricultural implements, wagons, &c., as they required and we had on hand.

WHISKY TRAFFIC.

This is the main obstacle in the civilization of these Indians with which we come in contact. As it is an extreme impossibility to induce Indians to inform on the illicit traders, or give any clew that could lead to their arrest, I find it very difficult to detect them. It will be seen by my statistics that three men have been arrested for selling liquor to Indians, two of whom are awaiting trial, I think with sufficient evidence to convict. The other case has been heard, the defendant arguing that the Papago Indians, to whom the liquor was sold, were citizens of the United States; to which no decision has, as yet, been rendered.

In connection with this subject, I might mention that since the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad the Indians along the line of said road have been permitted to ride upon the trains, they being exempt from the payment of fare. The action of the company in thus allowing them to ride was undoubtedly intended as a kindness and to place the Indians under such obligations to the road as to make them interested in reporting any sudden damage the road might sustain by reason of floods or otherwise, but the abuse made by the Indians of this intended kindness has gradually grown to be a very great evil. They board the trains at the different stations along the road with their wheat, which is taken to Tucson, sold, and liquor obtained with the proceeds. I have in a lengthy letter to the general manager of the road submitted the whole matter, and requested that he issue an order to his employés prohibiting Indians from riding on trains unless their agent should give them a pass with request

for transportation, but for some unknown reason the company has failed to respond to my communication.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés for the past year were, of whites, a physician, farmer, and blacksmith, clerk to the agent, teacher, assistant teacher, matron, seamstress, laundress, and cook; of Indians, a laborer, teamster, mail-carrier, interpreter, and two apprentices; of Indian police, one captain, two sergeants, and seven privates; in all, 25.

SANITARY.

The health generally has been good. Syphilitic affections is the prevailing disease. In February the measles made its appearance, lasting for two months, extending over the entire reservation, many dying. In April and May, 409 were vaccinated. Twenty births and 37 deaths were reported during the year, doubtless being far below the true number; 717 cases have been treated, mostly at the physician's office. The "medicine men" are still among us, their influence being in proportion to the distance from the agency.

THE PAPAGOS.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, Congress has made an appropriation of $15,000 for this and the Colorado River agencies, the former numbering 12,674 and the latter 1,026, making a total of 13,700, or $1.10 for the support, civilization, and instruction of each Indian. The paltry sum appropriated will not admit of any aid being given to the Papagos. They have no one to teach them, and no physician to attend their wants in sickness. More than enough timber is annually being stolen from them to defray the expenses of maintaining a school and employing a physician.

Their reservation is 90 miles from this agency, and to visit them authority must first be obtained, and before any action can be taken by me a period of from five to six weeks has elapsed. My experience has been that, if anything is done for an Indian or towards catching a thief (especially a Mexican), action must be taken promptly and quickly; but if a delay of five or six weeks cannot be avoided, it is best to drop the matter and save expense.

The Papagos have now arrived at a stage of civilization where they need assistance, and unless they are aided and helped to battle for true civilization, they will soon begin to go backward in this respect, and all the good heretofore accomplished will be ineffectual.

Statistical information herewith.

Very respectfully,

A. H. JACKSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAN CARLOS INDIAN AGENCY, ARIZONA TER.,
August 9, 1883.

SIR: Complying with office instructions, I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

On the 1st of September, 1882, I entered upon the discharge of my official duties. The preceding spring and summer had been marked by many acts of hostility on the part of Indians belonging on this reservation, and serious fears were entertained by citizens of Arizona of further outrages. Many of the chiefs were sullen and defiant; others less bold, were discontented and suspicious. The season had been passed in idleness, no effort having been made for self-support. Farms along the Gila and San Carlos rivers were overgrown with weeds, and miles of irrigating ditches, constructed at great cost, were neglected and unserviceable. Having no resources of their own, the Indians needed full rations from the agency; failing to obtain them, they must beg, or steal, or go hungry. The Indians complained that issues were irregular, uncertain, and short; citizens asserted that the shortage was made good by them, through beggary and theft. To correct these evils, subject the Indians to obedience, restore confidence, and prevent further cause of complaint on a reservation occupied by five thousand savages, and surrounded by a large and constantly-increasing population of irrepressible whites, was the work expected of me by the Department and demanded by the people.

My earliest efforts were directed to accumulating supplies in such quantities as to insure regular weekly issues. Contractors were notified that any delay on their part would subject them to the full penalty attached to their contracts for failure. Their prompt action soon supplied every want. The Indians were assured that on each

and every weekly issue day thereafter they would receive the full allowance of all supplies purchased for them by the Government. Thus far that promise has been faithfully kept.

The subagency, located near the Gila River, 15 miles from San Carlos, on the road leading to Camp Thomas, not being needed to promote the welfare of the Indians, but rather having been converted into a place of resort for evil-disposed persons, both white and Indian, I soon broke it up, removing all the property, except buildings, to the agency. The Indians living in that vicinity and enjoying a license of free intercourse and trade with a dissolute class of white men who congregated there, made many threats of violence should I attempt their removal, but firmly met and ordered to come to a point near the agency where they could be conveniently counted, they sullenly obeyed. The advantage of having but one place of issue soon became apparent, even to the Indians, who, seeing that all were treated alike, and none deprived of their fair share of the Government's bounty, soon assumed an air of cheerful compliance with all rules established by me for their guidance.

Complying with the wishes of General Cook, I consented to an arrangement by which some six or seven hundred White Mountain Indians were permitted to live near Fort Apache, a locality about 60 miles from the agency, in the northern part of the reservation, to which they had become strongly attached by long residence and its superior advantages of soil, climate, water, and abundant game. The conditions of my assent were, that such Indians as chose to live there should be self-supporting, and that General Crook should be responsible for their good conduct. During the fall and winter little trouble was experienced from the arrangement, but the clamor for supplies has been loud this summer, and under the plea that they were planting and needed rations until the ripening of their corn, they have drawn heavily on the agency. The original number has been largely increased by relatives and friends from the agency, who, seeing the advantages of a pleasant summer resort, have from time to time abandoned the hot valleys of the San Carlos and the Gila, and retired to the mountains. It will become necessary to put an end to this unsatisfactory manner of managing the Indians of this reservation, and I shall, at an early day, suggest a reform.

With a view to encourage pride in ownership, I asked for, and obtained, permission to issue agricultural implements to the deserving; and the commencement of the planting season witnessed a new departure — Apaches at work in the fields, with working tools of their own sufficient for all the varied operations of preparing the ground, planting and cultivating their crops. The methods employed by these untrained farmers are painfully slow and laborious. Unaccustomed to continued effort, they require constant watching, urging and directing, to insure results that may be considered satisfactory, even as a promise of something better in the future. Through the persevering efforts of Mr. Marshall, agency head farmer, the irrigating ditches were finally repaired, and something like enthusiasm appeared to inspire the people when they were told that they could draw seed for planting. As the season progressed and the work went steadily forward, several of the chiefs, who had at first declined to engage in agricultural pursuits, became infected with the general desire to become farmers, and, though they commenced too late to raise crops this year, have made commendable progress in opening new ditches and preparing land for the next. Notwithstanding the many discouragements encountered during the progress of the work, and the meager results when counted against the number of able-bodied men and women engaged, or claiming to be engaged, in its prosecution, it is gratifying to record that sufficient display has been made to impress the Indians that they are engaged in profitable toil, and that to this feeling may be ascribed the fact that throughout the period of excitement consequent upon the Chiricahua raid and the subsequent campaign of General Crook, not a man of all the Apache bands on the reservation was known to have taken part except in the capacity of enlisted scout in the command that went out to capture the hostiles. The Government's share derived from farm labor is not shown on "statistics" accompanying this report, but if accurately estimated, its money value would be found to exceed that of the Indians; but it cannot be so estimated, as the value of undisturbed peace on an Indian reservation is an unknown quantity. By a well organized and earnest effort on the part of the agent, fully supported by the Department, the stimulus given the Indians by this year's success may be turned to good account in encouraging them to a more extended effort in 1884.

Though it has ever been the custom among the Apaches to lay the heavy burdens on the backs of the squaws, no particular disgrace attaches to the buck who, shaking off the natural indolence of his race, engages in remunerative toil. The services of the men are often sought by ranchmen living near the reservation, and some of them are said to be quite efficient at ditching, wood chopping, adobe making, and other unskilled labor. All the wood required at the military post at this place last year, some 200 cords, was put in by Indians, who also supplied about 350 tons of hay, here and at Camp Apache, for which they received, in the aggregate, some $10,000, a sum

that will be largely increased this year for the same articles. Most of the work of gathering hay is performed by women and children, who cut it with common butcher knives and grass-hooks, and pack it on their backs, often long distances, in bundles weighing from 50 pounds to 100 pounds each. Eager crowds engage in the work, and if they could find a market for all they would gather many would be enabled to support themselves without assistance from the Government.

From this statement it must not be inferred that only a market is needed to enable the Apaches to become independent of Government aid. This might be true of all the tribes on the reservation, under certain conditions, but, unfortunately, the conditions are lacking. To the extent of the natural products of the soil they would gather the last fagot and the last blade of grass for ready cash, but the limit of production of these, the only articles exchangeable for money, would soon be reached in the presence of an active demand. But the market is not at hand for even the limited supply; and if it were, "Poor Lo" is so susceptible to the evil influences that surround all public marts, as to render almost certain his return to his home poorer than when he started out with his rude freight of salable stuff. No people in the world are more eager in pursuit of the nimble shilling than they. Show them a seed they can sow in the morning, gather the fruit thereof at noon, and sell in the early evening, and the busy hum of industry would be as ceaseless in the White Mountain Indian Reservation as in any civilized community. They have not learned to labor and to wait; to teach them this valuable lesson is a reform that must be fully established before their pauperism gives place to independent self-support.

I have often been urged to favor the opening of a school on the reservation for the education of Indian children. This I have declined to do, and I am still of the opinion that until the Apaches cease to be nomads and acquire some knowledge of and pleasure in such permanent habitations as are distinguishable from the lairs of wild beasts—have been taught to practice habits of industry that will insure for themselves and their families such simple articles of food and raiment as will entitle them to the distinction of having taken *one* step in the march of civilization—the introduction of books and teachers among them will be worse than useless. On the reservation no school can be so conducted as to remove the children from the influence of the idle and vicious who are everywhere present. Only by removing them beyond the reach of this influence can they be benefited by the teaching of the schoolmaster. To this course there is now being offered a stubborn resistance by the parents, many of whom, previous to the return of the Chiricahuas, had promised to give up children for eastern schools, but who, since coming under the pernicious influence of that dominant tribe, have found objections that before had not occurred to them. If the Government would lift the Apaches from the slough of ignorance and loathsome degradation in which they now wallow, compulsory education must be resorted to. Under the strong hand of the law of force they must be taught to labor systematically, and when it becomes necessary to educate the rising generation in the mystery of books, force should compel them to accept the situation.

Force is the one law the Indian recognizes and respects; it is *his* law, and when he fails to enforce it the power is lacking to sustain him. No argument will serve to convince him that the white man stays his hand for any other reason. Overcome in battle, deprived of his arms and trodden remorselessly beneath the heel of the conquerer, he bows with humility to the power that has subdued him, and submits without murmuring to the will of his master. Under such conditions the Apaches can be trained to a knowledge of steady industry, and *induced* to submit their children to the guidance of the white man for such development of their mental faculties as may be possible with this fast disappearing and seemingly doomed race.

The sanitary condition is fairly satisfactory, no disease of unusual fatality having prevailed. The most common ailment is due to licentious habits, and it is a fact worthy of notice that the immoral practices that lead to this affliction are more common among those bands that are on the most friendly and intimate terms with the whites than among the more warlike. The Yuma, Tonto, and Mojave tribes, that have been subdued to the point of servility, are the most notoriously profligate of all the Indians on the reservation, and it is claimed by persons long resident among them that the White Mountain Indians who, next to the Chiricahuas are the most warlike, are freest from the besetting sin, of all the reservation Apaches. It may be that to this fact is due their superior physical condition, which takes rank among the tribal divisions according to the extent of their reliance on the white man for protection and support and the years of their intercourse with him.

In power of endurance, manly bearing, independent spirit, and mental capacity the different tribes assigned to this reservation may be fairly classified in the following order: 1st. The Chiricahuas, who have so long been a terror to the citizens of Arizona and New Mexico in the United States, and Sonora and Chihuahua in Mexico, and who boast even now that they have never been whipped by any civilized power. 2d. The White Mountains, the friends of the Chiricahuas, having their homes for the most part on the mountain streams in the vicinity of Fort Apache, at a distance of 60

miles from the agency. 3d. The San Carlos, who halt between two opinions, race prejudice and the memory of former glory inclining them to continue fraternal relations with the mountain tribes, while the Government bounty they have learned to enjoy is a temptation to remain at peace they are fast losing the power to resist. 4th. The Tontos who, having been greatly reduced in numbers by war with the whites a few years ago, are so broken in spirit as to be easily held in subjection and may be relied upon for efficient service against hostile tribes. 5th. The Mojaves and Yumas, two tribes that have for many years been living on reservations and yet can claim no superiority as workers over any of the other tribes, except the Chiricahuas, have lost courage and self-reliance and fallen to the lowest estate of dependence. Such are the facts; the moral I shall not attempt to point.

The arrangement entered into between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior, whereby all police authority was conferred on General Crook, has been carried into effect, and that duty is now entirely in the hands of Captain Crawford, who has been designated to execute it. Its success will depend entirely on the judgment and discretion of the officer in charge. The plan is open to serious objections, and will lead to many difficulties in case the cordial co-operation that has heretofore been maintained between the military and civil authorities should be interrupted. I am willing to yield much, that success may attend the efforts of General Crook to lure the hostile Chiricahuas from their safe retreat in the mountains of Mexico, and will do all in my power to aid him in keeping the peace on the reservation; but when the causes that led to this extremely liberal concession shall have passed away, I am of the opinion that the powers and duties conferred on Indian agents, by law, should be resumed by the agent at San Carlos, or the full management of the agency should be placed under the control of the War Department. Indians can no more serve two masters than can the white man, and of the two who attempt to stand in that relation to them, one will be despised.

I must not close my report without giving credit for the manner in which the cows purchased at this agency last May have been cared for. The Indians to whom they were issued evince a laudable pride of ownership, and I am hopeful that, in the case of cattle, they will, in a few years, become efficient managers. The number should be largely increased as soon as money can be provided for that purpose.

P. P. WILCOX,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 1, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with your letter of instructions of the 13th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this agency, of which I took charge August 1, 1882, relieving First Lieut. Gordon Winslow, United States Army, who had been ordered to another military station.

Considering the length of time this reservation has been established, the energy, liberality, and industry with which it has been managed, and considering the benevolence, care, and attention which have been extended towards these Hoopa Indians, their present condition appears far from satisfactory. Even before the reservation was established they had reached a certain grade in civilization fully as far advanced as their position of to-day. Many of them are still indolent, immoral, and unsteady, feeble in their domestic and family attachments, untruthful, and extremely superstitious. Their present condition is one of self-complacent lethargy and moral and mental stagnation. They evince no desire to acquire knowledge, to learn useful trades, to gain possession of and cultivate lands of their own, or to better their condition in any respect, when the doing so necessitates exertion, application, or self-denial. Plodding industry, constant application, and steady work are their especial abhorrences. Only the pressure of some actual necessity or of some extra inducements will induce them to work. Even when hired by citizens for good wages they work merely long enough to "raise a stake," which is almost invariably wasted in idleness, frivolity, and dissipation.

Their natural indolence seems to have been fostered and intensified by the system of distributing annuity goods and flour. Like all charities indiscriminately distributed according to the apparent wants of the individual and without regard to his conduct or merits, those given to these Hoopa Indians seem to have had a most demoralizing effect and influence. As long as a hungry or destitute Indian felt reasonably certain that on representing his necessities he would receive from the Government sufficient aid and assistance to tide over his immediate wants, just so long would he neglect all efforts to make provision for himself and his family. Their reliance upon the Government supplying their pressing wants during the winter season has been

the cause of their abandoning ordinary forethought, economy, and provision. It has furthermore caused them to imagine and believe themselves absolved and relieved from all care or anxiety as to the welfare and support of their families. In short, the Government charities have come to be regarded by these Indians as their unquestionable rights and legitimate allowances. It is not strange, therefore, that many of them have degenerated into a condition of arrogant, importunate, and persistent mendicancy. Some of them, whilst expecting Government aid and assistance, nevertheless refuse to work for the reservation unless paid regular wages in money. Even during my brief administration it has several times been found difficult to get sufficient Indians to do the necessary work on the reservation, and it was found necessary in consequence to inform the Indians that those who did not work either for the reservation or for themselves need not expect to receive any assistance of any character from the Government.

Very few of these Indians can be induced to undertake the occupancy and cultivation of land for themselves. Their garden patches, though numerous, are on a scale of total insignificance when compared with the wants of the cultivators. In fact their cultivation seems to be regarded as a pastime and as a concession to the wishes of the agent rather than as a means of contributing to their self-support. Owing to their unsteadiness and aversion to steady work the success of their gardens depends almost altogether upon chance and nature. After the plowing is done the rest of the work is left to the squaws. Even on these small garden patches the agency is asked to do the plowing, although the Indians may and do have horses of their own.

For this valley, as the home of their fathers, they exhibit no attachment. It is merely a good place for them and their families to loaf in when other localities are unavailable or undesirable. Some of them believe or at least assert that their condition would be preferable if the lands on this reservation were once more in the hands of citizens for whom they, the Indians, could work for regular wages. I have called their attention to the present predicament of the Klamaths on the Klamath River Reservation, how they are now petitioning the Government for lands for themselves before the abandonment of their reservation. I have endeavored to impress upon these Hoopa Indians that the Government would eventually become tired and disgusted with supporting a reservation where the Indians were too lazy, thriftless, or careless to take advantage of its benefits. I have endeavored on all occasions to explain to them the objects and purposes which the Government has in view in establishing reservations, that it is not done for the purpose of supporting a lot of Indians in idleness and laziness, but that the object is to show them how to be self-sustaining in a civilized fashion. I have shown them that there was great probability that the Government might after a while leave them to their own unassisted resources as the Klamath Indians have been left for years, and that, when that time came, they, the Hoopas, could not claim as their own one foot of the reservation except what they were actually occupying and cultivating. I have advised them to select some piece of land of proper size for occupancy and cultivation with the view of their self-support, and that I would endeavor to have the land so selected, set apart for and guaranteed legally to the occupant. But precept and example are alike unavailing. The garden patches under cultivation may indeed have increased in number, but, for the reasons already given, this increase furnishes no indication of the determination of the Indians to be self-supporting. It is more likely to be a sort of concession to my oft expressed wishes. In other respects I am afraid that either the Indians do not believe my statements as to the future in store for them, or that they think that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

A striking commentary upon what this reservation has done for these Hoopa Indains is afforded by contrasting their position of to-day with that of their Klamath brethren. The original status of the two tribes as regarded civilization was not dissimilar. The Klamaths have been left to their own resources for about the same length of time this reservation has been in existence. The Klamaths are now self-supporting and self-reliant, neither asking nor expecting from the Government anything but justice and humanity. The Hoopas, on the other hand, expect to receive from the Government almost everything necessary for their comfort, subsistence, and welfare, their expectations being bounded only by the understood limits to the Government's generosity, for which many of them are disinclined to render any equivalent or make any return. Notwithstanding the aid and assistance the Hoopas have received they have, as regards mental, moral, and physical condition, no advantage over the unassisted Klamaths, whilst in many elements of character, such as self-respect and self-reliance, the Klamaths are infinitely superior.

The morals of the Hoopas are very lax and indifferent. Their honesty seems to be more a matter of policy than of conscience. In dealing with the whites they are generally up to the prevailing standard, but in dealings with one another, where the consequences of fraud and dishonesty are not so much dreaded, they are apt to be less scrupulous. In their sexual relations morality, according to our standards, is frequently disregarded. Adult females are sold by the male relatives, whose property they are,

to the highest bidder—Indian, half-breed, or white man. This constitutes, with some formalities, an Indian marriage. It is scarcely to be wondered at that marriages so made are frequently severed unceremoniously. All that is necessary for a legal Indian separation is that a certain portion of the purchase money be returned to the husband. Conjugal infidelities are not severely regarded, and are more frequently condoned than punished. Venereal diseases are fearfully and often disgustingly prevalent among them.

These Indians are deeply sunk in superstition. It seems almost impossible to weaken their faith or shake their confidence in the supernatural powers of their medicine men and other arrant humbugs who fatten off the Indian's credulity and superstition. The agency physician has found great difficulty in inspiring confidence in his own professional ability owing to the medicine men depreciating and ridiculing white man's medicines and treatment. As a rule Indian patients will not consult the agency physician until the disease from which they are suffering has made such progress that they themselves regard the case as desperate. Should death occur after the agency physician has undertaken the case, the medicine men invariably take advantage of the opportunity to attribute the death to disregard of his directions and to the invariable fatality of white man's treatment. His own power and gains depend altogether upon his being a predominating influence and infallible in his judgments. It is his object accordingly to encourage ignorance and credulity.

The tribal relations of the Hoopas have been almost completely discarded and abandoned. They have no headmen or hereditary chiefs. This, although a step in the right direction as regards civilization, renders it difficult to treat or deal with them. They are divided among themselves into innumerable factions. Ranches and families are at chronic feud with one another, and the hatchet is never buried. Quarrels and brawls, with more or less serious consequences, are of frequent occurrence. Between the parties at feud a regular vendetta exists, which includes all their relatives of certain degrees. The law of blood atonement is vigorously inforced, unless a compromise is effected by means of cash payment. This payment produces merely a temporary cessation of hostilities—the several offenses being neither forgotten nor forgiven. In executing their measures of retaliation and in wreaking their vengeance against one another they exhibit the most revolting cruelty, treachery, and cowardice. These intestine dissensions and quarrels seem to monopolize all their belligerent feelings and capacities.

Their attitude towards the whites is peaceful and well disposed. Of course the white settlers complain occasionally of petty depredations alleged to have been committed by the Indians. On the other hand, the Indians occasionally complain of the white man's rapacity or double-dealing. Such criminations and recriminations are, however, inevitable in frontier communities bordering on Indian reservations. No serious or apparently well grounded complaint has been heard from either party.

Among many of the older Indians considerable discontent with their present restrained condition exists. Lessons of dire and bitter experience have taught them the necessity of accommodating themselves to the changed conditions. But none of them really believe in the propriety, advantages, or justice of their compulsory change of life, although its necessity has been enforced upon their understandings by the appreciation of the futility of resistance. This can be gathered from talks with some of their once prominent men. It is not a little to their credit that they have become conscious of the necessity and expediency of adapting themselves to their changed circumstances. It would be unreasonable to expect that they would appreciate all the advantages of the change, or that they would look with exceptional favor upon the race which has rendered the change inevitable. It is not astonishing that in their hearts these older Indians are longing for the flesh-pots of Egypt, and regretting the good old days of their unhindered vagabondage. I allude to this feeling in these older men because I believe that to their advice and example, together with that of the medicine men and other charlatans interested in preserving the former state of affairs, the backward condition of the tribe and its suspended progress in the arts and usages of civilized life are largely, if not exclusively, to be attributed. Being men of years and experience, it is more than probable that their influence is felt and their counsels heeded to a certain extent. These influences and counsels, if felt or heeded at all, are "potent for evil, and for evil only good." They are liable to, and, in my experience, do, create discontent and discord, and encourage idleness. To them can be traced the belief or assertion that since the Government had placed these Indians on a reservation it is morally and otherwise bound to provide everything requisite for their comfort and welfare. To their (these older men's) training and experience in early life can be traced the want of respect prevalent among these Indians for all arguments or reasoning which is not supported by the presence of physical force. Even for the agent's orders and instructions they entertain but little consideration unless they are satisfied that he is prepared to, and will, enforce obedience thereto. For orders and arguments so supported they have the respect entertained by all Indians.

The reservation is cursed with an irrepressible liquor traffic. On all sides of it are small towns and villages where the Indians can, by judicious management, procure all the liquor they are able to pay for. All possible means have been used to break up this abominable traffic, but so far but little good has been accomplished. The Indians are passionately fond of whisky, and will do anything to obtain possession of it. Unless bribed to do so they will not inform on the venders of whisky. If once the system of detection by means of rewards were practiced, a class of informers would arise who would follow that business for a living, and whose testimony would accordingly become valueless. One great difficulty in proving the actual sale of whisky to Indians is that it is seldom sold directly to them. Around the places where Indians can purchase whisky there is sure to be some disreputable white man or some Chinaman who, for a share of the purchase or for money, is ready to act as an intermediary between the vender and the Indian. Being essentially nomadic, these intermediaries change their abiding place when an effort is made to detect and punish offenders.

For the purpose of assisting in breaking up this traffic and for the preservation of order on the reservation an effort was at one time made to organize an Indian police force. The project was soon abandoned as impracticable. It was impossible to find Indians suitable for the purpose—*i. e.*, Indians upon whose courage, fidelity, and impartiality sufficient confidence could be placed. The delicate nature of the duties and the unquestioning obedience required of an Indian police force render their possession of the mental qualities I have mentioned absolutely indispensable. Their numerous internal quarrels and dissensions render these Indians wholly unfit for such employment. Their obedience and impartiality could not for an instant be relied upon. They would favor and connive at the offenses of their friends, and would use their position to "get even" with their enemies. The result would have been a mere aggravation of disorder and existing animosities. Partly as a matter of expediency, but principally because of its impracticability, the project of organizing a police force was abandoned.

For the same reason it would have been a mere travesty of justice to have had any of them act as a tribunal for the investigation, trial, and punishment of one another's offenses. The actions and judgments of such a tribunal would have been regulated and decided by the interests, prejudices, or prepossessions of the judges. An impartial investigation would not have been conducted, a verdict in accordance with facts and the testimony was almost certain not to be rendered. It is more than probable a verdict would never be reached. The testimony would have been as complicating as the different passions, prejudices, and sympathies of the witnesses could have made it. Diametrically conflicting statements would have been made, sworn and adhered to with equal force, directness, and pertinacity. The opinions of the judges would have been equally as divergent. The judicial character and ability are totally absent. Their friends would always have been right and their enemies always wrong. In investigating complaints made by them against one another I have, invariably, the greatest difficulty in discovering the true state of affairs, and have not always succeeded owing to the cloud of falsehood which surrounds all the circumstances. Furthermore, the only men among themselves for whom these Indians have any respect whatsoever, and who for that reason might properly have been selected as judges, are the older men and medicine men already mentioned; as to *their* utter unfitness for judicial duties nothing additional can be added.

The results of Indian education at this agency are discouraging. Few of the Indians can read at all, and none of them can read with fluency or with apparent comprehension of the subject matter. Fewer still can write with any accuracy. Of the other branches of elementary education they are as ignorant as if they never had the benefits of instruction. The little learning they acquire at school seems at best to be but a parrot-like acquirement. Those who have been taught and have learned something at school soon contrive to forget it most completely. The attendance at school, small as it is and has been, is to all intent and purposes compulsory, neither parents nor children manifest the slightest interest in education or the acquisition of knowledge. Parents send their children to school to be fed; the children sometimes go voluntarily for the same reason. Were the supply of food withheld there would not be one pupil in attendance. Judging from the result so far, it might with justness and correctness be said that attendance at school has been of no practical benefit to the pupils in after life. Many reasons combine to make this the case. I think the Indians themselves have noticed it, and that their indifference to education is caused thereby. If there were some practical method of showing Indian pupils the actual benefits of education, it is almost beyond doubt that in a short time a genuine interest in and desire for instruction would be awakened; but in the absence of their seeing some prospect of their learning being of use to them in after life, their attendance at school will be merely perfunctory, a concession to the proper authorities into making which they are bribed or cajoled.

A short time before I took charge of this agency an Indian named "Buck Billy" had

been murdered by three Hoopa Indians. The assigned cause for the murder was Buck Billy's reputation as a poisoner. The Indians, at least his enemies, alleged or believed that he was able to "blow poison" from a distance and thereby to cause the death of parties to whom he had a dislike. Several deaths, which appeared to the Indians very sudden, mysterious, and unaccountable, were attributed to his malign power and influences. He himself evidently gloried in the reputation he had acquired, and did not care to take the trouble to deny specific accusations. This, according to their Indian laws and usages, was good and sufficient reasons for disposing of him. The murderers immediately after the deed left the reservation, and have not since returned to it except by stealth. Whilst they remained beyond my jurisdiction, I have made no effort to arrest them. Their arrest could have been effected only by the aid of other Indians as scouts. Had a regular hunt after them been organized it would have driven them into the mountains and into committing depredations, in which they would have had the support and assistance by connivance of their friends on the reservation. There would have been no use in having them arrested and tried before a United States court. There was no evidence against them but the admissions of their friends. An acquittal would have followed as a matter of course. Several attempts have been made by both parties to settle the affair according to Indian law. Hitherto they have been unsuccessful; but as the ill-feeling decreases, it is probable that in a short time the matter will be amicably arranged according to their customs.

Another Indian named "Dick" was killed here on June 26, 1883, by an Indian named "Mat." The murderer or homicide, immediately after the commission of the deed, came and gave himself up to me. He has been in the guard-house at Fort Gaston ever since. Investigations showed that there had been an old feud between "Mat" and the dead man's son, "Haden"; that Haden had attempted to run off Mat's wife; that he had threatened and tried to burn Mat's house; that he had been invariably the aggressor, and had been in his aggressions aided and abetted by his father—the man who was killed. Great provocation and insult had been showered upon Mat; his life had been threatened by Dick and Haden, and the day for his "taking off" had been set. Some of his friends came to bid him "good-bye." It is scarcely to be wondered at that under the circumstances he should have initiated operations. Everything considered, it appears a case of justifiable homicide. Mat is retained in the guard-house more for his own safety than for punishment. Measures are now in progress to settle the matter according to Indian laws; as the ill-feeling and desire for vengeance have not yet sufficiently subsided, the present attempt at compromise is rather premature, and will probably prove abortive.

In this case I tried to have the Indians formally investigate and adjudicate, but it would have been the merest absurdity to have continued such proceedings. There were only two opinions existing, and these opinions no evidence could have shaken or modified. Mat's friends believed that he was not only justified in what he had done, but that he had performed a somewhat praiseworthy action. Dick's friends insisted that Mat had committed an unprovoked and cowardly murder. The topic could not be discussed with calmness; the parties would not agree to be present at the same time to submit their statements; and the witnesses were unwilling to confront the accused or each other. That method of investigating the offense had to be dropped, because its only result would have been to aggravate the ill-will and trouble already existing.

The agency farm has been during the year moderately successful. Late frosts injured the oat crop greatly, so that there will be scarcely enough to feed the public animals. The yield of wheat has been up to the usual standard. The acreage in wheat is not equal to that of last year, owing to lack of sufficient animals. With increased facilities and additional animals a much greater number of acres could be placed under cultivation. But all farming operations have been seriously hampered and interfered with, owing to the insufficiency of competent workmen and public animals. It requires at least one white employé to be present with each band of working Indians. The agency being allowed only one farmer and one laborer, it follows that only two parties of Indians can be kept at work at one time, no matter what may be the necessities of the situation. Owing to the insufficiency of public animals, preventing its being housed in good season, the entire wheat crop was in imminent danger of being completely spoiled by the early rains of last fall. By great care and attention, however, only a small loss was inflicted.

More animals are needed now than formerly. Logging operations are becoming every year more difficult and tedious; the distance of the pineries is increasing. The agency has only one team which can be used for logging purposes. It will be necessary during the coming winter to break in and fence about sixty acres of pasture land. An unusually large number of logs will consequently be required. The agency storerooms are old and insecure shells; they must either be rebuilt or undergo a renovation and reconstruction equal to rebuilding. In fact, all the agency buildings require extensive repairs and renovation, and for this a large quantity of lumber will be needed. Last winter a large number of logs were hauled and sawed for the In-

dians. Their demands for lumber became so excessive that I promised to haul and have sawed all the logs each Indian would cut for his own use. A greater portion of the lumber sawed for Indians remains piled at the saw-mill.

The renovated and remodeled saw and grist mill was finished last December and has worked satisfactorily. The machinery of the flour-mill needs improvement; owing to some fault therein too much flour is passed off with the bran.

The conduct of the agency employés has been exemplary. Their salaries are, in my opinion, utterly inadequate; they may seem very liberal in the Eastern States, but they do not compare with the salaries paid for similar duties by other branches of the Government or by citizens in this vicinity. If the appropriations do not admit of their salaries being increased I would recommend that the Government give each employé a ration in kind.

To diminish the constant demands for flour by Indians applying for relief I confined charitable issues to the old and infirm, who were unable to work and who had no one to support them, and to those whom the agency physician certified to as being sick and in need of assistance. This curtailing of charitable issues occasioned at first great discontent, but the system has been adhered to nevertheless. Even to those who were sick, aged, or infirm it was found necessary to give a regular and never exceeded monthly allowance, because if allowed to get flour when in need of it they would feed all their relatives, who would thus be spared the labor and trouble of providing for themselves.

To compel the children to attend school I have with your approval informed the Indians that no clothing will be issued to their children unless they attend the agency school; this plan has not so far increased the attendance, but I have no doubt of its doing so eventually. At present but little clothing is required for the children. This fact and their disbelief in my adhering to my word in this respect makes them for the present indifferent. Exception to this rule will, of course, have to be made in the case of those children whose parents live at too great a distance from the school.

I have also found it necessary and most advisable to regulate issues of "annuity goods" proportionately to the amount of work an Indian has done for himself or the number of days he has worked for the reservation. I found last year, when a general issue of annuity goods was about to be made, that all the Hoopa Indians were on hand. Some of them had never made their appearance here since the last general issue. Others had not done a day's work for themselves or for the Government—the terms are identical on the reservation—and others again were known to have sold or illegally disposed of the annuity goods they had previously received. I have given the Indians to understand that these annuity goods are sent here by the Government only for the deserving, and that they would be distributed accordingly. The chronic loafers are invariably the greatest malcontents and the most persistent and exacting in their demands for Government aid and assistance. Of course such a state of affairs could not be tolerated without its having a most demoralizing influence. It would, however, not only be tolerated but approved were aid and assistance to be given equally and indiscriminately to all the Indians, deserving or undeserving.

During the year numerous Klamath Indians have visited this agency, generally for medical treatment for wounds or injuries. Medicines and medical treatment, together with such other aid and assistance as were necessary and practicable under the circumstances, were invariably given. The aid and assistance these Klamaths asked for or required were generally within the power of this agency to grant, and were such as the claims of humanity would in any case have afforded.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES PORTER,
Captain U. S. Army, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MISSION AGENCY,
San Bernardino, Cal., August 13, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fifth annual report:

The Indians known as the Mission Indians of Southern California, are composed of the following tribes, viz, Serranno, Coahuila, Diegueno, and San Louis Rey, aggregating a population, according to the census of 1880, of 3,010. Their number has increased since then; but owing to their scattered settlement over so large an area of territory it has been impracticable to enumerate them, except at great expense.

AGRICULTURE.

It is impossible to give any certain data as to the quantity of cereals raised during the year. The lands set apart for them are adapted to agriculture contingent upon

the rainfall in the winter season, or upon the quantity of water that may be otherwise obtained for irrigating purposes. The past year has not been favorable in this respect, although the aggregate of crops raised has not been inconsiderable.

EDUCATION.

During the year one day school was established, making five schools in operation among these Indians. The average daily attendance in these schools has been good, considering that the necessities of many families oblige them at certain seasons to go into neighboring settlements to labor, taking their children with them. Their progress in learning has been commendable, equal to that shown in any of the public schools attended by white pupils. To afford all educational facilities would require the establishment of as many more day schools as are now in operation. The Indians demand them, but it has seemed to me impracticable till some consolidation of the scattered families has been effected.

MISSIONARY WORK.

No active missionary work is carried on, except what is effected by the teachers among the children. During the past year I represented this matter to the General Synod of the Lutheran Church to which this agency stands assigned. At their recent meeting in Springfield, Ohio, action was taken looking to active missionary work among these Indians. What will be done remains to be seen.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

The Indians of this agency sustain themselves by labor, no subsistence being issued to them except as a gratuity to such sick or infirm and destitute ones as apply for aid. The subsistence granted upon application by such has exceeded in cost very little over one hundred dollars during the year. Those who do not subsist themselves by labor on the reservations go out as laborers among the whites in adjoining settlements, where their labor is in demand at remunerative wages. They are considered good hands in any department of manual labor.

CIVILIZATION.

They wear civilized dress, are industrious, peaceable, and law abiding, aiming to adopt the white man's ways, not excepting some of his vices, and to have what the white man has, to the extent of their means to procure it.

The liquor traffic among these Indians has been their greatest curse in the past; but it has in great measure been suppressed by the prosecution of offenders. My purpose has been to root it up entirely by a rigid system of detection and prosecution, and had my efforts been followed by a rigid enforcement of law, this result might have been attained. Unfortunately the United States district judge at San Francisco, before whom these cases are prosecuted, regards the selling of liquor to Indians as a "trivial offense." He has repeatedly so ruled, and by meting out "trivial" penalties to offenders of this character, has aided to encourage rather than to suppress the traffic. The Mission Indians will prosper and be self-sustaining only in proportion as the liquor traffic among them can be suppressed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. LAWSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY,
Covelo, Cal., August 10, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my sixth annual report for this agency:

OUR LANDS

are still occupied by settlers and trespassers to such an extent as greatly to cripple our industries and discourage the Indians in their advance toward civilization.

THE POPULATION.

The number issued to during the quarter past was 528. This does not comprise all, for there are numbers who live either on or adjacent to the agency who have drawn nothing during the quarter past. The number, therefore, is about what it was last year (less the excess of deaths over births), or 635. There have been 21 deaths and

11 births. The small number of births among so many is largely due to their licentious habits, commencing at an early age.

AGRICULTURE.

As stated in former reports, it is impossible to give the Indians sufficient lands to raise all crops, on account of the occupancy of said lands by others under shadow of law; yet all are furnished with sufficient land for gardens, and are required to raise their own vegetables, &c.

Many of them raise more than they need for their own use, and sell the surplus to others. Some have fields of grain, wheat, barley, and oats, but the most of the cereals are raised by a "community of interest," *i. e.*, all able-bodied Indians are required to assist in the raising of these general crops for the benefit of the whole. The Indians are not paid wages for this work, but receive their rations of beef and flour, with such clothing as they need.

PRODUCTIONS.

The estimated productions for this year are as follows: For the general supply, 6,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000 bushels of oats, 2,500 bushels of barley, and 700 tons of hay. By the Indians for themselves, 1,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of barley, and 150 tons of hay. The yield of hops last year was 28,431 pounds, as against 18,592 pounds the year before on the same ground. The prospect this year is for about 23,000 pounds, but at a much lower price than for several years. A number of the Indians have planted hops for themselves, amounting in all to about 30 acres. Some of them will have enough hops this year to pay all expenses, while others will not, owing to want of proper care. They will raise about 1,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushels of potatoes, 5,000 pumpkins, 10,000 melons, 200 bushels of onions, 100 bushels of beets, 50 bushels of turnips, &c. We shall have but very little fruit this year, on account of heavy and late frosts last spring.

STOCK.

There are 67 horses and mares, and 12 mules, one-third of which are unserviceable on account of age and hard work done. We have not enough teams to do our regular necessary work. Of cattle there are 390, mostly young. We have 11 yoke of cattle, used at the saw-mill and on the ranch. There are 278 hogs, old and young; we kill from 90 to 100 a year. The increase in stock has been 2 horse and 2 mule colts, 151 calves, and 205 pigs.

MILLS.

The grist-mill runs during the rainy months only, and during January to May, inclusive, ground 184,651 pounds of grain for the agency, 10,788 pounds for the Indians, and 266,320 pounds for customers.

The saw-mill, that can only be run during the dry season, sawed no lumber for the past year for want of funds to pay expenses, except a few days in June of this year, when 17,000 feet of lumber was sawed.

APPRENTICES

have been at work at carpentering, blacksmithing, milling, herding, and office labor during the year, and have made commendable progress.

FINANCIAL.

This agency is only allowed a physician, clerk, and teachers, paid by public funds. All other help we must pay for out of miscellaneous funds, Class II, or the proceeds of what we raise on the reservation. During the past year we have received of such funds: From sale of hops, $9,366, and from the mill and other sources, $1,805.16, or a total of $11,171.76, of which $7,369.14 has been expended for labor and $2,079.50 for necessary supplies not purchased by Government. Of this $7,369.14, $3,127.59 was paid to Indian employés, and only $4,241.55 was paid for all white labor.

THE SANITARY

condition of the Indians on this reservation is gradually improving, while that of those who live off of it is not, owing to their excesses and lack of home comforts and protection.

EDUCATIONAL.

July 1, 1882, there were 46 children in the boarding and industrial school. There were added during the year 15 new scholars, making 61 that have attended during the year. Of this number 5 have died—4 girls and 1 boy; while 4 large boys left the school, leaving 52 on the roll June 30, one of whom was at home sick. The progress in the school during the year has been very marked, considering all the embarrass-

ments under which we labored. The usual departments of labor have been maintained in the house and out, so that each has contributed his or her share toward the work to be done. A garden was made this year which has supplied the school with onions, radishes, lettuce, pease, turnips, &c., while potatoes, corn, squashes, melons, &c., are still growing.

Considerable trouble has been given this year by the interference of parties who have no business connection with the school, making the older scholars uneasy by telling them that the agent had no right to keep them there, and that they could leave whenever they pleased, thus fostering a spirit of discontent and insubordination which culminated in the burning of both of our school buildings during July past, with a total loss of not less than $7,000. At this writing I have in custody five of the largest boys of the school, who have confessed that they either burned the building or were accessories before the burning.

Another difficulty I find is in procuring teachers; to get those who will go far enough, and yet not too far, in the education of the Indians—*i. e.*, some think that education can only be obtained in the school-room, and would neglect the physical and the manual. Others again would give all the luxuries, and train them to the luxurious habits of the white race, while it would seem that just that education of mind, hand, eye, ear, and habit as shall best fit them for the life that they must live is the great desideratum.

Music is very attractive to them, and a great incentive to other duties as well as a means of recreation. All people have their games and means of diversion, many of which true civilization looks upon with disfavor, and yet if we deny them the indulgence of their old ways, must we not give them something in the place thereof? This applies to the old and the young, to all races alike. Hence, would not the ideal government contain less of the repressive and more of the suggestive and leading?

MISSIONARY WORK.

There can be no field of labor where true missionary work is needed more than among these Indians. Nine years ago a "wonderful revival" broke out among them, and about all at that time on the reservation joined the church, and many were baptized. But just at that time changes were taking place by which it was hoped the Indians would soon get the land they all desired. They were promised by Commissioner, inspectors, and agent that if they were "good" Government would soon give each of them a piece of land. In the revival meetings they were exhorted to become good, and in their minds becoming good became connected with getting lands; and as all wanted lands, they *became good—i. e.*, joined the church—and for a time left bad habits. Some were really converted and have lived exemplary lives, considering their knowledge and surroundings. The large part, however, when they saw that their religion did not bring the land they sought, became discouraged and gave up even the semblance of religion, and relapsed into old habits and customs; nay, became even worse, and skeptical as to *all* religion. Hence it is far harder to reach them now, and the greater the necessity of earnest, self-denying Christian labor to save them. * *

CIVILIZATION.

I do not know that our Indians have had less whisky the past year than before, but I have been unable to get any evidence to convict those who supply them. One Indian was killed while drunk in the adjoining town (Covelo) last winter, but we have never been able to find who stabbed him. That the Indians can get all the liquor they want, or have money to buy, is a well-known fact, but men are not willing to submit to the expense of two trips to San Francisco as witnesses when the fees received will not pay traveling expenses, to say nothing of time. Our State laws are severe on those who furnish liquor to Indians, but the sellers find ways and means to evade the law or the penalty. If Indians could not get liquor, one of the greatest obstacles to their civilization would be done away. I hope Congress will change existing laws and give us still stronger ones, so that this evil can be done away.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

H. B. SHELDON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULE RIVER AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 11, 1883.

SIR: In accordance with instructions, I have the honor of submitting my eighth annual report for this agency.

Although there are over 40,000 acres of land embraced in this reservation, we

have been unable to utilize more than 250 for farming purposes. All except about this amount is rough and mountainous and too sterile for cultivation. About one-half of the tract affords good pasturage for stock, while the other half is too rocky and barren for any purpose whatever.

This reservation was originally designed for five or six tribes of Indians, numbering, as was stated in early reports, some 3,000 or 4,000. When I took charge, eight years the 16th of November next, there were 315 Indians by actual count. They were then occupying a rented farm in the vicinity of Portersville, the reservation being considered by the former agent inadequate. The poor return of the rented farm and its close proximity to whisky mills induced me to recommend the transfer of the agency to the new reservation. The transfer was effected in December, 1876. Quite a number of the Indians were dissatisfied and never came to the reservation. The most of these have since died, while others, including a portion who were transferred, have moved to other localities. Year by year our number has decreased by death and removal, until now there are only 143 Indians, embraced in 39 different families, residing on the reservation. These are so located that each family can control about 160 acres of land.

No real division of land has been allotted to the Indians in severalty, except what is cultivated. This has been fenced into small tracts, and each family has exclusive control of all within their respective inclosures. Some of the Indians have fenced in 200 or 300 acres as a range for their stock, but the most of them let their stock run at large.

The Indians are all living in board houses, with fire-places and chimneys, and some with cooking stoves and furniture to render them quite comfortable.

AGRICULTURE.

For two years past we have had very little rain, so that the crops have been exceedingly light. The Indians have produced on their little farms about 320 bushels wheat, 200 bushels corn, 60 bushels barley, 60 bushels potatoes, 20 bushels onions, 20 bushels beans, 20 bushels other vegetables, 20 tons melons, 20 tons pumpkins, and about 20 tons hay.

It has been my policy to use a small portion of land to cultivate as an agency farm. This consists of some 30 acres, and is used exclusively to produce hay for the work animals in the service. This has yielded about 20 tons of hay the present season.

EDUCATION.

There has been a day school in successful operation four months during the year. This has been a difficult part of the work in connection with the management of this agency. The most of the older Indians have been averse to the education of the children beyond a very rudimentary knowledge of matters. There is not an Indian boy over sixteen years of age, or a girl over thirteen, but what is married, and that they think should exempt them from all claims of the school-room. The present teacher is struggling against all these embarrassments, and is having some success. I think by persistent effort the school can be continued the entire year. This I have found to be the better plan in the management of the school at this agency. The children read so little out of school that in a vacation of three months half is forgotten that they have acquired the previous nine.

MISSIONARY.

All missionary work for the benefit of these Indians, since they have been connected with this reservation, has been performed by the agents and employés, except an occasional visit of a Catholic priest. Their intercourse with the Mexican element of this country early brought them in contact with the Roman Catholic religion, and nearly all of them have embraced that form of Christianity. But for their drinking habits these Indians could be easily influenced to become moral and exemplary Christians. This seems to be almost, if not quite, an insuperable barrier.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

The Indians during the past year have worked with more than usual zeal. I can see a little improvement each year both among the men and women.

By authority of the Indian Department, I have issued 58 head of cows and calves and 41 head of horses and colts to the Indians during the past summer. The Indians all promised to exchange their horses for stock cattle, and not to dispose of any of their cattle except under the direction and by the advice of the agent. This is a step in the right direction, as is manifest by their increased interest in and attention to their property.

SANITARY.

During the most of the year their sanitary condition has been good. For three months past, however, there has been an unusual amount of sickness. Several contagious diseases have passed through the reservation; these, in conection with typho-malarial fevers, have been very difficult to manage. There have been six births and eight deaths during the year.

CIVILIZATION.

But for the curse of the rum traffic civilization with these Indians would be an accomplished fact. For nearly eight years I have been with this people. I know the character and habits of every Indian. During these years my mind has alternated with hope and fear. For weeks and sometimes for months together there seemed to be but one object uppermost in all minds, that of advancement in the scale of civilization; and then, perhaps just as I would indulge in the thought of realizing my desire, that of seeing a temperate and prosperous people, my hopes would be dashed to pieces by some vandal selling whisky to my Indians. I was successful last fall in prosecuting two of these infamous characters and securing their conviction. They were each fined one hundred dollars and sentenced to imprisonment for one year. My course was commended by all good citizens, but the whisky element has been harassing me ever since. I am satisfied nearly all of the Indians desire to be temperate, but they cannot withstand the temptation to drink when one offers to treat them, and after once tasting liquor they become an easy prey to the seducer, and then some of my best Indians spend in a single drunken spree the accumulated proceeds of months of industry. Whisky and civilization with Indians are antipodal.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. BELKNAP,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLO.,
August 10, 1883.

SIR: In obedience to instructions received, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

The Southern Utes are still located on their old reservation in Southwestern Colorado, which is well adapted to grazing purposes. They number 968, composed of Muaches, 269; Capotes, 208; Weeminuches, 491.

The Utes are natural herders, as is shown by the increase of their herds. They have large bands of horses, which, from natural increase and purchase, are increasing very fast. During the past year the Government purchased 4,800 ewes, which were distributed among the Indians at this agency. They take to sheep very well; they have clipped and sold to the trader about 6,000 pounds of wool from the sheep issued to them last May.

AGRICULTURE.

The Utes at this agency are not inclined to agricultural pursuits, although I think with proper encouragement they could be induced to till the soil to some extent. So far they have had no opportunity of seeing what they could do in that direction, as none of their land is under irrigation, and cannot be cultivated without. Last winter I persuaded five of the Indians to commence farming on a small scale. This they agreed to do provided they could be furnished with implements, seed, &c. I asked for and got the approval of $200 to be expended in this way, but as it was the 7th of June before I received the money, it was too late to make any use of it this year.

EDUCATION.

No schools have been established at this agency. Under instruction from the honorable Secretary of the Interior I made the attempt to secure Ute children to attend school off of the reservation, with little hopes of success, as these Indians have always opposed any move on the part of their agent towards education. At first I met with great opposition from the chiefs and head men, they assigning many reasons why they should not allow their children to go to school; but after explaining to them the benefits they would derive from it, and assuring them that they should have good treatment, I last May succeeded in securing twenty-four boys and three girls, who are now located at the Albuquerque (N. Mex.) Indian school. Reports from the principal of the school show that they are getting along very well, considering the short time they have been there. I consider them an unusually bright lot of children, and expect satisfactory results if they stay two years, as is expected.

SANITARY.

There has been during the year but little sickness among the Indians of this agency, with the exception of small-pox, which raged to some extent. There were some fifteen Indians died with this disease. There have been twenty-four deaths and seven births during the year.

CIVILIZATION.

To an unprejudiced mind there can be but one conclusion. While these Indians live entirely in tents, tepes, and brush houses, and move from one part of the reservation to another, they are fast adopting the customs of the whites in manner of dress. I also consider their present location well adapted for their advancement in this direction. They are surrounded by white settlers, with whom they are constantly thrown in contact, which has a good effect.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police at this agency consist of two officers and eighteen privates. They are not as efficient as is desired. However, they are getting to be of some service to the agent. On several occasions they have brought in horses belonging to white settlers and turned them over, so that the owner could get his stock without trouble.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The buildings at this agency are very poor; they consist of two old log buildings, which are unsafe for the protection of supplies, &c., and are insufficient for the accommodation and comfort of the agent and his employés.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies furnished this agency last year were not in quantity sufficient for the number of Indians who receive rations at this agency, and as the appropriation for the present year is largely deficient from that of last, it is hard to tell what the result will be. Owing to the fact that game is very scarce on the reservation, it is natural to suppose that they will subsist on the sheep furnished them by the Government as long as the same will last.

I inclose herewith statistical report.

Very respectfully,

WARREN PATTEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 15, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular from Indian Office dated 13th July, 1883, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of the condition of the Indian service at this agency relating to the Sioux Indians, composed of the Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle bands.

I assumed charge of this agency on the 22d day of September, 1882, since which time I have endeavored to perform my duties in accordance with such instructions as I have received. If I have failed in any of them, I trust such failure may be attributed to my inexperience rather than to *inattention* to my duties.

LOCATION.

The agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, about 8 miles below the mouth of the Big Cheyenne. The buildings stand upon about as unfertile a piece of "gumbo" land as can be found along the river. Above us there is much better land and better locations for agency buildings, and in my opinion they should be moved at as early a date as possible.

The Indians of this agency are remarkably peaceable and quiet. There are among them, as there are among any other people, bad characters; but the proportion is no greater, in fact I believe I am safe in saying that it is less, than in the same number of whites. When I meet a bad Indian I treat him as such until he makes up his mind that it is better and more profitable to be "good," and this he generally acknowledges. I do not speak egotistically when I say I think they have confidence in me. It is very seldom necessary for me to repeat an order or a request. They are not only willing but they seem *anxious* to obey all orders given them, especially such as come direct from the "Great Father." As an instance I will relate the following: In the early part of June permission was given quite a number of the Indians to go on a buffalo hunt (a number sufficient to attend to all their crops were to remain at home.)

After they had received their passes I received from the Indian Office instructions to prevent the Indians of this agency from going on a buffalo hunt. Immediately on receipt of these instructions I dispatched couriers to the different camps from which any were going (one of which was 80 miles from the agency), with instructions to those who had not already gone to remain, and to call a council for the following day. This they did. I met them at a camp 35 miles from the agency (visiting three camps on the way), and a council was held. I read to them the letter I had received, and explained *why* such instructions had been given. Having made all preparations, and having had their hearts set on a "hunt," it was a great disappointment to them. But, without a single exception, they said, "We want to do as the 'Great Father' tells us, and we will obey his instructions," and surrendered their passes.

DANCING.

Excepting one locality, dancing and other superstitious habits have been almost entirely abandoned. At Pierre Bottom the Indians had erected a large building, which they used solely for dancing, and here it was indulged in to a considerable extent. This place is but a short distance from Pierre, and was frequently visited by whites, whose only object was to witness Indian dances, which they encouraged by money contributions. I determined to put a stop to these dances at this place, which purpose I accomplished by tearing down their dance-house and confiscating their drums.

The "sun dance" was not held this year. They, however, asked my permission to have one. I explained to them that their "Great Father" was very much opposed to the "sun dance," and would be displeased with them if they persisted in holding it. I further told them that I would not permit it, and that in case they attempted it I would punish the leaders. They seemed perfectly satisfied, and abandoned their purpose entirely.

LIQUOR.

The use of liquor is also confined to but one locality, and that the same in which dances were so frequently held—Pierre Bottom. With this exception I do not know of a single instance where liquor of any kind has been used by the Indians. I have as yet been unable to detect any one furnishing them with liquor. I am confident, however, that the practice cannot long continue without *some* guilty party being discovered, in which case an example will be made.

In matters pertaining to the interests of the service and to the welfare of the Indians generally in this locality I have been materially assisted by Mr. George P. Waldron, United States commissioner at Fort Pierre. Rev. T. S. Riggs, missionary at Peoria Bottom, has also rendered me much kind assistance.

ANNUITIES.

Annuities at this agency should be issued not later than October, for two reasons: First. The Indians *need* their clothing at this time. The weather here is very cold at this season, and the clothing issued to them the previous winter is so old and worn that it is insufficient to keep them comfortable. The annuities for 1882–'83 were not issued until in January of the present year, in consequence of which there was much suffering from cold among the Indians. Second. It is the practice at this agency to kill as many beef cattle as will supply the Indians with meat during the winter as soon as freezing weather has fairly set in, and to freeze and store the meat in the warehouses, which cannot be done until the annuity goods are removed. The shrinkage in beef cattle last winter was very great on account of having been obliged to hold the cattle through most of the winter, entailing a loss not only upon the Indians in their supply of beef rations, but also to the Government.

CENSUS.

The census was taken in January last at the issuing of the annuity goods. There was then found, by actual count, to be 3,187 Indians on the reservation; at the present time there are 3,215 persons drawing rations, being an increase since January last of 28 people. Following is a complete record of the number of Indians now at this agency:

Band or tribe.	No. of families.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Blackfeet, No. 1	52	56	81	41	60	238
Sans Arc, No. 2	190	217	285	118	151	771
Minneconjou, No. 3	315	374	480	271	298	1,423
Two Kettle, No. 4	174	197	286	149	151	783
Total	— 731	844	1,132	579	660	3,215

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians of this agency is good, although the number of cases treated would seem to indicate the contrary. A majority of the cases treated were trivial diseases, which were speedily cured. The number of cases treated from August, 1882, to August, 1883, as reported by the agency physician, is 1,707; number of births, 80; number of deaths, 41.

FARMING.

Owing to the floods which occurred after the planting had all been done, the crops on certain portions of the reservation will be almost a total failure. This is especially the case with the crops along the Cheyenne River, where most of the farming was being done. The water in this river rose higher last spring than it was ever before known to be by persons who have lived on its banks for upwards of forty years. The crops were entirely washed away, and it was too late in the season to replant them. The number of acres of land under cultivation by Indians is 460. One hundred acres were broken this year. During the latter part of the season of 1882 and up to the present time they have cut 900 tons of hay.

INDIAN HOUSES.

There have been built by Indians since my arrival here seventy-five log houses. Excepting the doors and windows they did all the work themselves. The expense of furnishing material for roofs and floors would be so trifling in comparison to the degree of health, comfort, and cleanliness they would afford, that they should be supplied.

AGENCY FARM.

This consists of about 150 acres, of which about 15 acres was cultivated by agency employés, and about 45 acres, in lots of from 1 to 5 acres, was cultivated by Indian families. With the present force of employés it would be impossible to cultivate the whole farm, even if it were profitable. About 12 acres were planted with Hungarian grass, from which 24 tons of hay was cut.

POLICE.

The police force of the agency consists of one captain, one lieutenant, four sergeants, and fourteen privates. They faithfully perform the duties required of them, are efficient, and seem to realize the responsibility of their office.

MISSIONARY.

The religious care of the agency is assigned to the Protestant Episcopal Church, under the direction of the Rev. Henry Swift, who is doing good work among the Indians. There is also on the reservation a mission maintained by the Congregationalists, under the care of the Rev. T. L. Riggs, which is in a flourishing condition.

SCHOOLS.

Nothing in the results of the past year gives me greater satisfaction than the condition of our schools. The boys' boarding school at the agency proper is under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Emma C. Swan, principal, assisted by Miss Louisse Cavalier. The progress made by the 20 boys in attendance is simply astonishing. The advance made by some of the boys is surprising. Two boys entered the school totally ignorant of a single letter of the alphabet, or of a word of English. In less than three months both were able to read. In arithmetic, geography, and penmanship all make rapid progress.

Saint John's school, located about 3 miles north of the agency, is under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It is conducted by Mr. J. F. Kinney, jr., principal, assisted by Mrs. J. F. Kinney. There is an attendance of from 32 to 36 scholars—all girls—at this school. Mr. and Mrs. Kinney are untiring in their efforts for the education and civilization of the Indian children under their charge, in which undertaking they have been eminently successful. Their school is well disciplined, and is a model of neatness and cleanliness. These schools will compare favorably with any white school, and the teachers and assistants have just cause to feel proud of them. They challenge the admiration of all who have an interest in the education of the Indians, and it is the universal verdict of all who have visited them, whether in an official capacity or otherwise, that they are among the best schools in the Indian country.

WM. A. SWAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, DAKOTA,
Fort Totten, August 14, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with circular letter of July 13, 1883, from the Office of Indian Affairs, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs at this agency.

RESERVATION.

The Devil's Lake Indian Reservation is situated south of "Devil's Lake" or "Lake Minnewakan," in northern Dakota, and extends from the extreme west end to the extreme east end of the lake, being bounded on the south by the Cheyenne River. The reservation contains about 230,000 acres of land of excellent quality and well adapted to the wants of the Indians for agricultural purposes, with plenty of good water, and timber in sufficient quantities scattered over the reservation convenient to the most desirable lands for farming.

AGRICULTURE AND INDIAN INDUSTRY.

The Indians of the reservation, with but few exceptions, are located on individual farms which they cultivate with varying success, according to their knowledge and experience, but all labor with commendable industry and energy which must ultimately and, in fact, is now winning for them the respect of their white neighbors, and leading to self-support. The amount of land cultivated this year is about the same as last, with the addition of about 447 acres of new-breaking principally sown to wheat, which will make the acreage in about the following proportions: Wheat, 1,000 acres; oats, 450; corn, 300; potatoes, 200; pease, 10; turnips, 30; carrots, beets, and onions, 15; beans, 30; cabbage, squash, and pumpkins, 20. Our harvesting having just commenced I can only approximate the yield as follows: Wheat, 18,000 bushels; oats, 14,000; corn, 12,000; potatoes, 25,000; pease, 100; turnips and vegetables, 5,000; beets, carrots, and onions, 300; beans, 700; besides other vegetables, such as pumpkins, cabbage, and squash in fair yield. The amount of new land broken this season has been more than double that of any previous year—1,154 acres.

Thirty young men, some 2 or 3 years since, commenced the battle of life, and have continued to show evidence of their future intentions to become independent by breaking new land and settling down on distinct patches, and making improvements thereon. To enable them to do this they have worked for their friends and relations and earned the use of cattle. To these men I have just issued 30 yoke of oxen supplied by contract under the authority of the Department, and as I now write, about 30 Indians are in the field in view from my office with two reapers, cutting, binding, and shocking the agency oats.

Ten farmers, in what is called the "Wood Lake district," have selected places out on the prairie, and have broken from 10 to 20 acres each to sow to wheat next season. These ten came to me in the spring and stated that they wanted to buy a "self binder," and inquired the cost. I informed them a good one would cost about $300—$30 each—and to encourage them and others to do likewise I promised to advance half until they sold their grain. They raised $88.50 in cash towards this object, and I have furnished the balance, $192, from my private funds, and have purchased a "McCormick self-binder" for $280, delivered at Bartlett. The prime mover in the enterprise, "Oyesna," is now absent to bring the machine to the agency with his own team.

Our crops look well and promise a good yield, and with the 10 harvesting machines (1 self-binder and 9 self-raking) we shall, I hope, secure the grain in good season without loss from over-ripening.

I informed the Indians in early spring that all those who had cattle must raise wheat to supply themselves with bread; that I should issue them no more flour after their grain was thrashed and the grist mill in operation, and have only estimated for half the usual quantity of flour. All the Indians who have cattle, and some that have not, have sown wheat and oats. I insisted on all having some oats so as to feed the teams during the time of thrashing.

The agency farm consists of about 20 acres sown to oats for the public animals and a small garden for employés to raise vegetables and potatoes for their own use.

Since my last annual report and up to the present date the Indians have hauled with their ox teams from the railroad point of delivery about 332,000 pounds weight of agency supplies. Transportation upon that part of this amount of freight, which was hauled before July 1, has been paid, and the remainder will be paid as soon as funds are received for the current quarter. The whole amounts to about $1,830. They have cut and hauled about 600 cords of wood for use of agency, industrial boarding schools, and grist-mill and saw-mill, besides about 300 cords of down or fallen timber, which they have sold to settlers on the north side of the lake and to the captain of the steamer "Arrow," realizing the average of $4 per cord; they also have cut and hauled about 200 sawlogs to the saw-mill, and have built 20 log houses and 25 log stables on the reservation. The Indian trader has paid them $1,887 for hauling his freight during the year. The peltries disposed of by the Indians to their trader and the military

post trader amounts to about $600; these peltries consist principally of muskrat, fox, polecat, and badger, and are obtained on the reservation. No robes have been disposed of by these Indians.

We have one Indian apprentice to the carpenter and one blacksmith's apprentice at the present time.

EDUCATION.

On February 16 last the industrial boarding school for boys and girls carried on by Rev. J. B. A. Brouillet under contract with the Indian Department, and under the immediate management of Reverend Mother Superior Sister Clapin, and seven assistant teachers of the order of Grey Nuns of Montreal, was destroyed by fire, there being at the time 96 scholars in the building besides the teachers and other help. A Dakota blizzard was in full blast at the time, and in a few moments after the fire was discovered the building with nearly all its contents was destroyed, including nearly all the clothing of both sisters and children and medical supplies. A new school-house for larger boys had been completed and in successful operation, into which I moved the sisters and their scholars; this compelled the male teachers and larger boy to return again to the small and dilapidated log buildings they had occupied before the completion of their new building. The new building was too small to accommodate the sisters and all their scholars, and to allow the latter to return to their homes would not do, so two of the sisters with 35 boys took up their quarters in the upper half story of the bakery—a room 16 by 32—the beds being made on the floor and piled up in a corner during the day. The bakery was also used as a kitchen, and in this cramped and crowded condition the schools were continued until the end of the spring season, when the hay loft of the barn was cleaned out and converted into a dormitory, which answers the purpose very well during the summer months.

Too much credit cannot be given to the sisters and teachers in sacrificing all personal convenience and comfort in order to keep their little flock together, so that they could continue their studies; they have labored hard for ten years, and succeeded in building up a system of education and discipline in school management that has won for them the love and respect of both children and parents, and which, if continued, will make the Indians of this reservation a happy, Christian, and civilized people. To show the influence of the schools and the interest of the Indians in the education of their children, I will quote some of the remarks of the Indians when I called them together and informed them that the Great Father intended to rebuild the school, and wished to know what they could do towards its erection gratuitously. The remarks were as follows:

"They could depend on that house, for in it their children would learn the white man's ways, which would enable them to support themselves and their parents in their old age."

One old man regretted that he was so old and could not be educated, and that "he had no children to send to school, but he would do his share, for he had many children sleeping on the shores of Minnewakan, and he, too, might hope to remain here in this small spot that is left of their once vast country to call their own, to mingle his ashes and bones with those of his children. His heart was light as in youth, and his mind had this day been settled and placed at rest. His mind had been unsettled since the fire for fear the white man would induce the Great Father to remove them, for, in the same year when their annuities ceased, the home of their children had been destroyed by fire and they were left orphans indeed; but a new building would be erected, and it would hold his heart and chain his feet; he would not have to go elsewhere without food, shelter, or hope." "Father," he continued, "I speak the mind of all these young men assembled here at your call, who are ready to assist you with their work. Tell the Great Father this: he has made his people happy and settled their minds."

Judging from the foregoing remarks I would ask: Is Indian civilization a "problem"? Teach the young boys the English language, husbandry, and trades in industrial boarding schools *located on reservations;* teach the girls, also, the English language, domestic economy and all household duties, and as they arrive at maturity induce them to marry and settle down on farms, and it will be but a question of time to insure civilization, and no "problem." The advancement of these children in their studies I think will compare favorably with white children of the same age, when we remember their studies are in another tongue, which they have also to learn.

The industrial school for large boys has been very successfully conducted under the management of Simon Carew, who has devoted his whole time and energy to making it a success. He has been ably assisted by Rev. Jerome Hunt, a missionary from Standing Rock Agency, of the order of Saint Benedict. Since Father Jerome's connection with the schools a marked improvement in the advancement of the scholars is noticeable. He speaks the Indian language fluently, and by his mild and zealous abors has proved himself in every way a true missionary and competent teacher.

MORALS.

In this respect I would willingly compare notes with our white neighbors, and am satisfied that the balance sheet would be largely in our favor. There have been no crimes or depredations committed against each other or against whites. Polygamy will soon be a vice of the past, as none for the last two years have been allowed to take two wives, and all are compelled to be married by a minister of their own choice. Stealing a wife has been stopped by punishing both parties by imprisonment in the guard-house at hard labor for a month or two; this I had to do on two occasions, since which time all taking wives have been regularly married by the priest in church before the whole congregation.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work at this agency is under the charge of the Catholic Church. Rev. Jerome Hunt, O. S. B., a zealous worker and eloquent preacher in the Sioux language, is fast dispelling the prejudices and superstitions of the Indians and instructing them in the knowledge of the Christian religion. Services are held on Sundays at 7 in the morning for the children, at 10 for the Indians, and 4 in the afternoon in the school-room at the mission; half of the members are unable to get into the room and have to stand on the porch and by the windows. The choir is composed of Indian children, led by Sisters Allard and Page, and would be a credit to any school or academy in the States for children of the same age. Services are also held in the council room at the agency by Rev. S. Carew at 10.30 for the benefit of the employés and soldiers and Indians from the Crow Hill district, and are well attended. I cannot close this brief account of the missionary work at this agency without again referring to our good sisters who labor from 4.30 in the morning until 9 at night the year round almost unknown and unappreciated, except by their little flock and immediate friends. To the example and teaching of the sisters I attribute the Indians' desire to become Christians and civilized, and hope Congress will provide the Department with the means necessary to continue the good work so that all children of school-going ages may be educated and grow up intelligent citizens and not wards of the Government.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

There have been no new buildings erected at the agency this season except a small addition to the grist mill of a dust room for the purifier. The mill has been refitted and repaired generally. We have now a good mill with two run of stones for wheat and one for corn and feed, also a Smith's patent purifier and all appliances necessary to make a good article of flour. We have had, also, a new 45-horse-power engine and boiler put in by the Cooper Manufacturing Company, who also put in the new mill machinery.

I have just received authority to repair one of the old log buildings to tide us over until new buildings can be erected which are very badly needed. I had a roof put on an old log building, intending to use it as a harness shop, but since the appointment of a physician I have fitted it up as a dispensary and office for him, as we have no other place suited to keep or dispense medicines.

INDIAN POLICE.

The fifteen police are all that could be expected of them, and perform their duties cheerfully and promptly, and watch with a jealous eye any signs of infringement by whites on the reservation. Since receiving their revolvers quite a noticeable difference is perceptible in their bearing and manner.

SURVEY OF RESERVATION.

It is very desirable that the balance of the reservation should be surveyed.

CONCLUSION.

These Indians are aware that their regular annuities have ceased and are doing all in their power, with the means at their disposal, to become self-supporting, which the majority of them will be after this year, while many will have to be supplied with work animals and implements before we can expect them to support themselves. Ten thousand dollars expended in the employment of competent instruction will return tenfold in its results in its increased crops, and surely this would be money well expended, at least for two or three years, until they could see for themselves and understand how to profitably manage a farm. They do work enough now to support twice their number if properly performed. Heretofore there has been no great effort made to farm with a view to making a living exclusively from the farm. Some money

has been earned by freighting, but as the railroads are within 12 miles of the agency, not much money will be realized from this source in the future, so that they will have to depend on their farms altogether. With proper help I can make an Indian cultivate 25 or 30 acres of land with good results, while left to himself he may, after a fashion of his own, cultivate from 4 to 10, and have but little to repay him for his labor, and probably become discouraged. We should not expect more of an Indian than a white man, for I have seen and known many farmers who have expended considerable money and much labor before they made farming pay.

Material for building houses is very much needed for these Indians, and as two lines of railroad are distant, or will be this fall, 12 miles only from the agency, material for roofing and floors should be furnished all those who have houses suitable for the same.

I have explained the new rules governing Indian offenses to the Indians in council, and appointed the three judges who asked for time to consider the matter. I think it will be difficult to find three men who will be willing to incur the displeasure and expose themselves to the malice of the whole tribe by undertaking the task, without compensation; however I will enforce the rules to the best of my ability.

I take pleasure in returning thanks to the Department for its many favors and generous response to our many wants, and give assurance that to the best of my ability, I shall strive to manage the affairs of my agency for the best interests of the service and welfare of the Indians under my charge.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. CRAMSIE,

United States Indian Agent for the Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cut-Head Sioux.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
Crow Creek, Dak., August 20, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit my first annual report of the Consolidated Agency of Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.

I took charge of this agency on the 7th day of June last, relieving W. H. Parkhurst. The work incident to taking charge of a consolidated agency, situated as this is, some 25 miles apart, on opposite sides of the Missouri River, has so entirely taken up my time, since my coming here, that I have had but little opportunity to make preparations for an extended annual report. My predecessor left me no data to go by, and my report, therefore, necessarily is limited to only one quarter's observation and experience.

CROW CREEK AGENCY.

Situated on the east side of the Missouri River, about 25 miles above Chamberlain, the western terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and Saint Paul Railroad, and about 60 miles below Pierre, western terminus of Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, is located on a low bottom, extending some miles up and down the river, with a heavy growth of young timber between the agency and the river front. The location of the agency is unfortunate for several reasons: First, being low and flat the drainage is necessarily very poor, and I am told that in the spring of the year, when the waters come down from the highlands adjoining the agency, the whole bottom on which it stands is under water, and so muddy as to make it very difficult to get about, or transact the ordinary agency business. Secondly, the river front near the agency is one extensive sand-bar, so compelling all freight for this place to be landed at least 3 miles below, or some 5 to 8 miles above.

Agency buildings.

The property roll of this agency is quite extensive in this respect, containing a large number of buildings. Many of them, however, are nothing but cottonwood structures, unfit for occupation; others are the remnants of old Fort Thompson, and so rotton and warped that they are beyond repair, and only fit for firewood. There is not a single plastered building at the agency, and the dwelling houses, having mostly been built of green lumber, are but poor shelters for the families of the employés during the severe cold of this northern climate.

The reservation

is quite extensive, containing 630,312 acres. The land may be divided into four classes: Farming, grazing, wood, and hay lands. The farming lands constitute the larger portion of the reservation, consisting of plateau and bottom lands. I look upon these lands as among the very best in Dakota. Wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and all kinds

of garden vegetables are produced upon them, and the average yield is large. All that is required to make this portion of the reserve equal to any farming section of the Northwest is intelligent labor. The grazing cannot be surpassed, at least for summer grazing. The severe cold of the winters makes it unsafe to have stock depend entirely upon what they can find in the pastures, and great loss has been sustained by those who have thus exposed their animals. The timber on the reserve, if properly cared for, is sufficient to last for many years for fuel and ordinary farm purposes, and consists of cottonwood, elm, box-elder, oak, and white ash. The wild plum and grape are abundant, and the bull berry and wild cherry also are found in certain localities. At present there is no timber on the reservation fit for lumber, trees of this kind having been cut and made into lumber years ago. The hay lands are principally found on the bottoms along the rivers and creeks, and are quite extensive, producing a superior quality of wild grass.

In connection with these timber and hay lands I would state that the allotments which have been so far made include all of these. To some few favored Indians have been given lands, including all the valuable timber and hay bottoms, leaving the great majority without any timber or hay. This is a cause of much complaint among them, and constant depredations are being reported. These hay and timber lands should have been given out in small allotments, thus preventing jealousy, and supplying all alike with what they all equally need and to which they have an equal right.

Condition of the Lower Yanktonais Indians.

I find these people in many respects doing well. A large number of them have taken lands in severalty and are living on them. The Indian village has disappeared, and in its place is seen scattered over the prairie the Indian farm-house, with stable and farm-yard; small fields adjoining these homes, many of them well fenced, giving to the landscape the appearance of a young western settlement, and giving a promising outlook for the future. In passing over the reservation at present one sees on all sides gardens and stacks of wheat, oats, and hay, potato patches and cornfields, here and there small herds of cattle feeding, and the inevitable pony near by.

Of these last I am pleased to see that the number is much less than is usual in the Indian country. The ruling desire among these people now is to get cattle—oxen and cows, and large American horses; these are what they desire above all things, and what they should have to make their effort toward self-support a success.

Indian houses.

I find that most of the Indian houses are very poorly built—many of them are of logs, with dirt floors and roofs, built by the Indians themselves, spurred on to do so by the promise that the Government would furnish the floors and roofs. These houses are very objectionable, as it is impossible to keep them clean, and generally being very damp, they are also very unhealthy. Owing to this fact I do not wonder that the Indian prefers his cloth "tipi" or lodge. It is therefore a common sight to see beside the log house a cloth "tipi," where the family take refuge from filth and vermin, during the summer, and this will continue to be the case until better houses are provided. Other houses again are of frame, built by the Government. Of those I have examined most are so badly built that they neither keep out wind or rain, cold or snow, and are not fit to live in during winter.

These Indians have, to a great extent, adopted the white man's dress; the old Indian dress is yet frequently seen, but it is put on generally for dress occasions, and is no more the every day attire. In fact, I believe that it can truly be said of these people that they are doing well, and are as far advanced as any of the Sioux Nation. They are quiet and peaceable, generally courteous and kindly in their manners.

Farming.

This industry is carried on among these Indians to a considerable extent. In place of the usual Indian patch of corn are seen fields of wheat, oats, and corn, with gardens and potato patches; all usually well fenced and kept in good order and tolerably well cultivated. Last year was their first experiment in wheat-growing, and proving a great success gave an impetus to the undertaking, which induced many more to undertake it this year. Now that the harvest is over—wheat and oats stacked—there is general joy at the result, and the interest now has become universal.

Much land has been broken up this year, and fall plowing to a considerable extent will be done; so that next spring will see the wheat acreage greatly increased. Many of the Indians will have considerable wheat and oats for sale, besides exchanging for flour what they may need to eke out the Government ration. This, and last year has proved that this is a very good wheat country, and that the Indians are able and willing to do the work required, if only assisted and encouraged by the Government and its employés.

In order to do this more effectually the agency farm has been abandoned or given out in allotments to the Indians. This I look upon as a wise arrangement, as it leaves the agency farmer—who himself is an excellent interpreter—free to devote his entire time to instructing and assisting the Indians.

I feel that too great importance cannot be given to this movement, and aid should be given the Indians to push forward vigorously next spring, as the planting of wheat must be done very early in the spring. The assistance if given, should be given this fall if possible, so that as soon as spring opens the work may go on, and this assistance should be in the shape of, first—

Work oxen.—Of these there are quite a number now in the tribe, but, unfortunately, the most of them were when purchased unbroken and wild, and as a consequence are but poorly suited to the unskilled Indian driver. *Good, young, well broken cattle* should be purchased subject to approval of parties able and trustworthy. The second great need in this connection is—

Farming implements.—Plows, "breaking and stirring," harrows, cultivators, harvesters, and, in fact, the usual farm machinery, without which even the most skilled farmer is helpless, should be judiciously distributed among them.

Water.—One of the most serious wants of this country is the scarcity of good water. Those Indians who have taken allotments away from the river or creeks are complaining constantly of this, and that they are compelled to use the semi-stagnant waters of pools and water holes in their neighborhood or else bring water from the river, sometimes a distance of 5 miles. This is a very serious matter, as it greatly affects the good health of the people, and retards their prosperity. The only way in which this can be remedied is by sinking a few artesian wells in such localities as will supply a number of farms and pastures. This can easily be done by reason of perfect drainage of the plateau farming lands. There is at present a well of this kind being sunk at Fort Sully, and if this proves a success, the water question has become greatly simplified.

Schools and school-houses.

There is on this reservation one single school-house as yet, the Government boarding-school for boys and girls, at the agency, able to accommodate about 30 children—this number, however, makes it very crowded, particularly in dormitory room.

The building is in great need of repairs and enlargement. I would respectfully recommend at least three day-schools in different parts of the reservation, where children can be prepared for the boarding-school, and where the school will have a daily direct influence both on parents and children. During the past year the school has been conducted by the Misses King, of Saint Paul, Minn., and, as far as I can judge, has been quite successful.

Missionary work and churches.

The Episcopal Church has charge of this most important work on this reservation. Three church buildings have been erected through the indefatigable efforts of Bishop W. H. Hare, and are, particularly on Sundays, well filled with worshiping Indian congregations. The Rev. H. Burt is in charge, and his long experience, perfect knowledge of language, and zeal for the work make him peculiarly able to instruct these poor people in the way of life. The marked improvement to be seen in the Christian Indian, over his heathen brother, in conduct, cleanliness, and in home comforts, speaks in unmistakable tones in favor of the Christian religion and the earnest work of the missionary.

The Lower Yanktonais Indians

are now in a fair way to become self-supporting. It is, however, a critical time with them, and great care should be taken that they do not become discouraged at the start. If they find that because they begin to labor and partially support themselves they are therefore cut short in their rations and other gratuities of the Government, they will, I fear, be greatly discouraged. On the contrary, it seems to me that they should now be pushed forward by all means in the power of the Government. When they have houses to live in, farms broken and fenced, cattle and implements with which properly to work their farms, then let the rations be withdrawn at least from all able-bodied Indians, thus compelling them to labor for their own support.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAKOTA.

This agency is located on the west side of the Missouri River about 25 miles below Crow Creek Agency and nearly opposite the town of Chamberlain, the western terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad. The location is good, and in many respects beautiful, having an extended view of the river and perfect natural drainage. The buildings of the agency are all of frame, with the exception of

a few log structures, used for stables, &c. The employés' quarters are quite good and commodious, and with slight repairs will be all that is needed for many years; only immediate want felt being in stable and warehouse room. A good substantial stable is now being built, and steps are now in progress to remove the present warehouse from Rosebud Landing to this place.

The reservation,

while it is broken and hilly in many places, is yet well suited to the wants of the Indians, there being sufficient good land to be found in different localities to give the people farms of from 50 to 100 acres, with outlying pastures and hay land.

No effort has yet been made here to give out these lands in severalty. This should be done at once, as, until it is done, no great progress will be made.

Timber.

Of this there is now no great quantity to be found in one place, but with care there is enough to last many years, and the Indian must be taught to plant timber, as all his white neighbors do.

Indian farming.

Scattered over the reserve in every direction are to be seen small Indian farms, in extent from 1 to 25 acres. Most of these are under fence (post and wire), and in many instances evince considerable care. Crops of oats, corn, and potatoes are the prevailing productions, and many of these promise an abundant yield; gardens also are frequent, and melons, onions, carrots and turnips, with other garden vegetables, are to be found near most of the Indian houses.

Log houses and stables generally covered with earth are numerous, but the Indian "tepee" is also seen close beside these. These are Indian summer resorts, where he betakes himself to escape from the filth and vermin accumulated and engendered during winter. As long as they are compelled to live in these miserable hovels this will continue to be the case; for the clean, airy "tepee" is in all respects a better summer house than the dirt-covered, dirt-floored and poorly ventilated log shanty.

For some reason unknown to me no wheat was planted here during this season, either by Indians or Government. This it seems to me is a mistake, as wheat can be produced here with the same labor that oats require, and is a far more valuable production. As this reserve is so near a railroad, market is always found where good prices are paid, particularly during winter. I propose to urge the Indians of this reserve to devote a large portion of their lands the coming season to wheat-culture if I can procure for them the seed required.

The agency farm, of some seventy acres, is ably cared for by the farmer, and the crop of the present season is very fair, consisting of oats, corn, and potatoes.

Considerable land has been broken up this season, and there seems to be a strong desire among the Indians to have larger farms. Most of the breaking has been done by the agency teams and employés, the Indian pony not being strong enough to undertake successfully this heavy work.

The Lower Brulé Indians in many respects are an interesting people. Independent, outspoken, and somewhat excitable, they are also quite intelligent, and at times quite demonstrative in their manners. If once they can be induced to go to work in earnest, I feel sure they will make rapid progress.

Cattle and horses.

There are fewer cattle and more ponies among these people than there should be. If these useless ponies could be exchanged for good work-oxen and milch-cows it would greatly tend to settle these people down and induce them to industry. Generally speaking, they are now taking good care of the cattle they have. Some few of them have quite a large number, and are making preparations to care for them during the coming winter by building stables and putting up hay.

The great difficulty that exists in procuring a sufficient quantity of hay for the agency use makes it almost impossible to provide for the cattle lately sent here, and with the present small number of employés I fear it will be quite difficult to make adequate preparations in sheds, hay, &c., some of the hay having to be hauled a distance of 12 miles. The Indians are anxious to take these cows, and are making preparations to care for them. I would recommend that they be issued to the deserving ones, to those who have proved by the care they have taken of the animals heretofore given to them that they will care for them, thus rewarding them for past good conduct and inducing others to follow their example.

Stock-raising.

The nature of the land, as far as I have seen it, seems to point to this industry as the one thing to be profitably undertaken here. I believe that many of these people

can be made to care for small herds of cattle very well. The grazing in summer is abundant, water sufficient is found in most localities, and the small valley and creek bottoms provide a sufficient quantity of hay for winter use.

Government industrial school.

This school I found had been closed for some months when I took charge. The cause of this seems to have been dissatisfaction with the management and the occurrence of one or two deaths among the children. I am making preparations to reopen the school, and having secured the assistance of experienced school instructors, I am in hopes of making it work successfully. The building is in need of extensive repairs, however, and it will take some time before it can be in full working order.

Missionary work.

The Rev. Luke C. Walker, under the direction of Right Reverend Bishop Hare, is in charge of missionary work on this reserve, and being a full-blood Indian himself, and an educated man, has great influence among the people. Mr. Walker, with the assistance of some of his young men, all full-blood Indians, has just finished an addition to his church which would do credit to white workmen.

Some of these young men have been trained at Hampton, and are quite capable workmen. I have endeavored to employ these young men at the agency in the different shops and in the office, but so far have not been able to keep them for any length of time, owing to the fact that they are not willing to work for the wages I am allowed to pay apprentices. I am in hopes to overcome this difficulty, and to have them all engaged in some industry for which they shall seem best suited.

Conclusion.

Since my coming here I have had frequent councils with the Indians of both agencies. The subject that seems particularly to occupy their minds at present and causes them great disquietude is their reservation. Some of the chiefs and headmen of the Crow Creek or Lower Yanktonai Indians signed the proposed treaty, thereby ceding to the Government a large portion of their reservation. They now wish to withdraw from the agreement altogether, and so expressed themselves to the honorable members of Senate committee who lately visited them and counseled with them on the subject. It is of the greatest importance to these people that they should be made to feel that their reservation is theirs permanently, and that they will never be compelled to part with it. It has always been their country; they are deeply attached to it, and are now making good improvements upon their allotted lands. To disturb them now would in my judgment be to destroy them. If any portion of their lands is ever to be sold, it seems to me but just that they should reap the full benefit of such sale. It is the last remaining remnant of their once grand domain, and if left to them intact will make them eventually an independent, self-sustaining people; if despoiled of it, they are forever made dependent upon the bounty of the Government, and the last chance of an independent existence is taken from them. Their long unbroken friendship for the whites, when many of the surrounding tribes were engaged in hostilities, their advancement in the arts of civilized life, should speak for them in unmistakable terms, and secure to them forever the homes that God has given them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. GASMANN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, DAKOTA, *August* 9, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with your letter of August 1, just received, in which you require annual report to reach Washington not a day later than August 20, I submit this my fourth annual report of affairs at this agency. This requirement being much earlier than in former years, finds us in the midst of harvest, with but little time to collect statistics, which will render the report somewhat unsatisfactory to myself.

The number of Indians regularly drawing rations at this agency is 1,246, to wit: Arickarees, 591; Gros Ventres, 347; Mandans, 308, with about 240 Gros Ventres and Mandans at Fort Buford who, as I have been recently informed, expect to come here to remain.

FARMING.

Total number of acres farmed during the year, 942. I regret to say that this season has been unfavorable for crops at this agency; Indians labored with commendable industry in plowing and preparing ground for their various crops, which were all planted

in proper time in the spring. An increased acreage of wheat and oats was sown by the Indians. Last year 46 heads of families sowed wheat; the present season 87 sowed wheat; also 39 sowed oats last year; this season 62 heads of families. Total wheat sown by Indians, 227 acres; total oats sown by Indians, 146 acres. To date, 91 tons hay have been made by agency employés. The long-continued drought, together with hot winds on the 29th of June, will reduce the yield to a low average. Up to date the rainfall since the close of winter has aggregated but 2¾ inches, with no rain during the last seven weeks. We are now in the midst of harvest, with much of the straw too short to bind. I estimate the yield of wheat at 1,362 bushels; oats at 1,752 bushels; potatoes so imperfectly developed at this date that an intelligent estimate can scarcely be made; from 69 acres I estimate the yield at 3,450 bushels; corn, 451 acres, 3,157 bushels; squash, 6 acres, 72 bushels; beans, 300 bushels, cultivated by the Government; wheat, 13 acres; estimated yield, 103 bushels; oats, 19 acres, 380 bushels; Hungarian grass, 11 acres, 6 tons; potatoes at Fort Stevenson, 2 acres, estimated 100 bushels. There was also broken on the military reservation 24 acres for agriculture, in connection with Indian boarding-school.

There was ground during the year 74,100 pounds flour in agency grist-mill, and sawed on agency saw-mill 8,235 feet cottonwood lumber.

SCHOOLS.

The Government school during the past year was kept in session continuously for ten consecutive months, beginning September 1, 1882, and ending June 30, 1883, with an average daily attendance of 32.4 pupils; instruction was also given by Miss Kauffman and Miss Ferris to girls and young women in sewing, making and fitting dresses and other garments; lessons in making bread were also taught them. Much difficulty is experienced in securing regular attendance, as the school-house is situated quite near the village, and parents do not compel their children to attend school. School work is in fairly prosperous condition.

On the 7th of August the military post at Fort Stevenson, with the following buildings, was, by an order from the War Department, turned over in my care to the Interior Department, to be fitted up and used for Indian boarding and industrial school in connection with this agency, to wit:

Five sets officers' quarters, with outhouses.
Four storerooms.
Two sets company barracks, with outhouses.
One hospital building.
One building used as offices and library.
One bakery building, with oven complete.
One corral and buildings, consisting of one blacksmith shop, one carpenter shop, one stable for animals, one grain-house, one coal-shed.
One cattle corral, with sheds.
One root house.
One guard house.

It is also understood that this transfer carries with it the military reservation, which I regard as very important to be used for agriculture, pasturage, &c., for the purpose of carrying out the plan of Indian boarding and industrial schools. These buildings above enumerated contain sufficient room for the accommodation of several hundred pupils when needed repairs are made. This school, the necessity of which has long been felt, will, when in successful operation, supply a much needed want in the educational work of this agency, where proper discipline with pupils can be enforced, and regular attendance secured.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

In former reports I have given my views upon the question of having portions of lands surveyed on this reservation to be given Indians for permanent settlement, and urged the importance of this measure; I am convinced, that if this were done many families of this agency would gladly avail themselves of this means of possessing lands really and actually their own. This desire to possess homes in their own name, and right, is frequently expressed by them. This would also serve in a great degree to dissipate their desire for going in large parties on hunting and visiting expeditions, as the love of home and its duties would fully occupy their time. These Indians have for many years been congregated in one compact village with no facilities for raising or caring for stock, no incentives for making comfortable homes or permanent improvements. As no white man would improve lands for which he had no assurance of title, so these Indians will not leave their village, around which is the accumulation of filth and garbage of many years, until some provision is made for giving them homes of their own. If lands were given them in severalty, being assured that they could hold them, they would be stimulated and encouraged with the knowledge of real

ownership. In my judgment this measure more than any other would tend to speed them on the way to civilization and self-support. I trust you will present this matter with your recommendation for prompt action to Congress in the early part of the approaching session, and also that an appropriation of $10,000 be made for the purpose of aiding in the improvements of lands thus given them. I deem it important that to each family making settlement should be issued one yoke of oxen and such farm implements as are indispensably necessary for the cultivation of said lands. As I feel deeply the importance of this measure I cannot too strongly urge your favorable consideration upon this subject.

The feeling of insecurity expressed by these Indians in the possession of lands, unless held by actual title, is intensified from the fact that in April, 1880, that portion of this reservation which was required to fulfill the grant made by Congress to the Northern Railroad Company to complete the "forty mile limit," was taken from the south part to the extent of more than half the territory of their entire reservation. This they state was arbitrarily done without their knowledge or consent. This act of bad faith on the part of the Government has, on many occasions, been made the subject of severe complaint, and it does not avail to satisfy their injured feelings toward the Government that a portion of territory to compensate in part for the amount taken was given them on the north. They assert the amount added is less than half the number of acres taken; that the land is rough and undesirable, and, moreover, they had not been consulted, and would not have consented to such transaction. This question is agitated at present because their ponies are frequently found in possession of white settlers near the line, who refuse to surrender them unless payment be made for alleged damage done their crops. These Indians are also aware that the right of way for railroads through other Indian reservations was secured by treaty and purchase, from which other tribes now receive money annuities, and much larger quantities of commissary supplies than are given Fort Berthold Indians. It is difficult to reconcile them, as they fully believe that because they are weak the Government has taken advantage of them and dealt unjustly with them. They often assert that the white man's government would not dare to treat the more powerful and warlike Sioux in such a manner. And now they are informed that because there are no treaty stipulations to fulfill with them they can no longer be provided with certain supplies which they formerly enjoyed. I am constrained to confess that I am unable to answer these complainings, which seem to be well taken, in a satisfactory manner to myself or to the Indians. * * * * * *

INDIAN POLICE.

My police force now consists of ten men. These were carefully selected from the three tribes of this agency: Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans. Almost uninterrupted good order has prevailed during the past year, which I attribute largely to the moral effect of these Indian policemen. They seem to fully realize their responsibility, and are careful and vigilant in maintaining good order. I feel that it is highly creditable to these Indians to be able to say that, in my judgment, there cannot be found in the United States a village having a like number of inhabitants of white people, which, even with all their superiority of intelligence, the advantages of education and civilization, has not had many more cases of disorderly conduct, violations of law, and breach of the peace, than have occurred during the past year among these simple-minded, honest, well-disposed people. No case of drunkenness, or even the use of intoxicating beverages by Indians of this agency, has come to my knowledge during the past year.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work of this agency is in charge of the "American Missionary Association," under the direction of Rev. C. L. Hall, resident minister, who is earnestly devoted to the work assigned him, and zealous in his efforts to promote the spiritual welfare of those committed to his care. Religious services are held in a neat chapel in the morning and afternoon, each Sabbath throughout the year. School, with Miss Ward, teacher, has been kept nine months from September 1, 1882, to May 31, 1883, with an average attendance of 12 pupils.

On the night of the 4th of August, died at this agency Pierre Ganeaux, at the advanced age of 92 years. The death of this good man is deeply regretted by all who knew him. Although an Indian, his sunny life, his strict integrity, his high sense of justice and honor, and his unyielding devotion to the Government, and his wise counsel to his people endeared him to all who knew him, and make us deeply feel that a good man has gone.

In conclusion I would say that progress in civilization among these Indians is apparent to all, their good deportment and obedience are alike commendable. In many things they are helpless and dependent, and deserve sympathy and kind treatment.

When treated as men, they seem elevated in their own estimation, and appreciate teaching when led to believe that their own well-being is considered.

I send herewith statistical report of agency affairs, also annual report of school teacher.

For the considerate manner in which my efforts in discharge of duties in connection with affairs of this agency have been regarded in the past, and the usual promptness with which requests pertaining to the service have been granted, and the uniform kindness of the honorable Commissioner, I am profoundly thankful.

I have the honor to be sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB KAUFFMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 10, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fifth annual report as agent for the Indians of the Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota.

THE INDIANS.

There has been an average of 8,000 Indians present and carried on the agency rolls for the past twelve months, of which 7,800 were Ogalalla Sioux, and 200 Northern Cheyennes.

THE NORTHERN CHEYENNES.

These "Bedouins of the Desert," as compared with the Sioux, have remained in their normal condition of general worthlessness under their officially recognized chief, "Little Chief." Some have gone North to the Big Horn country, some have returned, none have built houses, none have adopted civilized costumes, none have engaged in freighting, but have passed their time in dancing, wandering around the country, and occasionally making a raid on the agent's office to inform him that they are guileless children of nature; that the "Great Spirit" gave them this land; that they are constitutionally opposed to labor, &c. I sometimes suggest to them that some day when the "Great Father's" storehouses become empty of rations, they may have to try the experiment of sitting on a hill and howling to the "Great Spirit" for something to eat, and patiently await a fall of heavenly manna. To the credit of the young men of the Cheyennes I would report, however, that they have within a few days, withdrawn from the leadership of "Little Chief," and have decided to engage in freighting and other labor. This action on their part has hurt the chief's feelings, so I presume it will be in order for that ancient and superannuated aborigine to visit his "Great Father" this winter for sympathy. This will furnish a fine opportunity for some of the visionary *experts* on the Indian question living in Washington and vicinity, to coddle the old gentleman, and tell him what a wicked and dishonest man his agent is, and how sad that a man of his ability should be so wanting in lovely Christian character and moral balance.

THE NORTHERN OR SITTING BULL SIOUX.

This portion of the Ogalallas, some 600 in number, are progressing in a remarkable manner as compared with the regular agency Indians. House building and other labor is carried on by them to a greater extent, comparatively; and I will venture to state that in a few years they will be far in advance of the Indians who have lived for years on the reservations and been experimented with, and fairly spoiled by a constantly changing and theroretical Indian policy. I would at any time prefer almost to deal with wild Indians just in from the warpath than with the majority of pampered and demoralized agency Indians.

THE INDIANS GENERALLY.

The Pine Ridge Indians, as a body, show evidence of decided progress during the past year, rapidly abandoning their savage customs, and adopting civilization, scattering their abodes more and more, so that frequent disputes arise relating to locations and building sites. The creek bottoms for from 10 to 20 miles up and down the running streams for a distance of 40 miles from the agency, are now nearly all taken up, the more progressive Indians moving out of the villages and settling in between. Dancing is diminishing rapidly, and the attendance on church increasing.

HOUSE BUILDING.

The construction of houses has averaged well with the four preceding years, about 100 having been built in the past twelve months, so that now we have on the

reservation 625 substantial log houses, giving shelter to over half of the Indian families on the reserve. This speaks well for our Indians, considering the fact that five years ago, and prior, not an Indian family lived in, or could be induced to live in, anything but a canvas or skin lodge.

These houses are built by the Indians themselves, or by men employed by them, the Government supplying nothing but the window-sash, nails, hinges, locks, and rough lumber for casings, so that the expense to the Government is very little. The houses are, of course, not provided with board floors, for the reason that the supply of lumber is barely sufficient for casings and doors. I need not urge the necessity of, in every way, encouraging the Indians in this enterprise.

STOCK-RAISING.

The majority of the Indians have taken good care of the stock cows issued to them, and the increase has been marked. Some of the bands, noticeably Red Cloud's and his adherents, have not cared for their stock, relying on the fact that there is yet due them many years of rations under the treaty, and, of course, going on the principle that it is useless to work for a living when you are given plenty to eat without doing so. The public may rest assured that until the policy of rewarding worthless chiefs and Indians who persistently oppose any efforts toward self-support is changed, not much practical progress toward self-support will be made.

Theoretical experts on the Indian question in their newspaper and magazine articles appear to have recently discovered that our Indians are "natural-born herders," for, see their numerous herds of horses; hence the Indian problem is solved. "Give them cows;" "Why has not some one thought of this before," &c. The theory is good, but the practice fails, and for the following reasons: The horse is good to ride on, and the cow is good to eat.

Under the nonsensical treaties at present in force these people are guaranteed plenty of beef to eat, whether they work or not, so what earthly object has an Indian in going to the trouble and labor of raising beef? The consequence is that he either permits his cows and bulls to stray off or eats them. The Government should reward the working Indian and ignore the lazy, careless one, but it, as a rule, does the opposite. Is it a wonder that a few years ago, Spotted Tail, chief of the Brulé Sioux, when asked by the Missouri River Sioux, how it was that the Brulés and Ogalallas, who were always opposing the Government, received more rations than themselves, who had been at peace for years, replied: "You Christian Indians on the Missouri River are too good. Why don't you take off the white man's breeches you are wearing, put on a breech clout, howl a little, get brave, and the white man will give you plenty to eat?" When, last August, it became necessary for me as the agent for the Government, to check Red Cloud, the so-called chief of the Ogalallas, in his ridiculous assumption of authority and opposition to the progress of these Indians, which he was induced to do under scheming white influence, there was a perfect newspaper panic.

AGRICULTURE.

We have had an unusually abundant rainfall this year, and wherever the cereals and other seed have been planted the yield has been good, but the same obstacle that exists to these people making stock raising a practical success opposes in a more marked degree their becoming agriculturists, for there is more labor connected with raising grain than with raising stock, and the Indian, being a carniverous species of the human family, has not much use for grain unless he can have it served up in the shape of hot rolls and buckwheat cakes in a Washington hotel.

FREIGHTING.

This enterprise has been as successful as usual. There have been engaged in the work about five hundred wagons driven by Indians and half-breeds. Of Indian supplies, there have been hauled from the terminus of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, 130 miles distant, during the past twelve months 2,501,059 pounds, for which the Indians earned and were paid in cash $35,192.13. There have been hauled in addition about 1,000,000 pounds of traders' and other supplies. The Indian teamsters are all young men and have proved themselves honest and trustworthy in the care of their loads.

SAVING OF SUPPLIES.

There has been saved on the issue of supplies about $50,000 worth, and, as a partial result of the accumulated savings of previous years of my management here, requisition has been made for subsistence for the present fiscal year as against that of last year as follows:

Supplies.	Last year.	This year.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Beans	24, 625	8, 000
Coffee	100, 053	50, 000
Corn	250, 000	None.
Flour	800, 000	750, 000
Hard bread	100, 000	None.
Oats	10, 000	None.
Salt	40, 000	None.
Sugar	175, 075	80, 000
Tobacco	12, 000	None.

Notwithstanding this saving, the Indians do not present an emaciated appearance, and they are happy and contented.

SUPPLIES.

The quality of the supplies has been excellent and the quantity ample, and the prices paid noticeably low as compared with the market quotations.

EDUCATION.

During the past twelve months six day schools have been kept in active operation, with an average attendance of thirty each, which is up to the requirements of the treaty of 1868. The schools are located at a distance of from 3 to 40 miles from the agency. As some of the other villages promise me a good attendance in case more schools are located, I hope to see these people provided with ten schools by this time next year. The effect of the schools is excellent in many ways. We hope to open the new boarding school this fall, in case the requisite funds are forthcoming. When it is opened the attendance will be good.

CHURCH AND MISSIONARY.

The Episcopal church and mission located at this agency are doing well. Converts are being rapidly made, and the church attendance is more than the capacity of the building.

MEDICINE.

The Indians are rapidly adopting our system of medicine. There were treated by the agency physician in the past year 2,015 cases, and as the present physician appointed here July 1st, had for treatment during the month of July 450 patients, the number will probably double for the coming year.

TRADERS.

On the principle that competition is the life of trade, we are well supplied with traders, having six white, one half-breed, and three Indian stores.

THE POLICE.

The police, numbering fifty members, have kept up their reputation for efficiency. Whisky and crime are unknown on the reserve, and the hinges on the guard-house door are rusting through disuse. The Indians fully recognize the power and authority of the police, and it would be impossible to conduct these large agencies without the police organization.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

As I am somewhat of a "tender-foot," having lived with these people for but seven or eight years, it may appear presumption for me to advance any views in connection with the experts that frequently ventilate themselves in the newspapers, but I hope I may be excused for venturing a few remarks on what appears to be a superfluity of bunkum and red tape in the management of Indians by Congress. It is a very simple matter for members of Congress and officials to resolve that these Indians must become self-supporting, to make spread-eagle speeches as to how to make stock raisers and agriculturists of them. It is interesting to read agents reports of how their good Indians love to work, and how they are *rapidly becoming self-supporting*, &c., but the fact is, the Indians are a long way from being self-supporting, and never will

until there is a radical change in the system. It is not that there is a lack of money appropriated for this agency, but the difficulty is that it is set aside for what is not required, and our everlasting red tape prevents its being used for any other purpose. The subsistence and other supplies allowed and furnished my Indians are ample, in fact more than sufficient. If not, how is it that I can save $50,000 per year on the issue of supplies? What earthly inducement or reason can be advanced why an Indian should go to work and earn his own living by the sweat of his brow, when an indulgent Government furnishes him more than he wants to eat and clothes him for nothing? Select 8,000 whites of the pauper class, or send 8,000 of the "assisted emigrants" to this reservation, feed them as you do these Indians, and they would hold a caucus and vote to assassinate the first one of their number who attempted to become self-supporting.

What we require are less supplies and more skilled labor and employés. What can I do as an agent to teach 8,000 Indians agriculture with one farmer? It is simply a farce and a burlesque. Our Indians are scattered out on five creeks, taking up 100 miles of bottoms. There should be at least five farmers. We have one physician to care for 8,000 Indians scattered out for 40 miles. He is kept all the time at the agency, attending to office business. He should have at least two assistants employed in the villages. The same is true of all the other employés, one blacksmith, one wheelwright, one carpenter to 8,000 Indians; yet we are told the *Indian must be instructed how to work,* to become self-supporting. What good does it do these Indians for their agent to economize to the extent of $50,000 yearly in the issue of supplies? It does not give them a single extra employé, for the reason that our red tape says that the money having been appropriated for a specified purpose, *i. e.*, the purchase of food, cannot be made use of to employ instructors to teach the Indians to raise their own supplies.

Another piece of pure red tape is the regulation which limits the amount of white employé fund at any one agency to $6,000 per year, which may at the discretion of the honorable Secretary of the Interior be increased to $10,000, but in no case to exceed that amount. This leaves evén the honorable Secretary powerless, so that this agency to-day, with its 8,000 Indians, can, under the law, be allowed no more than an agency of 800 Indians. When I assumed charge of this agency in 1879 the entire duty of the agent was to act as a national poor-master, dishing out rations. Since then the Indians have scattered out farming, erected 625 houses, engaged 500 wagons in freighting, built 135 miles of telegraph line, opened up six day-schools, began stock-raising with 1,500 head of cows and bulls, employed 40 mowing machines in putting up hay, employed a police force of 50 members, received a winter's beef herd of 6,000 animals to be cared for, kept a saw, planing, shingle, and corn mill going, and advanced in every respect in civilization, thereby entailing the necessity for an increased force of skilled white employés and instructors; and yet that nonsensical $10,000 white employé clause still survives. Without change in legislation and system in appropriating the funds for the expenses of the service these Indians will not become self-supporting until the angel Gabriel sounds the second call, and the poor heathen awake in the dim and uncertain hereafter, when subsisting on a light diet of air, there will be no necessity of any self-supporting scheme.

In this matter the Department and the officials of the service are powerless. It requires pretty much all of their time to get the regular appropriations through, let alone any new legislation. The remedy remains with Congress, and I would suggest, as far as the Sioux are concerned, that each agency be made independent, and this communal system of supplying eight or nine Sioux agencies out of a common money-box be discontinued. Where one agency advances another agency retrogrades, and thus neutralizes any resulting good. Divide the Sioux reserve, giving each agency a reserve by itself to care for, and have legal ownership and control over. (I hope I may not be accused of making this recommendation in the interest of some railroad monopoly.) Let Congress make appropriations for each Sioux agency separately, and not for specific purposes, such as so much for clothing, so much for subsistence, so much for transportation, so much for white employés, so much for Indian employés, so much for schools, so much for interpreters, &c., but make the appropriation for the expense of the Indian service at such an agency to be disbursed at the discretion of the honorable Secretary of the Interior. Then, if an agent can economize in the use of his supplies, it will act as an incentive that his Indians will derive some benefit from the saving by an increase in the number of absolutely necessary employés.

It might be well, perhaps, for members of Congress and the superior officials of the service, to realize the fact that occasionally, after an agent has lived for several years among the Indians, he may have gained nearly as sound a knowledge of the Indian question as the visionary and theoretical cranks that hang around the Department and lobbies of Congress, trotting antiquated and superannuated chiefs around as samples and representatives of the Indian as he is on the reservation.

The Indians' hearts have been made to feel good recently by the report that an august committee from Congress is on its way hither to figure on the Indian problem, and we are in hopes that if winter does not strike us too soon, or Pine Ridge

does not prove too far distant from Pullman sleepers, they will finally reach here and much benefit may result.

In the mean time the agent remains patiently awaiting another investigation, or that threatened indictment before the grand jury. He feels lonesome without an inspector or two camping with him.

I have to express to the employés my appreciation of the manner in which they have performed their duty, while subjected to the unwarranted and abusive attacks made on them during the past twelve months.

Sincerely thanking you for the confidence placed in me by yourself and the Department during the past year, and your valuable support,

I am, very respectfully,

V. T. McGILLYCUDDY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROSEBUD INDIAN AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 15, 1883.

SIR: Herewith, in compliance with instructions from office of Indian Affairs, I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency:

I assumed charge of the agency August 11, 1882, receiving and receipting for all public property (which had taken some four days to invoice) transferred to me in good order, by Generel John Cook, whom I succeeded. I found affairs in a very peaceful and harmonious condition; the little excitement at an adjoining agency did not affect these people in the least degree. All appeared happy and contented. I was gratified at the reception tendered to me by the chiefs, head men, and individual Indians—no less so by employés and others located at the agency in various capacities. The Indians met in council to welcome me, and by expressions from many manifested their desire to live in peace and harmony with their white brethren, obey the "Great Father's" wishes, advance in civilization, and asked my assistance to these ends, all of which I most heartily indorsed and promised. I am happy to be able to say that these promises have been fulfilled to a commendible degree, and the friendly expressions then made have not proved words only. The cordial reception tendered to myself was evidently from no discontent toward my predecessor. The friendly feeling appeared to be extended to him in equal degree, and on the eve of his departure the chiefs and Indians met to express to him their good feeling and to wish him well.

CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Several additions, changes, and improvements in the buildings at this agency have been proposed, submitted to, and approved by the Indian Office. Some of these have been completed, among which are the enlargement of the commissary warehouse by adding 30 feet thereto, in which a new issue office has been made, much needed from the exposed location of the old room to the extreme cold, making it almost beyond endurance for the employés to remain there to perform their duties; the danger from fire by overheating, as also the suffering to the people coming daily for their supplies. The new issue house is convenient and comfortable for both employés and people at all seasons. It has also increased the much needed storage capacity of this warehouse by the space occupied by the old issue room and the upper floor over the new one, giving ample space for the storage of the annual supplies.

An additional warehouse, 30 by 70 feet, has also been erected for the storage of annuity and other goods, heretofore scattered over the agency wherever protection could be had—very inconvenient and impossible of classification for distribution. This gives ample storage room for all purposes.

The office has been made comfortable by a new floor, covered on the outside with tarred paper, and weather-boarded with siding.

A new dispensary has been built adjoining the business office, and connected therewith, opening into the interpreter's room; also into the Indian council-room, a convenience over the old building and its arrangements fully appreciated by all interested.

The agency barn, a very poor building, with board roof, built but two years ago, had become dilapidated and very unsafe, endangering the lives of man and beast if in it at the time of the not infrequent high winds of this country. This has been almost entirely torn down and rebuilt with shingle roof, and is now a good and reliable building.

Authority has been received and the material purchased for other buildings, which

are now in course of construction. The buildings finished and inside of the inclosure have been painted, giving a decided by improved appearance to the agency proper.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

I was surprised to find no school at the agency, and more so to learn the opinion advanced by my predecessor in his report and to myself that "There is no disputing the fact that day-schools on a reservation are and will be a failure." Notwithstanding this opinion has been indorsed by others, I am loath to believe it correct, fully realizing that my own case would induce me to adopt and act upon this opinion. I feel it a duty to make an effort, and, by so doing, prove the truth or error of this statement. I have converted the old dispensary building into a school-house, with two school-rooms, with capacity for 30 scholars in each. One of these was finished ready for use in June; being late, it was thought better success might attend its opening if delayed till cooler weather in September. If the attendance is what I hope it may be, the second room will be prepared and furniture asked for. I have authority to build two school-houses, to be located where likely to be most useful to the Indians. These are in course of construction. I hope to have them built and furnished ready for occupancy during September. Should I succeed in obtaining suitable teachers, who would interest themselves in the welfare of the Indians in the vicinity, I have little fear of failure, if I am to judge by the desires of Indians of different localities to have these schools built in their vicinity with the promise that their children shall attend.

It is doubtless the most efficient way to instruct Indian youths to send them to Carlisle or other industrial schools off the reservation if possible, or in boarding-schools of like character on the reservation, in every case away from home influences. At best but a small percentage of the children and youth of this agency can be accommodated at such schools, and I see no reason why day-schools under proper management should not be provided as preparatory to the boarding-school. If the treaty stipulations with these Indians were complied with (one teacher for every 30 children of school age, between six and sixteen), many schools would have to be erected and many teachers employed, and, as I believe with much good to this people.

No expenditure having been made at this agency in that direction, while large sums have been expended at every other agency for like purposes, I hope that liberal appropriations may be allowed, and that the long projected and talked of boarding-school, for which plans have been made and remodeled several times during the past two or three years, but as yet not finished, may soon become adopted, and the building ordered built. I see no reason why industrial schools should not be adopted at an agency, where boys may be taught trades, and girls household work as elsewhere, with less expense, and more benefit by bringing the several industries taught to the notice and attention of the other Indians, old and young.

There have been kept at this agency the past winter and spring two mission day-schools, with two teachers and an average attendance of fifteen scholars in each.

Twenty-nine students came home from Carlisle one year ago; twelve of these returned with twenty-one others—in all, thirty-three going from here in November last. One of this number died *en route* returning home sick. There were in addiion thirty-five at the different missionary schools during the past year. The great reluctance of Indians to send their children a long distance away to school, largely on account of the liability to sickness by the change, often gives rise to the question, why cannot this agency have a good boarding or other school, as others have; and how long will it be before we will have such schools here?

AGRICULTURE.

Certainly this location could not have been selected for an Indian agency for its agricultural advantages. Surrounded by barren sand hills, far from what little timber there is, so little arable land to cultivate, where the same number of white men as Indians could not make a living if dependent on the product of the soil, why should or can Indians be expected to become self-sustaining by engaging in agriculture? The only redeeming feature of the country is the many small creeks running through it. On the banks of these there are many tracts that can be and are cultivated. Those who persevere against the disadvantages of country and climate certainly deserve credit.

By long and earnest persuasion, and with the precept and example of several of the older men, many younger ones have been induced to work and till the soil in small pieces this year; while a majority of the able-bodied men have during the past year performed labor more or less. Much of it has been unproductive for want of intelligent supervision, which has been overcome in a large degree by the employment of a practical farmer, who has visited the different localities, instructed and encouraged the Indian in his work on his land. It is the first time such assist-

ance has been given, and it has been fully appreciated with I hope good results. I am advised that fully three times as many are tilling the soil this year as at any previous time. Should the season prove favorable and their crops make satisfactory returns, this number may reasonably hope to be increased another year, several having been induced to prepare land by breaking for next year's cultivation. The seed received, consisting of corn, potatoes, and garden seeds of all kinds, I distributed to all who promised to plant. Sample products from several parties have been brought to show the result of their labor, which do them credit. There are fifteen farms of larger dimensions, from 10 to 75 acres each, on which are small crops of wheat, oats, and with good promise of larger corn crops, fine potatoes, and other vegetables.

WIRE FENCING.

Many crops are lost and much discouragement occasioned for the want of proper fences around the cultivated fields. Much labor is expended by Indians in making fences with poles and brush, little or no protection from the roving ponies and cattle when, as is not infrequently the case, the whole family is away. Fencing wire should be furnished to all who would put it to good use, and would give great encouragement to those disposed to till the land. I have had frequent applications for it.

STOCK-RAISING.

The expectation that the failure to some extent of the country for agricultural pursuits would be made good to the Indian in its adaptability to stock-raising, and that this must be his future reliance to attain wealth and independence would appear to be but partially sustained. More care, with protection in winter, will be necessary to make good this expectation. The grass of this section fails more in quality than quantity; while ample and good for summer grazing, it does not retain the nourishment for winter feeding that other localities do. Cattle will not remain where feed is poor or insufficient; they must die or wander in search of a better range. The past winter proved severe on all. Many of the older settlers lost heavily from the severity of the weather. (A further loss in stock cattle followed the shortage in the beef supply.) So discouraging has this fact become that several old settlers, and among the largest stock-raisers, have abandoned their ranches and moved farther to the westward on the reservation, where it is said the grass and land are of better quality. I fear the stock cattle lately received, many young, unused to the exposure cattle have to submit to in a severe winter, will have a hard time and many will succumb.

BEEF CATTLE.

The extreme cold and heavy snow of the past winter was very severe on the beef cattle received at this agency last fall. Many of them being through Texas steers, unused to a Northern winter, received off a long drive, in poor condition, it should not cause surprise that a large number died and more strayed, which caused short supplies and much privation to the Indians. The policy dictated by the cattle contractors in the delivery of such large numbers is so much to their interest it is not surprising that they combined for that object. They are relieved from the expense of winter herding, the loss from perishing, and gain all the strays from the agency herds, which naturally drift to the ranches from whence they came. The gains from these causes must be large, and the expense to the Government equally large. No agent should or can reasonably be held accountable (if vigilant) for any such loss. Nor will any agent think it reasonable that such a responsibility should be put upon him.

HOUSE BUILDING.

Every effort that reason and argument could bring to bear I have used to persuade these people to build houses and abandon their "tepees," not without effect. Could I have added more tangible argument in the shape of doors, windows, &c., with furniture to put in when finished (none such has ever been given the Indians of this agency), I am satisfied the result would have been more satisfactory. I could only furnish what I had, boards for roofing, for doors and frames, with nails and other hardware, with the promise to those who would build that I would endeavor to obtain for them such articles as were necessary and convenient for their comfort. There have been sixty built this past year, and there are now four hundred and fifty fairly comfortable log houses built and occupied by Indians. The distribution to these of various articles of furniture, and to others windows and doors (my request for which I am advised, has been complied with), will no doubt have the effect of encouraging many others to build. If timber was more abundant and easy of access I think much more progress in this direction would be made.

INDIAN FREIGHTING.

The Indians manifest industry and ability to work in the transportation of all supplies from Valentine, Nebr., the railroad terminus, to the agency, eagerly seeking for orders when freight is to be hauled. This is not confined to the young men, but many of the older ones, among whom chiefs and head men are prominent, and not slow to earn money by the sweat of their brows. There are engaged in freighting over four hundred Indian wagons and nearly double that number of individuals. Those not having more than two work ponies change with their neighbors, who put another pair to the team, and alternate trips, dividing the earnings.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies, both subsistence and annuity, have been ample in quantity and excellent in quality. No complaint has been heard of either. The present supply of flour is much better than that of last year, though the price paid should still command a better article. No saving of supplies is reported. When a surplus exists it is taken up in regular form; but no great surplus can exist when used with care, if the Indians receive what they are entitled to and receipt for, unless overestimates are made.

TELEGRAPH.

That portion of the telegraph line between this agency and Pine Ridge, belonging here, I put in good order and working condition last season, and so kept it till the severe weather of January or February last; since then it has been in a demoralized condition. The pine poles are small (set about three years ago), are rotting, and with very high wind more or less fall. During winter they could not be replaced. Since then action has been delayed by correspondence with the Department, having in view the abandonment of this line and construction of one to connect this agency with Fort Niobrara via Valentine, Nebr., distant about 35 miles, thus connecting us with military and giving full telegraphic communication with the outside world by a much shorter and more direct line at little expense to keep in working order. Being on the regularly traveled road it would be under constant supervision from accident or molestation. I hope to receive early authority for the construction of this new line.

WATER SUPPLY.

The old time-honored manner of water supply is still in practice at this agency by the water wagon. This is no less slow and sure than it is expensive, occupying one-half day with pair of horses and two men every day in the year. This expense would go far to cover the cost of constructing a systematized water-works. An engine adjacent to the spring from which the present supply is obtained and now unused could be utilized to force the water through pipes to a reservoir on an elevation sufficiently high to cover every building on the agency proper, giving such security in case of fire that the whole cost of such works would be covered by the security of property in a short time, should it be necessary to cover the same by insurance, not to consider the comfort and convenience of an abundant and constant supply of water. I propose to submit for your consideration at an early day a detailed plan for such works, and ask for their adoption and construction in behalf of safety and economy.

POLICE.

The United States Indian police have continued efficient in their duties, performing all with alacrity. There were thirty in number till the first of present fiscal year, since when the number has been reduced to twenty-five, three commissioned officers and twenty-two privates (by office instructions). They have doubtless become a necessity on every agency; without them I cannot see how authority could be maintained, as they are a necessity, to say the least. Their pay is remarkably small. At the time of my taking charge the police quarters had been prepared. Immediately after it was completed and occupied. Here one-third of the force is kept on duty, changing every ten days. A mess is provided for those on duty. In connection with the police quarters I have built a

GUARD-HOUSE,

which met with much opposition when my intention of so doing was known to the Indians, and many protestations were offered against it. There had never been any

place of detention or punishment on this agency; therefore such place was not looked upon or received with favor. Its existence has, I believe, had a salutary effect, and made many more careful in their conduct than perhaps they otherwise would have been, knowing it had been built for a purpose and would be used if occasion required.

Heretofore the punishments meted out to these people have been stoppage of rations, which in a majority of cases is punishment only to the innocent. A man guilty of an offense having his rations stopped, visits his friends, is well fed and provided for, while his wife and children are left hungry at home. Confinement in prison even for a short time is dreaded far more than this stoppage of rations for a much longer period. An Indian does not like to be imprisoned naturally, but far less the ridicule pointed at him after his release. I believe it the most effectual means of checking

IMMORALITY,

which, I regret to say, prevails to a large extent among these, but perhaps not more than among other Indians. I have been told it is not so bad; if this is true I am sorry for the others. The marriage relation among this people is from our stand-point very loose; it has been my endeavor to correct this, and prevail upon all to be married according to "white man's" laws, and have succeeded to some extent, but not, I regret to say, as far as I could wish. The impression prevails that marriages contracted under church or State law, being binding, leads to trouble when broken, but those made according to Indian custom can be sundered at the pleasure of either party; that the population on Indian agencies are free to follow which custom suits them best. Unfaithfulness to the marriage obligation and the almost impossibility to obtain divorce for just cause has much to do with the reluctance to marry according to law. An agent is authorized by law to marry, and such marriage is binding in law. If his authority were extended and he were allowed the power of divorce for *justifiable cause*, I think many evils now existing might be corrected and more guarded against. A recently promulgated idea at this agency which has gained prevalence, especially among the mixed bloods, that no marriages were of binding effect except those performed under the direction of some particular church or religious ceremony, has had a very demoralizing effect. It has been my purpose and endeavor to check immorality in any form, and I have done so in every instance brought to my notice. I am informed that I am the first agent to punish or confine in durance vile an Indian of *any degree* on this agency, or to correct one in anyway for immoral practices. I have been told when meting out correction or punishment for such offences that it was "*Indian custom, with which I had no right to interfere*," notwithstanding which I shall continue to *interfere* and *correct* wherever and whenever occasion requires.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

No nominations for judges of the court of Indian offenses have yet been submitted by me. I have studied over the matter, have talked it over with my Indians, and have not been able to select suitable persons for the position. From Indian stand point the offenses as set forth, and for which punishment is provided, are no offenses at all, and I doubt if one could be found willing to punish another for the offenses set forth in the rules governing such, and if willing or inclined would have the moral courage to do so. In my judgment the checking of the so-called Indian offenses must be gradual, and done, if at all, by the agent.

MEDICINE.

This agency has been without a physician during nearly three months of the past year by the resignation of Dr. C. R. Corey, who has been succeeded by Dr. F. Grinnell, transferred from Pine Ridge Agency. Dr. Grinnell secured an enviable reputation while at Pine Ridge, which, judging from the impression during his short residence here, is likely to be well sustained.

MISSIONARY WORK.

No agency could be better, more ably, or more acceptably cared for in mission work than this one in the person of Rev. William J. Cleveland. In addition to the church work in the agency he has established a mission on Oak Creek, about 30 miles distant, has had two mission day-schools, and two Sunday-schools, with two ordained Indian assistants. No more earnest Christian, and more highly respected gentleman can be found among missionaries, to do the work of his Lord and Master in a more conscientious manner. Indians recognize him as their friend and appeal to him on many occasions.

The Rev. Francis Crafts, of the Roman Catholic Church, came here as missionary this last spring. He claims many of the Indians to be of his faith and persuasion, and is endeavoring to build a church and school, with what success I am unadvised. He is active and zealous in his calling, ministering to the ailments of soul and body.

The Christianizing of the Indians is a large field to work in, where any and all, if so disposed, can do good, and after doing all they can there will be room for others. If ministers or laymen would work for this end there is no reason why Indian reservations should not be open to all; but if those permitted to come, in their mistaken idea of religion and the service of the "Great Spirit," try to undermine what little faith has been planted in these benighted hearts, by persuading them that what they have been taught to believe is error, they should be denied access to reservations and Indians. If any teach or try to teach these people that they should look to them before any law, agent, or other authority, it is better they should be denied the privilege of an Indian reservation before discontent and trouble is generated. I would respectfully invite attention to the accompanying report from the resident missionary at this agency.

CONCLUSION.

The Indians of this agency, I judge from my short experience, are not going backwards. From what I am told by those able to judge from long residence among them, as well as from themselves, they are advancing, though slowly, in civilization. They show increased inclination to wear citizens' clothing, increased industry, and in this I must not omit to give credit to some of the oldest men for their encouragement and example to the young ones, many of whom have listened and obeyed. Of course there is ample room for great improvement. How rapidly civilization is to take place among a people isolated, away from civilization to copy, with only the few white officials of the agency for examples, is a conundrum not easily answered.

Indian peculiar customs will and are slowly dying out; the "tom tom" for the dance is not heard so frequently; it is forbidden and entirely silenced on Sunday, when a year ago it was more noticeable than on any other day of the week. The barbarous festival known as the sun dance has lost ground.

A year ago there were at this agency between thirty and forty sacrifices who were cut and swung to the pole; this year there were but three. By a combined effort of agents at all agencies to prevent the Indians going to wherever such dance may in the future be planned much can be done to prevent its recurrence.

Health has prevailed to a good degree among all, though the prevailing disease among Indians, consumption, has carried off many children and not a few adults.

In closing this my first annual report I beg to recognize the uniform attention to business and assistance given to me in my new duties by the employés of this agency, without which a new agent must necessarily find difficulties multiply and his duties extremely arduous and unpleasant. If an "Indian agency is a long way from paradise," as I read in reports, I can add that this one is not the Garden of Eden, nor very near it.

Returning thanks for the support I have received from the Indian Office at all times. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 15, 1883.

SIR: The mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church was begun among these people in June, 1875, when suitable buildings were erected at a cost to the Church of $3,000. During the eight years which have intervened, the agency and Indians have been moved once 270 miles and once 150 miles, necessitating the tearing down and rebuilding of the Government, church and private buildings. During this period also two protracted and bloody wars were carried on by the Government with the people nearly related to these and within easy traveling distance to the north of them. Again, no less than ten agents, some civil, some military, have had the management of affairs here during these eight years. Considering these frequent changes, disturbances, and demoralization which necessarily resulted, at times almost overwhelming, it would be unreasonable to expect the people to have made any very substantial progress either in civilization or moral enlightenment.

In the fall of 1878, the agency and mission were rebuilt at the present location, by much the most undesirable one they have ever occupied, and at present writing the

Church has property here valued at $4,500. This consists of a neat frame church seating 150 persons, frame parsonage, log teacher's dwelling and school room, and a new log building for church, school, and dwelling at the camp on Oak Creek. About 600 persons have, since its beginning connected themselves with the mission. The population in the immediate vicinity of the agency is never large, and is chiefly made up of mixed bloods, loafers, and their relations. Still the attendance on services has averaged about 75, and the number of baptisms this year (110) is larger than usual.

The mission exerts a substantial influence on a large number who have not as yet directly connected themselves with it, and many families who are members of it have, for the purpose of farming and stock raising, removed to long distances from the agency, some more than 100 miles. Probably half of the members of the church live at too great distances now to receive much regular instruction from the services and mission day and Sunday schools at the agency. The congregation of a number of such families at Good Voice's Camp on Oak Creek led to the opening last winter of a branch mission and school among them, and since then nearly the whole population have joined the church. This point is but one of many where such branch missions have been for the past year or two earnestly prayed for. Unfortunately, however, none of these camps are as yet so well located or firmly established as to warrant the expenditure of money by the Church in permanent buildings among them. If the Government is to establish schools among the people the camps must first be made reasonably permanent. Could the Government insist on each family or even each band selecting some location (first taking care that it be good agricultural land) and then positively and persistently refuse to recognize or aid such band or families *except in the place which they had selected as theirs*, it would render a most valuable and parental assistance to them, both as against the common practice among them of driving each other off from improved lands and their inherent disposition to be constantly "on the wing."

SCHOOLS.

Owing principally no doubt to the disturbing causes mentioned above, and considering the large number of Indians connected with this agency (8,000), but little has been done either by the church or the Government for them in the matter of schools. When I first came among them by the united efforts of the two a flourishing day-school was kept up for two years, and over 400 pupils were enrolled. This school was abolished by a subsequent administration and the building appropriated for an agent's office. Meanwhile the minds of the people were filled with the promise of a large boarding-school which would accommodate 400 children, and to this day that promise, now dwindled to a school for 50 pupils, and still existing only as a promise, has been a most serious obstacle in the way of getting parents to consent to send their children off the reserve to Carlisle, or the mission boarding-schools on the Missouri River. Not until you took hold of the matter and provided the building now ready for use at the agency, and the two about to be erected in the camps, has the Government done anything further towards fulfilling that clause in the treaty of 1868 which pledges it to provide a day-school and resident teacher for every 30 children of a school age.

For the past two years a day-school has been kept up at the agency by the mission, and since the opening of the branch station on Oak Creek, one at that place also. The attendance has not been encouraging, especially at the former. This is partly owing to the difficulty of securing competent teachers, but chiefly to the fact that no pressure is brought upon the children from the outside, either by the parents or by the Government, to make them attend. The scholars only come when and because they want to. No large or regular attendance should be expected under the circumstances.

A small number of children are now at the Indian training school at Carlisle, Pa., for a five years' course, and we may reasonably hope that much good will result from their being so long under the good influences of that institution. Of the first lot of children who returned from Carlisle after a three years' course, but few have kept up to or near the standard acquired while there, and those only, I believe, because they were placed in most favorable circumstances on their return. If a class could be graduated from Carlisle and another received there *each* year (the course of training still being for five years, as now) the Government would accomplish much more rapidly and securely what it is trying to do through that school. Annual reinforcements to those who had returned, and who, with their newly gained light and higher life, were battling against the darkness in their old homes, would help much to keep them from what now is all but inevitable, viz: after a fitful struggle against all odds, a falling back with utterly discouraged hearts into the old ways.

The same difficulty is not felt so much by those children who attend the mission boarding-schools on the Mission River, and I believe it is because some are coming home from and some going to these schools each year, sometimes each spring and

fall. There are at present 35 children from this agency attending these mission boarding-schools.

Very respectfully, yours,

WM. J. CLEVELAND,
Missionary.

JAMES G. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 15th, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fifth annual report of affairs at this agency.

This reservation is situated in Eastern Dakota and contains 918,780 acres of as fine land for agricultural and grazing purposes as can be found in the Territory. There are numbers of small lakes on the reserve which abound in fish of good quality, pike and pickerel principally, and are plentifully supplied with water-fowl of different kinds, including ducks, geese, and brant.

As no rations have been issued except to apprentices and school children since April, 1882, these Indians have had to support themselves and with the assistance they have received from the Government in the shape of agricultural implements, &c., have done so.

EDUCATIONAL.

The schools have never been in as flourishing a condition as during the past year. All have been full, and on this account many applicants have been refused admission. The progress made by the scholars in all the schools has been very commendable and reflects credit upon the teachers. The average monthly attendance at the manual labor boarding-school for the term was 60⅘, a far greater average than has ever before been attained at this school. Too much credit cannot be bestowed upon Prof. B. S. Haskell, principal of this school, and his corps of able assistants for the general proficiency of its scholars and for their excellent behavior.

These Indians are fast learning to appreciate the advantages possessed by the educated members of their tribe and are insisting that their children shall attend school and become educated; and when I have been compelled to refuse admission to applicants for lack of room their parents have invariably come to me and urged me to try and crowd their children in some one of the schools, and also to hurry up the new school so that all who desired to attend might be accommodated. This will bear testimony to the sincerity of their oft-expressed desire to have their children educated.

The addition to our new school is being rapidly pushed to completion and when it is ready for occupancy there will be ample school accommodations, I am glad to say, for all children of school age upon the reservation.

The Ascension school, presided over by Rev. J. B. Renville, a native missionary, has had a successful year and should be continued.

The Goodwill school, under Mr. Morris, and Brown Earth school, under Mr. Hunter, have both done good work.

Many visits have been made to this agency during the year by persons interested in civilizing the Indians, notably among whom were Rt. Rev. Bishop Hare, Gen. E. Whittlesey, Rev. Dr. Strieby, and Major C. S. Palmer, assistant district attorney of Dakota, and all have spoken in the highest terms of the schools and their management.

AGRICULTURE.

While the crop this year will not aggregate by 20 per cent., probably, that of last year, owing to continued drought throughout the season, much more land has been under cultivation. I estimate that at least 5,500 acres have been cultivated during the past year, 500 acres being new land broken this spring.

Owing to the disappearance of the buffalo and other large game from this locality these Indians have long since come to the conclusion that they must give up the hunt and become farmers in order to live, and with this fact as an incentive, and an evident desire among many of them to become practical farmers, rapid advancement has been made in agricultural pursuits. The quantity of wheat and oats raised by them during the past few years certainly proves the earnestness of their intentions to become self-supporting by making successful farmers of themselves. Their wheat will compare in quality with any raised in this locality by experienced white farmers.

Many of our more successful and intelligent farmers have this year secured skilled

white labor in harvesting their crops, there not being machines or labor on the reserve sufficient to meet the demand, although several new reapers, together with quite a number of other farming implements, such as horse and sulky rakes, mowers, &c., have been purchased during the year, and paid for by the Indians.

PATENTS.

There have been nine patents, for 160 acres each, issued to Indians, who have complied with the treaty stipulations, viz, to plow, fence, and put in crop 50 acres; this makes twelve patents issued to Indians on this reserve. Four more, who have complied with the requirements of law, have forwarded applications for patents. The issuing of these patents has had a very beneficial effect among those who have not the required amount of improvements, and has stimulated them to extra exertion to obtain title to their land.

BUILDING.

The shoe and tailor shops, with sleeping rooms for mechanics, their families, and apprentices, have been finished, and also one dwelling erected for agency physician. Several frame houses have been built for the Indians, the material and labor being furnished partly by the Indians and partly by the Government. Quite a number of hewn log houses built by the Indians themselves have been shingle-roofed for them by the agency carpenters.

SANITARY.

The general sanitary condition of the Indians on this reserve has been excellent. No epidemic has prevailed with the exception of the measles, and that to no considerable extent, very few cases having proved fatal, owing to the prompt and efficient measures taken, and the careful treatment administered to the patients. The health of these people is better than ever before, and this is without doubt attributable to the change in their mode of life, the majority of them now living in frame and comfortable log houses, which better shield them from the severe wind storms and the extremely cold winters peculiar to this region than did their lodges in days gone by.

POLICE.

The force of this reserve consists of one captain, one lieutenant, two sergeants and eleven privates, and numbers among its membership some of the best men on the reserve; They are efficient and capable in their positions, always prompt in their obedience to orders, but so quiet and orderly are the people generally that they have had comparatively little to do in the line of their duty; several arrests for minor offences have been made, and the offenders punished.

MISSIONARY.

Much good has been accomplished and many conversions to Christianity made by the white and Indian missionaries here. There are five of the latter, of the Presbyterian denomination, and under the able direction of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Morris they are doing noble work with an earnestness that is very commendable.

Saint Mary's Episcopal Church, although yet in its infancy, is doing great good under the able and efficient supervision of its rector the, Rev. E. J. Ashley, whose untiring zeal and energy has gained the confidence and esteem of these people in no small degree. For the year there have been 21 baptisms and 10 confirmations, and an average attendance of 75, with 26 communicants. Besides Saint Mary's Church there are two other stations under Mr. Ashley's charge, Saint Luke's, and Saint John the Baptist's, at which services are held every Sunday, presided over by native deacons, with very fair attendance.

WHISKY.

During the early part of the calendar year some of the lower class of our Indians succeeded on several occasions in obtaining liquor in Brown's Valley. After much trouble I succeeded in obtaining sufficient evidence to warrant me in instituting proceedings against the man who furnished the liquor, and as United States Marshall Deny, of Minnesota, was in Brown's Valley at the time, I placed the matter in his hands, and he escorted the whole party to Saint Paul, where the accused plead guilty,

was fined $50 and discharged. Since this time I have had little trouble from this source.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this my last annual report, my resignation having been accepted, I wish to say I have not lost faith that the Indian can be civilized. In my judgment they have never done as well as now, and all interested in the race have every reason to feel encouraged to work for their future good.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES CRISSEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

STANDING ROCK INDIAN AGENCY, DAK,
August 15, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the year ending July 31, 1883.

LOCATION.

This agency is located on the "Great Sioux reservation," occupying the northeastern corner of the same. The agency buildings are situated on an elevated plateau on the west bank of the Missouri River, about 60 miles south of Bismarck, the new capital city of Dakota Territory. This portion of the reservation is well watered by numerous small streams, but the country adjacent to these streams, together with that bordering along the Missouri River, is somewhat broken and hilly, with small stretches of alkaline or bad lands. The hilly portion, however, affords excellent grazing, while the valleys and table-land are very fertile and well adapted to agricultural purposes, and, except in seasons of severe drought, which this whole section of country is unfortunately subject to, wheat, oats, corn, and vegetables, when properly cultivated, are reasonably certain to return an excellent yield.

TRIBES AND POPULATION.

The Indians of this agency, constituting 1,085 families, numbering 4,472 persons, are composed of the Upper and Lower Yanktonnais, Uncapapas, and Blackfeet bands of Sioux, classed respectively as follows, which classification is taken from the agency census rolls, carefully corrected up to and including July 31, 1883.

Name.	No. of families.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 14 years.	Total.
Upper Yanktonnais	321	334	431	257	220	1,242
Lower Yanktonnais	141	164	217	125	93	599
Uncapapas	437	477	625	363	364	1,829
Blackfeet	163	192	232	149	125	698
Mixed blood	23	27	27	21	29	104
Total	1,085	1,194	1,532	915	831	4,472

The number of Indians at this agency has been materially augmented during the past year by the transfer from the War Department on the 10th of May last of Sitting Bull and his immediate followers, numbering 153 persons, who were held as prisoners of war at Fort Randall, Dak., since September, 1881. This number, 153, includes 6 boys belonging to the families of these late prisoners who were attending school at the Yankton Agency at the date of the transfer, and who have since joined their respective families here.

A considerable number of Indians came into this agency from the north last fall and winter, and there also arrived from the Fort Peck Agency, Mont., during the months of May and June last, in several small parties, 386 Yanktonnais, accompanied by a few Uncapapas, who were transferred to this agency by Agent Porter, of

the Fort Peck Agency. These Indians formerly belonged to the Standing Rock Agency, but went north subsequent to 1870 and prior to 1872, making their headquarters at the Fort Peck Agency, and have since hunted in that region; but as the buffalo have now nearly all disappeared from that vicinity, and as these nomadic Yanktonnais are closely related to some of the oldest and better class of Indians here, they have therefore returned, with strong professions of their present good intentions, and express a determination to settle down among their relatives and commence an agricultural life. Many of them have made commendable progress this summer, having planted small fields of corn, and are now building log cabins on claims upon which they have located. There can doubtless be no valid objections to these Yanktonnais being admitted here, as they properly belong to this agency, but this large addition to the number estimated for for the current fiscal year cannot be provided for from the supplies calculated upon for the number of Indians at this agency when my estimate was prepared. I therefore recommend that provision be made by which the subsistence now being consumed by them will be replaced next spring, and as this additional consumption will exhaust the subsistence stores estimated for the current fiscal year by the 15th of May next, I trust that the same will be replaced on or before that date.

AGRICULTURE.

Nearly every family of this agency has been cultivating small fields this year, which have been planted with corn, potatoes, and other vegetables. There were also 100 acres of wheat and 70 acres of oats sowed by 41 heads of families, in all aggregating about 1,400 acres cultivated by Indians, which, with 60 acres of oats sowed for use of agency stock, and 40 acres cultivated by the two boarding-schools for use of the scholars, will approximate 1,500 acres now under cultivation at this agency. The Indians commenced their spring work in good season, and cared for their fields in a very commendable manner, and all crops looked well, in fact could not have been more promising up to June 28, at which date an excessively warm spell set in which lasted three days, with the thermometer registering 108° in the shade, and on June 30 a burning hot wind from the southwest, with the thermometer registering 135° in the open air, killed many of the growing crops outright and parched all others to such an extent that not more than one-fourth of an ordinary yield will now be realized. Oats, pease, and the other smaller garden vegetables were the worst injured, and a severe drought that succeeded this excessive hot spell prevented the crops from recovering from this back-set. The corn crop alone withstood this extreme heat, but the dry weather has kept it from filling properly, and owing to the drought the potato crop will be almost a total failure, there being but few in each hill and very small. The Indians labored earnestly up to the time of this hot spell, after which their crops, which previously promised so well, were left in such a condition as to be very discouraging, and many abandoned their fields entirely, believing that nothing could be harvested from them, which was a fact in many cases. Those, however, who kept their fields well cultivated from the beginning, and had a good, healthy growth at that time, will harvest about one-half a crop. Notwithstanding that more acres have been cultivated and more labor performed this year than last by the Indians, yet owing to the causes herein referred to, and which could not be controlled, there will not be over one-third of the quantity of products realized from this season's cultivation as compared with last year's yield.

The hay crop, for the reasons hereinbefore set forth, is light, but the Indians have been and now are industriously engaged in securing their winter's supply, which will approximate about 2,000 tons. This failure of crops is not by any means confined to Indian farming or to this agency, but is general throughout the entire section of Northern Dakota bordering on the Missouri slope.

SITTING BULL AND THE OTHER LATE HOSTILES.

As hereinbefore stated, Sitting Bull and his immediate followers arrived at this agency from Fort Randall by steamer on May 10 last, and immediately upon their arrival were transferred to the Indian department at this agency by Lieut. T. F. Davis, of the Fifteenth Infantry, United States Army, the officer in charge of the party. On the following day Sitting Bull, accompanied by his people, came to the agency office soliciting a council, whereupon, with the greatest *sang froid*, he commenced his harangue by announcing a code of regulations by which he and his people desired to be governed, stating that he did not intend to plant anything this season, but would look around and see how it was done, so that he would be prepared to commence next year; that he did not want ration tickets, but would be "big chief" and draw all supplies in bulk for himself and his people. He also asked to be placed first on the rolls of the agency, together with numerous absurdities. He also presented a paper, which

he had prepared in duplicate, asking that his appointment of eleven chiefs and thirteen headmen be confirmed. His request for the appointment of these twenty-four chiefs and headmen out of a total of thirty-five adults which constituted his party did not seem to him unreasonable, as his argument in support of his application, which he urgently set forth in their presence, was that they were all hereditary chiefs, good and true men—true to him and superior to any of the old chiefs of the agency; that the Great Father had written to him before he left Fort Randall to the effect that he, Sitting Bull, was now to return to his own country and to live among his people; that he would be the head man, the big chief of the agency; that a good house would be built for him to live in; that he and his people would have cattle and wagons, horses and buggies; that he might gather his people from all the other agencies and have everything he desired.

I heard his inflated nonsense through to the end, and then gave him some sound advice, telling him that to be honest with him I must be frank, and must therefore say to him that the Great Father never wrote him any such letter as he claimed, in fact never wrote him any letter or made any such promises as he had stated, or authorized any such promises to be made; that the Great Father recognized the most industrious Indian who was endeavoring to benefit his condition and set a good example to his people as the biggest chief, and that he and his people would receive their proportionate share of all goods and supplies that came to this agency for distribution among the Indians; that he would be assisted and encouraged in every way possible with the means at my disposal, and be treated in all respects in the same manner as other Indians of the agency, but that he must not expect anything more than others equally deserving. After hearing my reply he was considerably crestfallen, and replied that he was greatly surprised at the very beginning. I thereupon carefully and clearly explained to him his status, together with the rules and regulations governing the Indian service, which I informed him I should endeavor mildly but strictly to enforce, and that it was better for me to put him on the right path in the beginning than to allow him to labor under such erroneous ideas as he had just expressed. Before he left the office he appeared better satisfied, but did not visit me again for several days.

During this interval I had a field of about twelve acres plowed for his people to plant in, and when ready I notified him that he must commence planting the following day, and at the appointed time he reported with his people ready for work. I sent two white employés to instruct them, staking off a separate piece of ground for each family. Sitting Bull worked with the others, using a hoe, but rather awkwardly, and in two days they had their fields nicely planted. I visited him in the field while at work, and he seemed pleased that I found him laboring, and, in reply to the question if he found planting so very difficult he answered, "No," that he was now determined to become a farmer in earnest.

Sitting Bull is an Indian of very mediocre ability, rather dull, and much the inferior of Gall and others of his lieutenants in intelligence. I cannot understand how he held such sway over or controlled men so eminently his superiors in every respect, unless it was by his sheer obstinacy and stubborn tenacity. He is pompous, vain, and boastful, and considers himself a very important personage; but as he has been lionized and pampered by the whites since the battle of the Little Big Horn, I do not wonder at his inflated opinion of himself. I, however, firmly believe that Sitting Bull will never again cause any trouble, he having been thoroughly subdued; moreover, his influence is very limited now, and I hope to be able to turn what little he has towards the advancement of his people.

Apart from those who were prisoners with Sitting Bull at Fort Randall, the late hostiles at this agency are all doing well, and are among the best disposed and most industrious Indians here, the noted war chief Gall being one of my Indian district farmers. The late hostile element is gradually being absorbed by the association with and the influence of the older agency Indians. They are locating upon claims, cultivating fields, building log-cabins, and doing as well as could be expected with the means at their disposal. They labor under the disadvantage of having no teams with which to advance in agriculture, and of which they stand greatly in need, and I would recommend that a reasonable number of ox-teams be furnished them as soon as practicable.

EDUCATIONAL.

There have been two boarding-schools conducted by the Government at this agency throughout the past year, one an industrial farm school for boys, located 16 miles miles south of the agency, and the other an industrial school for girls, located at the agency. There were 51 boys who attended the farm school during the year, with an average attendance of 37 pupils, and 52 girls attended the girls' boarding-school, with an average attendance of 40 pupils, being a total of 103 children who attended these

schools, with an average attendance of 77 pupils for the eleven months for which this report is rendered. These schools have done good service, and the progress of the children, especially of the girls, has been very satisfactory. At the farm school the boys have not been so constant; they have, however, done as well as could reasonably be expected; but owing to the inconstancy of the children and indulgence of the parents, the attendance of the larger boys has not been what was desired, and it can only be remedied by compulsory attendance. Owing to the inadequate building the attendance at the girls' school could not have been increased, as the log building used was not suitable for the purpose, it being old and poorly constructed, and was kept crowded to its utmost capacity throughout the entire school year. There has, however, been a new building erected this summer, with a capacity for one hundred children, which is now being fitted with tables, desks, &c., and which will be occupied during the coming week. There are now, during vacation, 40 girls remaining at the old school, who will move into the new building as soon as it is ready for occupancy.

On November 15 last Right Rev. Bishop Marty established a mission at the Cannon Ball settlement, about 25 miles north of the agency. He stationed an ecclesiastic of minor orders there, who has conducted a day-school in connection with the mission, and who reports that since the opening of the school 45 Indian children have attended, but owing to their irregular habits the average attendance has been only about 10 pupils. The building in use is much too small, but a better and more commodious one is in contemplation. Considerable good is being accomplished, however, by the establishment of this permanent station at that point.

On January 1, 1883, Rev. T. L. Riggs, of the Dakota mission of the American Missionary Association, opened a day-school at Antelope's settlement, on the Grand River, about 30 miles southwest of the agency, and stationed a native teacher there, Mr. Edwin Phelps, a Sisseton Sioux Indian, who reports 54 children as having attended his school, but he also complains that their unstableness brought the average attendance down to about 20 scholars. His building is also too small, but Mr. Riggs contemplates erecting a more suitable one before the winter sets in.

The new school building recently erected will be occupied by girls of all ages and boys up to 12 years of age. This, together with the farm school for the larger boys, will enable us to provide for 160 boarding scholars, but with 870 children of school-going ages at this agency it still leaves 80 per cent. of the children unprovided for. The Indian settlements extend for a distance of 60 miles along the Missouri River, and to give them necessary educational facilities there should be six day-schools established at different points adjacent to the principal settlements, which would give the Indian children an opportunity of attending day-schools near their homes. Many children will attend day-schools who cannot be induced to enter a boarding-school to begin with, and as their prejudices are gradually overcome at these day-schools they could then be brought into the boarding-schools, the day-schools thus serving as preparatory schools for the boarding-schools, through which system of schools for Indian education, where the child is entirely separated from its home and surroundings, it is alone possible to permanently benefit the rising generation.

After the children have attended the agency schools for some time, those displaying the most talent and proper health condition could be sent to training-schools away from their homes, and the beneficial effects which a three years' course (five years would be better) would produce would make itself felt among the masses after a few delegations are returned to their home agencies. When at Washington in the month of February last I visited the Indian training-school at Hampton, Va., where there are ten pupils from this agency, and I was much interested and pleased with the work being done in training the Indian youth. Such system of education cannot help but prove a boon to the Indian race; but in order to make a three years' course beneficial to all the returned student must not be lost sight of after his arrival at his home, but should be bolstered up so as to have strength to work out the leavening process. The work ingrafted should not be allowed to decay for want of proper nourishment, and all necessary pruning should be carefully continued at their home agencies.

CHURCHES AND MISSIONARY.

The missionary work of this agency is under the direction of Right Rev. Bishop Marty, of Dakota, who has three priests, one ecclesiastical student, two brothers, and eight Sisters of Charity stationed here, at an annual expense of about $2,000. In addition to this he has this year made improvements on the priests' residence, at a cost of $820. There are two very nice church edifices here, one at the agency and the other at the farm school, 16 miles south; also a station at the Cannon Ball settlement. The missionaries are zealous workers among the Indians, and their chapels are usually well filled at the Sunday services with attentive and apparently interested congregations. They report 276 baptisms during the year, of whom 60 were adults.

The American Missionary Association have established a mission station at the

Grand River settlement, under the superintendency of Rev. T. L. Riggs, of the Dakota mission, where a day-school is maintained under his direction, expending since January 1, 1883, about $250 in the work.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of these Indians has been good. No epidemics have visited the agency, yet the deaths exceed the births considerably, there being 106 deaths to 89 births during the past eleven months. This is attributable to a variety of causes, but chiefly to the present transition state of the Indians, living in log cabins, which are poorly ventilated, together with change of living and imperfectly prepared food; also neglecting to report cases of sickness until after their own medicines have failed.

The want of a suitable place to treat the sick is also an impediment in the way of successful treatment, as was recently demonstrated here in the case of one of the late hostile chief, Crow King, who is one of our best Indians. He was taken sick with pneumonia early in June last, and was treated by the agency physician at his home without any very satisfactory results. One afternoon his wife came to me for permission to take her daughter, who was at school, to visit her father, whom she said was then dying. I immediately went to his camp, which is situated about 3 miles from the agency, the doctor accompanying me. On our arrival there we found several "medicine men" in his lodge, who had given him up as past recovery, and who were evidently waiting for him to breathe his last that they might possess themselves of what property he had left. Crow King was very low indeed, but the doctor thought by having him where he could be properly nursed that there was a possible chance for his recovery, but that he would certainly die if left where he then was. I had a wagon prepared, with a mattrass in it, and brought him into the agency, where he was kept in the doctor's office, with a white man remaining constantly with him until he was convalescent, and in ten days he was up and well. This wonderful cure, as the Indians considered it, has had such a good effect that a young man about 30 years of age who has been suffering some years with an injured foot, growing constantly worse, was prevailed upon to come into the agency and have the limb amputated below the knee. The operation was successfully performed on the 8th instant, and the patient is now doing well. I have cited these facts to show the necessity for a hospital at this agency, where the sick could be more successfully and humanely treated, and where the services of a physician would be rewarded by more satisfactory results.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report I desire again to call attention to the evils wrought to the service by the "free-ration" system, which the Indians of the Great Sioux Reservation are entitled to under the existing treaty, the treaty providing without any distinction for indolent and industrious alike. The Indians, however, are only receiving about three-fourths of the ration stipulated in the agreement, but they demand the whole and are by right entitled to it. This system, however, encourages idleness and perpetuates pauperism, which, together with the holding in common of such a large tract of land as contained in the Sioux Reservation, with the claimants located at and subject to five distinct agencies, cannot but be detrimental to the service and prolongs the work of civilization. The claim of the Indians to this reservation, believed by them to be an absolute title vested in themselves, but held by the Government to be a tenure in legal effect equivalent to a tenancy for life only, affords but little encouragement to the industriously inclined, by offering no inducement to individuals in so far as obtaining titles to lands occupied and improved by them, with no avenues of escape by which they might with their own exertions be recognized as men entitled to the rights of citizenship whilst enjoying reservation privileges, together with the protection of direct laws which is accorded to the people of all nations coming to our shores, of whom there are many whose language and customs when they arrive are as different from ours as the Indians are, but the influence which the privileges of citizenship exert soon amalgamates them into the body politic. And is it not possible that the slow progress of the Indian race is as much due to their segregation from the privileges of citizenship as to all other causes combined? There is a powerful uplifting influence in the consciousness of equality and independence before the laws, and that the Indian is capable of better things has been clearly demonstrated; yet the vast majority of our Indians are still held under special circumscribed laws and deprived of the rights and privileges so freely enjoyed by all others. Thus the Indians, "the original native Americans," are the only people debarred by our otherwise beneficent Government and liberal national laws.

The solving of the Indian problem lies in appropriate legislation which should observe faithfully the fulfillment of all treaty promises made to the Indians. The Indian

will not be the first to break an engagement that he has made if the conditions are carried out with a moderate degree of fairness. But I am forced to the conclusion that it would be much better for both the Government and the Indians if there were no treaties in existence, as the Indians would not then be expecting the fulfillment of promises which are rarely ever realized as they understood the conditions to be. Moreover, as the Government has the care of the Indians and is in duty bound to provide for them, and as insufficient appropriations are yearly made by Congress, regardless of many existing treaties, would it not be better that all existing treaties with the Indian tribes be abrogated and have annual appropriations made to provide for the wants of the different tribes, without the Indians being enabled constantly to complain that the promises made in their treaties have not been fulfilled?

Recognizing the necessity for some more direct and definite laws for the Indian, and with their ultimate civilization in view, I would add that in my opinion no special or intermediate code of laws should be enacted. There should be no halting short of equality and independence before the law, and they should not be any longer circumscribed by special laws that have to be surmounted before the desired end can be attained. To advance the Indians, with a view to making each step permanent gain, the reservation boundaries should at least be contracted so as to give but sufficient lands for the actual requirements of the respective tribes residing thereon; then sell the residue of the reservations, creating a sinking fund of the proceeds for educational purposes and other beneficial objects; make the issue of rations contingent upon industry and good behavior; encourage all in their efforts to better their condition; and, finally, extend the protection of direct laws, with the rights of citizenship made possible under certain conditions, for while some will doubtless fail to realize this expectation, yet I believe that the larger majority will eventually become useful and respected citizens. The enfranchisement of the Indian would awaken for them a keener interest by the different political parties of the entire country as well as in their immediate neighborhood, who would become more interested in their welfare, and which would be a powerful factor in their advancement as well as in protecting them in their rights as citizens of the United States.

All statistical information connected with this agency is contained in the reports herewith transmitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAK.,
August 10, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the condition of the service at this agency.

The Yanktons have occupied this reservation since 1859. The reservation contains 430,000 acres, three-fourths of which is susceptible of cultivation. The other fourth is bluff land, making excellent range for stock and protection from the storms of winter. The principal part of the reservation is rolling prairie, dotted with small lakes.

The Yanktons are gradually turning their attention to farming and stock-raising, and the interest taken in farming at this agency this year is in advance of anything we have ever had, and the result of a persistent effort is very satisfactory. Many acres of the wheat harvested this year will yield at least 20 bushels per acre. Corn and garden vegetables are very promising, and will yield the greatest crop ever gathered on the reservation.

Our agency is located on a high bench land, on the east side of the Missouri River, furnishing a very pleasant location for a healthful home.

The industries carried on here are no small part of the agency work. The herding is under the management of Indians. The work of the carpenter, tin, blacksmith, wagon, and repair shops is done by Indian labor, under the supervision of a white superintendent and a white blacksmith.

The religious instruction and influence upon this people has been as beneficial as the most sanguine could expect. Rev. J. P. Williamson, the Presbyterian missionary, has been with them for many years, in fact since his early boyhood, and holds the entire confidence of the tribe. The Episcopal mission has done a grand work. They have a boys' school, where the youths receive instruction under the direction of Bishop W. H. Hare, who makes his home here. The Episcopal mission church is in the charge of Rev. Joseph W. Cook, who speaks the Sioux and holds his day service in the Dakota.

The agency boarding-school during the last year had a very fair attendance, con-

sidering the fact that it was only the second year of the school. The education of the children of this people is of no little importance. Every one engaged either in mission or Government work feels a deep interest in this subject, and a united and harmonious effort in that direction is doing great good.

To break up the old Indian notion of marital relations is one of the most stubborn and ugly features of Indian work at this agency. Until within the last month we have had no place to confine and punish the disobedient.

On the 9th of July I commenced remarking the land of the reservation, with a view of making individual allotments. Some of the older people of the tribe opposed it, and a council was held, at which I explained to them the object, and that it was the work of the Government. This satisfied them, and now a majority of the men are anxious to take allotments. One hundred and twenty-five persons have selected and been assigned land, and the work of allotment will be completed as soon as action by the Department has been taken.

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Much distress exists among these people on account of pulmonary and scrofulous trouble.

While it is true a great many have gone to work and made rapid advance in civilization, it is equally true that a large per cent. have not made the desired improvement. Many of the young men yet stroll about the camps dressed in the original Indian costume, and do but little work during the year. A great drawback to our Indians is the want of oxen, plows, and machinery. I very much hope that before another annual report is due from this agency the necessary machinery may be furnished them, and that their miserable hovels, covered with dirt, will be made more healthful and cheerful by being furnished with board floors and shingle roofs.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM M. RIDPATH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT HALL AGENCY,
Ross Fork, Idaho, August 20, 1883.

SIR: Among the Indians under my charge, consisting of 1,085 Shoshones and 471 Bannacks, there exists a peaceable and friendly feeling. There has been no drunkenness, nor drinking, nor any disturbance on my agency during the year, except some petty differences which were easily settled.

HABITS AND DISPOSITIONS.

I find a great difference in the disposition of the two tribes under my care. The Shoshones are an industrious, good-natured, and quiet people; but the Bannacks are restless and roving, and much more difficult to control.

PROGRESS.

The condition of the Indians has very much advanced during the year, and would have been more so if greater facilities had been at hand for their use and encouragement. They have built four log houses and purchased some agricultural implements, which shows a disposition to civilization.

EVENTS.

Nothing especially has transpired during the year except the burning of the Government flouring-mill. There were 1,500 bushels of wheat and 12,000 pounds of flour, belonging mostly to the Shoshone Indians, in the mill at the time of its destruction. This circumstance created considerable excitement at the time and was a serious loss to the Indians on this reservation. It occurred on the morning of December 6, 1882. The day previous a Bannack Indian boy about 10 years old while idling about the mill was caught in the shafting. Before he could be released he was so badly injured that he died in a few minutes after being removed to his father's lodge. It created great excitement. The boy's father was absent at the time. One of his wives fled to the agency for protection. She said her husband would kill her and all he could find to avenge the boy's death. The miller also became frightened and dare not leave his house alone. The father on coming home talked very reasonably. He said his heart was bad when he found his boy dead, but he knew that no one was to blame and his

heart was not bad now. He would do nothing bad. He asked to have a coffin made and wished us to help him bury his boy. Early next morning the mill was discovered on fire and was soon consumed. But little could be saved. It was believed that the mill was set on fire, but I have not been able to obtain any proof of it. The account of the fire spread through the camp for many miles around, and the Indians came in on horseback in large numbers. A few of the Bannack warriors were armed and caused considerable excitement by riding about rapidly. The Shoshones looked at the ruins and quietly returned, thinking that the Bannacks had burned the mill to injure them. The corpse was taken to their burial ground, on one of the foot-hills near. Before burial the corpse was taken from the coffin and dressed in a costly Indian war suit and then held up and the best horse in his father's herd was led before him several times and appeared to be presented to him. After this ceremony the boy's remains were buried, and the horse, with two others, was killed near the grave.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

Owing to disappointment by the teacher engaged, and lack of suitable buildings, the school was not opened till December. Every effort possible was made to induce the Indians to send their children to the boarding-school, but the result was not as encouraging as desired. The school, however, was a success, 20 children having attended, and their advancement in the branches taught was all that could be expected.

The military buildings and property at Fort Hall, having been transferred to the Interior Department, are hereafter to be used for an industrial school. They are well adapted for that purpose and located 18 miles from the agency, in one of the finest valleys in the Territory. Workshops will be opened as fast as they can be made practicable. Supplies are already received for a harness shop, which will be opened soon. The Indians take great interest in these shops, and it is believed they will be a very successful feature in the agency.

AGRICULTURE.

The Indians are making steady advancement in agriculture and civilized pursuits. This is noticeable to all who are brought in contact with them, and they are manifesting an increased desire to conform to the customs of civilized life. They commenced last year to acquire property for themselves. They purchased three mowing machines, six hay-rakes, and two wagons this year; four more mowing machines and two hay, rakes have been purchased, making seven mowers and eight hay-rakes owned by Indians. Of the 1,085 Shoshone Indians registered here since November last full 950 of them have been engaged in farming the past season more or less. Of the 471 Bannocks only 240 have been engaged in farming; the balance are off of the reservation considerable of the time hunting and fishing.

The crops raised are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and other root crops. The crops raised this season are:

	Bushels.
240 acres of wheat (estimated)	4,200
330 acres of oats (estimated)	9,600
55 acres of barley (estimated)	1,500
45 acres of potatoes (estimated)	3,000
16 acres of turnips (failed)	1,000
686 acres	19,300

Oats are cultivated more extensively than heretofore. They are always in demand, and bring a higher price than wheat. Eight hundred tons of hay will be cut and put up by the Indians this season.

As the Indians show so much inclination to industry and civilized pursuits, it is believed that if a quarter section of land should be allotted to each head of a family, and some assistance should be given them to commence its cultivation, the reservation could then be thrown open to settlers, and so bring the Indians into civilized communities. I believe they would improve more from observation and necessity, and sooner become self-sustaining than by the present method.

In conclusion I would like to mention an interference which is an annoyance to us. The Mormons persist in holding meetings among and baptizing the Indians of this agency, and have succeeded heretofore in baptizing some 300 as they claim. This prevents their progress in civilization by instructing them in polygamy and other vile doctrines, and makes them discontented. This practice I cannot allow unless it is authorized from you.

Respectfully, yours,

A. L. COOK,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LEMHI INDIAN AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 9, 1883.

SIR: In accordance with your orders I beg to submit this my third annual report of the Lemhi Agency:

By the Executive order dated February 12, 1875, this reservation should contain about 100 square miles, but in consequence of the points being so indefinite and no official survey having yet been made, the part which the white settlers consider the reservation does not contain much over 60 square miles; and it is very evident to me that unless the Government takes *immediate action* in the matter of clearly and unmistakably defining the boundaries of this reservation there will very soon be no reservation to define, as the encroachment is still going on. When this reservation was set apart for the Lemhi Indians the Executive certainly did not err on the side of too much liberality. There are 800 Indians belonging to this reservation, and the number is steadily increasing, so that when it comes to dividing the land between them (as it ultimately will when they have been prepared for it by education) the quantity of land for each individual will be small enough to please even the Indians' greatest enemy. Under these circumstances I would urge that every foot of the 100 square miles be carefully preserved for those to whom it lawfully belongs.

The chase is getting less productive each year, and I have not forgotten to use this fact as an argument with these Indians in prevailing upon them to take hold of farming, and I think they are beginning to grip the idea. Two of our best farmers, Joshewit and Humpty Joe, have died during the past year, and some two or three others who farmed last year were out hunting this spring and did not return in time for seeding; but the gaps have been more than filled by new ones who have taken hold. There are now thirty families who have their little patches of oats and garden stuff. At seed-time I distributed about 300 packages of garden seeds among them, and in spite of the difficulty of raising vegetables at this altitude, 5,500 feet above sea-level, several of them have succeeded fairly well, and are quite proud of having a garden plot. Agricultural results are very uncertain here and difficult to estimate, as night frosts sometimes come in August and totally change the aspect of the crops. As things look at present, I judge the crops raised by our Indians will be about 2,000 bushels of oats, 40 bushels of potatoes, 50 bushels of turnips, 5 bushels of onions, and 20 bushels of other small vegetables. On the agency farm I have about 28 acres in oats, which looks as if it would produce about 600 bushels; about 12 acres is laid down in meadow, which I expect will produce about 10 tons of timothy hay. The quantity is small, as this is the first year's crop.

In getting Indians to work around the agency I am able to chronicle a decided improvement; some of those who last year were employed irregularly by me are this year working for themselves, while a number of the young "bucks" have come on as laborers and worked steadily and well. This has been accomplished by your allowing me to pay them what I thought they were fairly entitled to, viz, a dollar a day. They have been engaged principally in cutting rails, fencing, and ditching.

These Indians are made up of a mixture of three different tribes, viz, the Shoshones or Snake Indians, who are fairly honest, peaceable, and intelligent; the Bannocks, who possess more of the sly cunning and innate restlessness of disposition than would appear to be good for them or agreeable to their nearest neighbors; and the Sheepeaters, who are naturally quieter and less demonstrative than either, and therefore seem more inclined to take life easy. The Shoshone element largely predominates, and will, I doubt not, in a short time absorb the other two, to the advantage of all.

The freighting of the supplies for this agency was done entirely by our Indian teams. They hauled over 40,000 pounds of freight from Red Rock Station, on the Utah and Northern Railroad, to the agency, a distance of 70 miles, over a very bad road, at a cost to the Government of 1 cent per pound for the whole distance.

The possession of wagons by some of the Indians is materially helping to lift what is literally a heavy burden off the backs of the squaws in the matter of hauling the firewood. There are about 12 of our Indians who have wagons, and there are about 12 more who would be glad to have them and who would, I believe, make good use of them. But what they are *most* anxious to have is a milch cow each, and it is my firm conviction that a little money spent in this direction would be one of the best investments that could be made for them.

The day-school that was started here last year had to be discontinued. The superstition that "if the Indian children learn to read and write they will die" has a fast hold on these people, more especially on the mothers, and this, coupled with the fact that during the whole winter the weather was unusually severe, and our having no facilities for feeding those who came, the attendance became so small that it was deemed best to close the school in March. I expect in a short time to have the necessary arrangements made for opening a boarding-school, which I trust will be more successful than any day-school could ever be here, for, like other branches of mankind, there is a good deal of human nature about these Indians, and they find it pretty hard

to study on an empty stomach. The rations issued to the lodges on Saturday seldom last beyond Monday or Tuesday at the outside, so that unless the children get fed at school they are not likely to have much to eat at home for the biggest half of the week.

There is a decided improvement in the health of these Indians during the past year, and this I believe may in some measure be attributed to the fact that they are doing more work in the open air, instead of lying around in the filth and smoke of the "wickeup." They are also getting to understand that it is better to come for medicine in the first stages of sickness than to let it go on until too late.

In trying to improve the condition of these Indians I find one of the greatest hinderances to be that embodiment of liquid mischief, whisky; and in relation to this fruitful source of iniquity I could not help being struck with the aptness of the remark made by one of the headmen of this tribe. I was trying to convince him that whisky was bad, and that the Great Father at Washington did not want the Indians to touch it; his reply was to the effect "that may be I told the truth, but he did not think so, for if the Great Father at Washington did not want the Indians to have any whisky he would stop it coming into the country, and then they could not get it."

I have during the past year been enabled to make several improvements at this agency. A good dwelling-house for the agent has been put up, the saw-mill has been brought nearly to completion, while some other important additions and improvements are now being made to our agency buildings. I cannot help regretting, however, that in consequence of a reduced appropriation I am compelled to do without a carpenter in order to retain an assistant farmer. It seems quite clear to me that if the agency is to be a practical educator to the Indians the staff of employés should not be cut down so low as to make it exceedingly difficult to do anything more than just keep going.

In common with other Indian agents I have during the past year had my full share of abuse from unprincipled whites, but knowing that as long as I did my duty I could be certain of having your support and sympathy I have determined to go right on and "hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may." In striking contrast to the petty annoyances I have been subjected to may be placed the unvarying courtesy and kindness I have experienced from the Department, and this has enabled me to bear what would otherwise have been unbearable, viz, continuous care and responsibility, boundless abuse from outsiders, unceasing labor, and all for less than the pay of a first-class clerk.

I am, sir, yours, most respectfully,

JOHN HARRIES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY, *August* 20, 1883.

SIR: In conformity with the requirements of the Department, I have to submit this my second annual report as United States Indian agent, Nez Percé Agency, Idaho.

There is but one tribe located upon this reserve, namely, the Nez Percés, numbering, as near as I am able to ascertain, 1,250 souls. They are a thrifty, progressive, and industrious people. With the exception of the agricultural implements issued them by the Government, they can be justly termed self-supporting. Their means of support are agricultural pursuits and stock-raising.

PROGRESS, ETC.

The progress made during the year past by this people is but a reaching out in agricultural pursuits over their condition of a year ago. As will be seen per statistical report, there is an increased cultivated acreage of 550 acres over that of last year. This increase is occasioned by 28 Indians having entered upon civilized pursuits. These have broken new land, averaging 10 acres to each Indian. The balance (270 acres) is but the enlargement of farms on part of Indians heretofore engaged in agriculture.

I cannot say that this people has reached a higher state of civilization, morally or otherwise. I think they have reached a state of civilization where they will neither retrogade or advance until some very important change takes place in the Indian policy, such as breaking up the present reservation system and allowing the Indians to take lands in severalty, and throwing the balance of the reserve open to settlement. Upon this subject I will dwell at length further on. Until some such move is made certain old tribal ideas and desires will remain in the minds of even the more advanced in civilization, one of which I will mention, "head-chieftainship." To this

some hold with wonderful tenacity, and show the influence they are able to exert over their followers. It was this influence I had to contend with during the general council of last April, minutes of which were forwarded the Department under date of April 28, 1883. * * *

It gives me much pleasure to state that the honorable Commissioner has dealt "head-chieftainship" on this reserve a severe blow in allowing the agent to exercise discretionary powers, and approving recommendations in many instances, instead of submitting matters to the Indians in council. His idea of dealing with the Indians as individuals is correct.

IMPROVEMENTS.

On account of its being so late in the season when the new machinery and supplies for repairs of the Kamiah mills were delivered at that place all work had to be suspended until last spring. I commenced said repairs as early as the weather would permit and mechanics were available. I was instructed by the Department, in response to recommendations, to call upon the Kamiah Indians to perform certain work, and on account of a lack of interest in their own welfare they failed to respond to the wishes of the Department to such an extent as to render the completion of said repairs impossible by the 1st of July, in consequence of which their mills at present are useless. About the middle of June I gave them notice to send a team to the agency to haul up some supplies needed to complete the repairs on the engine and for the boiler, which when put in place would complete the grist-mill so that it would be ready to grind their wheat. They refused to comply with my request, and as yet no effort has been made on their part to haul the supplies in question to Kamiah, although I offered the use of an agency wagon.

A porch has been constructed the full length and across both ends of the large boarding-school at this agency, as a means of escape in case of fire. It adds greatly to the looks of the building, as also the convenience of employés and scholars. A porch has been built on both sides of the "L" of said building, which embraces the kitchen and pantries; these will prove to be very convenient also.

A woodshed 16 by 50 feet is completed, and a chicken-house constructed, all of which are steps taken, under authority from the Department, looking to the conversion of this school into a thorough-going "industrial school." There is yet to be erected a cow-stable 20 by 60 feet, with a hay-mow above. This building is under way, and I am now awaiting authority to complete it. All materials for the same are on hand, also for the building of a new fence about the school lot, and about 100 rods of other fence, which will be put up by school boys when school opens, supervised by the industrial teacher.

SCHOOLS.

As a rule the Nez Percé children are intelligent, displaying a wonderful aptitude in all kinds of farm and garden work, and advancing nearly as rapidly in their school-room studies as average white children. But in their acquisition of the English language they are very slow, for the reason that they never speak it except when required at school by their teachers. When they do try to use English in the presence of older Indians their attempts are sure to meet with ridicule, and as they are very sensitive, this effectually suppresses all desire to acquire the language. This is one reason why the education of Indian youth is more successfully carried on in schools removed from reservations and from the detrimental influences of tribal associations.

During the past term about 75 scholars received instructions in the various branches of industry and book knowledge taught at this school. Twenty-seven of the brightest of these were transferred to the Forest Grove training-school this spring, and last month 7 more were taken to that place by myself; also 9 of the children brought here from Indian Territory by James Reubens.

The boarding and industrial school at Kamiah was closed May 1, 1883, under instructions from the honorable Commissioner. As this school is situated about 65 miles from the agency, where it cannot be personally supervised by the agent, as it is absolutely isolated during five months in the year, owing to the depth of snow in the mountains; as the agent must necessarily trust to a teacher's report as to its efficacy, and as the Lapwai boarding and industrial school has a capacity sufficient to accommodate as many scholars as ever attended both schools at one time during last term, the views of the agent coincide with those of the honorable Commissioner in the matter of closing said school.

Heretofore the agent has had no means whereby he could compel the attendance of the children; thus many of the brighter children were kept out of school by their parents; but the late policy of the Department in withholding Government aid from those who refuse to send their children when called upon by the agent will, I think, prove a satisfactory measure with these Indians.

The school garden, which has been taken care of by the boys, under the supervision of the industrial teacher, presents a very fine appearance, and from present indications I infer that the products will be sufficient for school use during the whole term.

EMPLOYÉS, ETC.

Last year I had not sufficient employés to enable me to do justice to the service. This year my list is increased to some extent, but not to the extent estimated for; still I feel somewhat encouraged. I think an agent should be allowed the same amount of funds per capita with which to carry on his industrial school as are allowed the industrial schools outside the reserves, and hold him responsible for the proper disbursement of said funds. For example, the Forest Grove school is allowed $200 per capita, and the superintendent disburses his funds, placing them where they will do the most good; consequently has a larger force of employés than an agency school, and a more efficient service would naturally follow. Under such circumstances an agent (or at least I) can purchase supplies at a lower figure than the Department delivers them at. I have received an invoice of bacon for the school which costs the Department 21.4 cents per pound. I can purchase just as good bacon in Lewiston for 6.4 cents less than it costs the Government, under its contract, delivered in Lewiston. I made a similar report last year, but apparently such reports carry no conviction with them.

LAW AND ORDER.

There has been a disposition to enact local laws applicable to minor offenses, as also to have our civil code extended to the Indians of this reserve. In the council last April—referred to above—a unanimous vote was had, requesting that the necessary action be had on part of the Government extending the civil as well as the criminal code to this tribe. Prior to the convening of said council local laws were enacted punishing drunkenness by a fine of from five to twenty dollars, according to the enormity of the offense. Other laws were enacted punishing by fines. The following is a list of such offenses and fines imposed and collected:

Cases of drunkenness, 11; fines	$180 00
Cases of theft, 3; fines	30 00
Attempt at rape, 1; fines	10 00
Interference in school matters, 1; fines	5 00
Assault, 2; fines	15 00
Wife-beating, 1; fines	20 00
Total	260 00

On account of the enactment of these local laws cases of drunkenness have been reduced about two-thirds. Said laws were adopted by the Indians in council, at my suggestion, and the result is very satisfactory. Referring to "rules governing the court of Indian offences," dated at the Department March 30, 1883, I would say that as yet I have not been able to prevail upon any three Indians to accept the appointments as judges without compensation.

POLICE.

This branch of the service should be made more efficient by more liberal appropriations; it is expecting too great a service for a trifling compensation. Circular letter No. 109, April 25, 1883, calls for suggestions and recommendations on this subject. I can only say that the police privates should not be expected to render service for less than $10 per month each, and a ration for each, his wife, and all children between the ages of five and fifteen years. The captain should receive $15 and rations same as privates.

SUBJECTS AND REMARKS IN GENERAL.

Under the head of progress, &c., I alluded to the matter of allowing the Indians to take lands in severalty and opening reservations to settlement. I would favor such action only upon certain considerations, which in brief are as follows:

Proper legislation covering the following points:

Allow every Indian, male and female, including all children, to locate 160 acres of land within the boundaries of the reserve, giving them patents for the same, not transferable under twenty years. Throw the balance of the reserve open to settlement, the Government purchasing such lands and issuing bonds in the amount of the purchase-price, and use the interest on said bonds in sustaining and operating

thorough industrial schools, embracing agriculture and mechanics for the males and housekeeping and dairy work for females.

Extend our civil and criminal laws to the Indians; but instead of jury trials in cases as between Indians and whites allow the district judge to preside, and decide the case according to law; and if the decision is not satisfactory allow an appeal to be taken to the supreme court of the State or Territory, as the case may be. In my opinion the Indian would not receive justice in a jury trial in four cases out of five, on account of the strong prejudice that exists against him, particularly in the Territories.

Appoint an agent, as is done under the present policy, and pay a salary that will command ability, said agent's duties to be to manage the affairs of the schools and attend to the welfare of the Indians generally.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

Said work has been one of constant and unremitting labor in managing the affairs of a reserve 35 by 60 miles in extent, and doing an unlimited amount of office work, occasioned by the complicated method of keeping accounts demanded of an Indian agent.

I would suggest that in the matter of correspondence with Indians on part of the Department such correspondence pass through an agent's hands. By this I mean allow the agent to read the letters and then deliver them to the Indians addressed, taking their receipts therefor, which receipts should be forwarded to the Indian Office by the agent. Said receipts should be witnessed by the interpreter and one or more employés. My object for so recommending is that Indians receive letters from the Indian Office containing information which they cannot understand, but pretend to, and interpret it to their friends as they see fit, and in many instances cause unpleasant feelings between the agent and his Indians until the letters are correctly interpreted to them. But one instance of this kind has occurred at this agency during my administration, nevertheless I think the suggestion would be supported by all agents in the service. In this connection I desire to return sincere thanks to the honorable Commissioner for having forwarded me the *original* of a letter supposed to have been written by a certain Indian at this agency. Said letter contained serious complaints and charges against the agent and some employés. On account of having the *original* in my possession I was able to ascertain that said letter was a forgery, and to succeed in finding out beyond a doubt who committed the forgery. The Indian whose name was attached to the letter made affidavit to the effect that he neither authorized the writing of said letter nor knew anything of its existence. I think if the originals of that character of correspondence were always sent to agents, instead of copies, a great deal of annoyance would be obviated.

On the 12th day of September last this agency was visited by Col. R. S. Gardner, United States Indian inspector. He came very unexpectedly, and his coming was like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. He came to ascertain the truthfulness of certain outrageous statements embraced in an *anonymous* correspondence, to which it pleased the honorable Secretary of the Interior to give the dignified title of "charges preferred against Agent Monteith," which statements made Agent Monteith to appear in the rôle of a first-class villain and fraud. Said charges were examined by Colonel Gardner, and I do not think any one could institute a more searching investigation than did he. I stated to the inspector that I preferred not to be present during the examination of any witnesses, as I had no desire to embarrass a witness by my presence. I have never seen the inspector's report, but have learned indirectly that not a single statement was substantiated.

As will be seen per statistical report the amount of grain raised this year is less than that of last season, though there is quite an increase in cultivated acreage. This is occasioned by two causes: First, the amount of hay cut by Indians is increased 300 tons, and the same is wheat and oat hay; second, the crops on the east end of the reserve are much lighter than last year on account of a very severe drought; still there is enough raised by the Indians for their own use, and quite a surplus to be disposed of.

In consequence of heavy fires on the east end of the reserve and in the mountains, burning over thousands of acres of fine grazing lands, I am fearful that much of the Indians' stock will perish this coming winter.

During the year past the general health of the tribe has been good.

In attending to my duties as agent I have had little or no time to inform myself as to the work of the missionary, Rev. George L. Deffenbaugh. I can only say that apparently he has been busily engaged in his noble work, and may God prosper him therein. Statistics pertaining to said work are furnished by him.

Respectfully,

CHAS. E. MONTEITH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Darlington, Ind. Ter., August 18, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my twelfth annual report of the condition of this agency.

POPULATION.

The following table will acquaint you with the census of the Indians comprising this agency, the last enrollment having been made on the second of July.

Name of tribe.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Southern Cheyennes in camp	791	908	1,965	3,664
Southern Arapahoes in camp	535	541	1,074	2,150
Northern Cheyennes in camp	106	126	159	391
Northern Arapahoes in camp	9	7	12	28
Cheyennes in agency school	.....	.....	96	96
Arapahoes in agency school	.....	.....	90	90
Arapahoes in Mennonite mission school	.....	.....	14	14
Arapahoes in Carlisle school	.....	.....	19	19
Cheyennes in Carlisle school	.....	.....	26	26
Cheyennes in Fort Wayne (Ind.) College	.....	.....	1	1
Cheyennes in school at West Branch, Iowa	.....	.....	8	8
Arapahoes in school at West Branch, Iowa	.....	.....	7	7
Arapahoes in school at Lawrence, Kans	.....	.....	2	2
Total	1,441	1,582	3,473	6,496
Less Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes transferred to Pine Ridge Agency	103	109	145	357
Total belonging to agency	1,338	1,473	3,328	6,139

The above table shows a decrease in members from that reported last year. This is due to error in previous enrollments and not to a decrease of Indians, for I believe the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians are holding their own. In every quarterly enrollment the number of births is almost equal to the deaths, thus keeping the total number of Indians at the agency about the same.

CHEYENNES.

During the past year these Indians have attained an advanced stage of civilization and industry compared with their previous life. They are camp Indians in almost every sense, but the majority of them are now using bedsteads, tables, stoves, and other household conveniences in their teepes, and not a few have abandoned the teepe for more permanent structures. Many of them have built house-frames with wood floors, while over the frames they have stretched their canvas, thus making a very neat and comfortable house. They are industrious and energetic, and give evidence of a true desire to engage in some employment that is sufficiently remunerative to aid in their support. Applications are made almost daily by these Indians to be employed as laborers or as teamsters, or at anything that will bring them a return in cash.

They have increased their herds of cattle gradually until some individuals have quite respectable numbers, and are as careful of them as a white man would be. Many have a very few heads, which will in a few years increase, and if properly managed convince them that it is by far better to let their cattle graze on the lands they possess than to kill and eat them, with no provision for the future.

While they are entitled to credit for their efforts in stock-raising, they have done very little farming the past year. This is due not to any dislike or carelessness on their part, but rather to past experience, their previous attempts having proven almost entire failures.

ARAPAHOES.

What has been said of the Cheyennes regarding the adoption of certain civilized customs and industries is also true of the Arapahoes. These Indians have for a number of years led the Cheyennes in farming and stock-raising. The leading members of this tribe are located in the rich bottoms of the North and Main Canadian Rivers, from 10 to 50 miles from the agency, and are there being quite successful in agriculture and stock-raising. Powder Face, Left-Hand, and others of the leading men have herds to-day which for grade of cattle and amount of care extended are surpassed

by few. And this enterprise is not confined to the leading men. Other and younger members of the tribe are following the example set, and are accumulating herds as rapidly as their opportunities will permit. They have engaged in agriculture more extensively than the Cheyennes and have this season been rewarded with excellent crops. They seem to be less easily discouraged than the Cheyennes, but correspondingly lack the energy and determination possessed by the Cheyennes.

AGRICULTURE.

The agency farm, containing about 100 acres, is maintained. The necessity for employing all the help authorized by the Department in other branches of the agency work the present season necessitated the renting of the agency farm. The ground was rented out to Indians, most of them having previously been employed as laborers. They planted corn, have put much labor on the crop, and are rewarded with fair prospect of an excellent yield. Of this the Government will receive one-third as rental.

Owing to a deficiency in the appropriations no seeds were furnished the Indians of the agency last spring. Many, however, purchased seeds of the traders and planted small gardens, which were successfully grown. Very little grain has been raised by the Cheyennes, while many fields of corn of a rich color, and giving evidence of having received much attention, can be seen in the vicinity of the various Arapaho camps in the rich bottom lands bordering on the rivers and small streams. Vegetables, melons, &c., have been grown in abundance, and some of the Indians have earned fair wages by peddling the same at the agency and Fort Reno.

In connection with each of the schools a small farm has been cultivated by the school boys under the supervision of the superintendent. Quite good corn and numerous vegetables have been raised, sufficient to supply the schools with all that was required in the vegetable line. The matter of farming in connection with the schools is one of great and growing importance. The boys who engage in cultivating the crops by detail seem to relish the work, have a desire to make it a success, and take a genuine pride in it when accomplished. They require some white man to plan and oversee the work, and to keep their implements in order, until they have learned to do this themselves; and with such a man, who would properly be termed an industrial teacher, the farm work could be more extensively engaged in, with greater profit to the schools and to the children employed.

RESERVATION.

The matter of reservation has been a subject of remark in the reports for several years, and still the lands occupied by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes remain unconfirmed to them. This question has been presented to the Department in various forms, and the action of Congress in speedily confirming to them the lands they occupy solicited. They are satisfied with this reservation, have made extensive improvements thereon, and the Government has substantial and costly buildings at this agency, and it is very important that Congress take some action looking to the confirmation as soon as possible.

A portion of the reservation lying west of the Wichita Reservation and south of the Canadian River assigned to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes by Executive order of August 10, 1869, has been claimed by the Wichitas and Caddos through representations made to them by one Joseph Leonard and other *squaw men*. In May last, under instructions from the Department, Hon. E. B. Townsend, special Indian agent, visited this and the Kiowa and Comanche reservations for the purpose of investigating the claims to the land in question held by the Wichitas and Caddos. Mr. Townsend made a thorough and impartial investigation, but I am not informed as to his conclusions resulting from the investigation, or his report thereon. Suffice it to say that the land which the Wichitas are making a pretense of claiming was assigned to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes by Executive order of August 10, 1869, *in lieu of their treaty reservation;* is occupied and controlled by them, and lawfully and rightly belongs to them.

For a number of years the western portion of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation has been occupied by unauthorized cattle men and their herds, who have been grazing without remunerating the Indians therefor and in violation of Department orders. The parties thus holding cattle claimed to have secured the right to so hold by gaining the consent of a few individual Indians located on or in close proximity to the range occupied, and by paying them for the privilege. The reservation is held in common, and in justice to the Indians it is due that all share alike in the advantages to be derived from this reservation. Orders have been promptly issued to such cattle men to remove their cattle beyond the reservation limits, and the orders were in most instances as promptly obeyed, but the reservation lines are only imaginary, and in a short time cattle would again be feeding on the lands they had so recently vacated. Troops have been called into action for the purpose of enforcing the orders, all with the same result.

On the 12th of December last the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians called a general council to consider the propriety of leasing to responsible cattle men for grazing purposes that portion of the reservation lying west of the Cantonment, the most of which they do not at present occupy. The action of this council was decidedly in favor of realizing from that part of the reservation. The facts were elicited that the country was not adapted to agriculture; that frequent drouths occurred; that they could not rely upon securing a crop oftener than once in three years; that in passing through the States and on the Territory border they had noticed that white men only cultivate a part of their land, reserving a portion for grazing purposes. They deemed it policy to follow the example of white men. In accordance with the decision of this council, on the 8th day of January, 1883, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in open council entered into agreements with the following-named persons for grazing privileges, and leased to each individual named, for a term of ten years, the number of acres set opposite his name, viz:

	Acres.
Ed. Fenton, Leavenworth, Kans	564,480
William E. Malaley, Caldwell, Kans	564,480
H. B. Denman, Washington, D. C	575,000
J. S. Morrison, Darlington, Ind. Ter	138,240
Lewis M. Briggs, Muscotah, Kans	318,720
A. G. Evans, Saint Louis, Mo	456,960
R. D. Hunter, Saint Louis, Mo	500,000
Total number acres leased	3,117,880

At an annual rental of 2 cents per acre, amounting to $62,350.60, to be paid them in cash and cattle. On the 21st of May the first semi-annual payment was made to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, amounting to $31,178.80, which amount was received by them with no little pride and satisfaction, feeling that they are now actually earning money, which in fact becomes their own. They made judicious expenditures of the money thus received in purchasing needful articles. They realize that they will be compelled to purchase their own clothing and much of their subsistence the present year. The next payment of rental will occur in October, and will consist largely of cattle.

In leasing these lands the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are deriving great benefits as tribes, in that they are receiving large cash and cattle payments for grass that has heretofore brought them no income, and all unauthorized cattle-holders are compelled to move their herds in compliance with Department orders and instructions, while it further relieves the Department of the necessity for an oversight of these lands. The parties holding cattle under lease will not be encroached upon by those having no agreement with the Indians, thereby settling a question that has been a source of much annoyance, and one not easy to control. It is a practical move in the right direction, and will at the expiration of the lease place the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians beyond the necessity of assistance from the Government.

MILITARY RESERVE.

A military reservation for Fort Reno has recently been established, containing ——— square miles. The new reservation is located on the south side of the North Fork of the Canadian River, and does not in any way conflict with the interest of the agency or Indians, but is rather a benefit to the agency, as it prevents the Indians from camping and slaughtering their beeves directly opposite the agency buildings, thereby avoiding the unwholesome stenches arising from the offal of an Indian camp.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES.

By the action of the last session of Congress in appropriating $5,000 for the removal of the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes to more favorable location a source of great annoyance has been set aside, and a very troublesome disturbing element quieted. Ever since the removal of "Little Chief" and his band to Dakota, in 1881, the remainder of the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes have been persistent in their desire to follow. On the 18th of July 391 Cheyennes and 14 Arapahoes, with rations of beef, flour, sugar, coffee, &c., for sixty days, were transferred to the military to be escorted to Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota. They left the agency on the morning of the 19th. On reaching Fort Supply, Indian Territory, it was found that 48 persons had left the party and were returning to the agency. They have since reached the agency, have expressed the desire and intention of remaining, and have been re-enrolled. They assign as their reason for returning that they are intermarried with the Southern Cheyennes, and have families here that they do not wish to be separated from, and that they had no desire or intention of going North, but were compelled by their chiefs to enroll and start, and they made use of the first opportunity to return. Now

that these people are realizing their long-felt desire, and are actually returning to the home of their childhood, it is believed that the Indians of this agency will be relieved of all serious disturbing elements, and the way is opened for advancement, that could not be accomplished in the presence of the Northern Cheyennes.

SCHOOLS.

There have been three boarding-schools in operation during the past year—the Cheyenne, with an average attendance of 108¾ persons; the Arapaho with an average of 98$\frac{3}{10}$, and the Mennonite mission school, with an average of 15¾. The progress made by the pupils is very marked. The great difficulty formerly experienced in inducing the children to speak English has been measurably overcome, in part by admitting into the schools a younger class of children, who acquire the language much more readily.

Under the direction of the superintendents the boys have cultivated about 20 acres of corn and garden vegetables at both the Cheyenne and Arapaho schools, while the Mennonite school has cultivated about fifteen acres, special pains being taken to have the work done slowly and thoroughly, thus insuring the acquisition of a systematic knowledge on the part of the boys, which has resulted in good crops. The interest manifested by the school boys is encouraging, and insures the fact that with a knowledge of how to do the work, and with the necessary surroundings, they will make as good farmers as the whites.

The girls have been drilled in all the departments of the household, and it is with satisfaction that I can note the good degree of progress made by them in acquiring this useful knowledge, through the devoted and untiring energy and exertion of the employés having them in charge. A number of the larger girls have become very proficient in cutting and making clothing for girls, and repairing of all kinds, while others have reached the same degree of proficiency in cooking and laundry work. This knowledge extends to the camp homes of the children thus taught; the lodge and all its surroundings are much improved in appearance, while many articles of utility and comfort are added through this influence.

Improvements in the way of stables, wood-sheds, and implement rooms have been built on the school grounds, the main work of building being done by the school-boys.

During the past year the school boys have had charge of the school herd, of about 100 head of cows and calves; have performed the labor of milking the necessary cows to supply the table with milk, and have assisted in the care of horses and hogs belonging to the schools. In short, the work performed by the school children, both boys and girls, during the past year, has embraced every department of farm and household labor, and the efforts put forth by both employés and children have been hearty, and are worthy of commendation.

The literary training of the children has also received the strictest attention, and those not detailed to manual labor have applied themselves in the school room under the tutorage of experienced, competent, and zealous teachers.

Various plans for evening work, such as sewing, cutting out clothing, repairing, and literary entertainments have been inaugurated for the satisfaction and benefit of the children and all have worked successfully.

The health of all attending school has been very good. No deaths have occurred at the school buildings; but a few children that attended school have died at their homes during the past year.

In February last a night-school for camp Indians was opened by Rev. Voth, Mennonite missionary. The agency Indian employés attended this school each evening, until the opening of spring and the hard work before them necessitated its discontinuance on May 4th, it having been in session three months, with an average attendance of 11. The school was held three evenings of each week, and instruction was given in reading (from charts), writing, and numbers; also in speaking the English language. Rev. Voth, in his report on this school, herewith, says: "The results of the school are very satisfactory, considering the facts, 1st, that the pupils were all beginners; 2d, the term lasted only three months, and, 3d, instruction was only given three evenings of each week." It is proposed to reorganize the school this fall, and increase its facilities. From the results of last term, this effort is worthy of continuance.

The Mennonite school is under the supervision of, and is supported by, the Mennonite church, and is the only school under missionary supervision at this agency.

The other schools of the agency are strictly Government schools, and are under the supervision of no church organization. It has been the policy of this office to engage good Christian people as employés in the schools, and the present employé force represents almost as many churches as there are employés. They are having their own little missionary labors to perform among the children, but no sectarian teachings should be permitted. The agency schools are *Government* schools, supported by the Gov-

ernment, and any success attained therein is due to the Government and its employés, and not to any missionary effort on the part of any church organization.

Prior to the first of July I was authorized to build a dwelling and school-house in some one of the Indian settlements for the purpose of establishing a "country school." Authority was not granted in time to have the buildings erected prior to the close of the fiscal year, and the funds were covered into the Treasury. The material has been purchased and delivered at this agency, and we now have to await a reappropriation of funds to proceed with the labor of construction. The Indians have signified their willingness to support such a school to its full capacity. It is proposed to have the school buildings in charge of a superintendent, his wife matron, with one teacher; to make it a day-school, the employés preparing the midday meal for the children, and, with the assistance of the Indian women of the adjacent camps, to clothe the children and keep their clothing in order. I believe that such a school can be made a success.

During the year past 2 Cheyenne boys were placed in school at Fort Wayne, Ind., and 15 Cheyenne and Arapaho girls were sent to the industrial school organized at West Branch, Iowa, and we have good reports from all these children.

AGENCY HERD.

On the 30th of June, 1883, I received from Peyton Montgomery, under his contract with the Department, 750 cows and heifers and 25 graded bulls, which I turned in with the 100 head already on hand. The cattle are on a good range and are doing nicely. These cattle were purchased by the Department at the request of the Indians, from funds which have heretofore been applied to the purchase of annuities and subsistence. It is proposed to use this fund each year in the purchase of additional cattle, and the Indians expect to place the cattle they receive in payment on leases in the common herd each year; and with what may be furnished by the Government this herd alone will, in a few years, place the Indians on a self-supporting basis.

SUBSISTENCE.

For two years past the issues of subsistence to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes have been small, excepting of beef, of which we have made almost a full ration. The present year nothing is being issued to them but beef and flour, of which they receive a full ration. For procuring sugar, coffee, and all other articles, they depend on the money received from freighting, lease of lands, and sale of beef hides.

ANNUITIES.

The usual annuities under appropriation for 1881 and 1882 were issued to the Indians in January last. The quality of annuities furnished was good, and what they required, so far as it went; but fell far short of their necessities.

On January 24, 1883, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, in general council, asked that the funds usually appropriated for supplying them with clothing and beneficent objects, amounting to about $34,000, be used in the purchase of beef and stock cattle. The request of the Indians has been complied with, and the Department has furnished no annuities for them this year, but has applied the appropriation to the purchase of the stock cattle herein spoken of.

TRANSPORTATION.

During the year the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians have transported freight for this agency to the amount of 1,646,207 pounds, for which they have received $16,462 in cash. Beside this freight they have transported an equal amount for Fort Reno and the traders of this agency. They now own, and have ready for the road at any time, some 259 wagons. With this number of wagons and the amount of available freight it is impossible to keep one-half of them employed. They have become very proficient in the enterprise, each individual owner or driver of a team being perfectly capable of handling the same in bad places, repairing small breaks when they occur, and under all circumstances succeeds in delivering his load intact and without damage.

CRIME.

The most notable case coming under this head was the murder of Robert Poisal, a half-breed Arapaho, in September last, by one Johnson Foster, a Creek Indian.

Poisal was a prominent, well-to-do Indian of this agency, largely engaged in stock-raising and agriculture, a man of advanced ideas and of good judgment. The murderer was apprehended and confined at Fort Reno within a few weeks after the murder. The jurisdiction of this case has been the subject of much correspondence between the Departments of Justice and the Interior, resulting in the final decision that the United States courts had no jurisdiction over the case, upon the charge of murder, the crime having been committed by an Indian upon the person of another Indian, and upon a reservation to which neither belonged. The prisoner was therefore not brought to trial on the charge of murdering Poisal; he was held in the guard-house at Fort Reno until in the latter part of June, when requisition was made for him upon the charges of horse-stealing and "introducing liquor." He was turned over to a deputy United States marshal and an assistant, to be conveyed to Fort Smith, Ark., for trial on the above charges. While *en route* to Fort Smith, and near the Osage Agency, Indian Territory, Foster succeeded in murdering McWeir, the marshal's assistant, and made his escape, and is now at large. The failure to bring the criminal to justice is due to the defective character of the existing law, and the attention of Congress should be called to the necessity for immediately enacting laws to cover such cases.

One white man was arrested for horse-stealing from Indians. The stock was recovered and the prisoner brought to trial, but through some technicality was released. Another is now held in jail until next term of court on same charge.

Four white men, charged with furnishing liquor to Indians, have been apprehended and bound over to appear at the fall term of the Wichita court.

By act of Congress of January 6, 1883, "that portion of the Indian Territory lying north of the Canadian River and east of Texas and the 100th meridian not set apart and occupied by the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Indians," is placed under the jurisdiction of the United States district court at Wichita, Kans., for judicial purposes. The country designated in the act of Congress referred to embraces this agency jurisdiction, and it is believed that hereafter all criminal cases can be brought to justice more speedily and with much less expense than they could before the court at Fort Smith, Ark.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The agency buildings are in good repair. A number are very old and require continual repairs to be kept in good order. During the year a commodious building of brick, in progress of construction at time of last report, has been completed. In this building, under one roof, we have a carpenter, blacksmith, and tin shop. The building has been occupied since last fall, and affords ample room for the mechanics with their apprentices to work, and for storage of all materials required.

The Mennonite mission school building, burned in February, 1882, was rebuilt the past year, at a cost of $7,000. Of this amount Congress appropriated $5,000 to assist in rebuilding; the balance, $2,000, was supplied by the Mennonite mission board. The building is a model in convenience and construction, of good material, and well finished, and has capacity for about 30 children.

A brick laundry, in connection with the Arapaho school, has also been completed, with many conveniences for laundry purposes not had before. Some repairs to the school buildings have been made since the close of the school term, which placed them in good condition for the ensuing year.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police force, consisting of forty men, have done some effective work in making arrests, settling disputed line questions and numerous other matters. Their influence over the rest of the Indians becomes greater each year, and has worked a radical change in many customs and practices heretofore prevailing among the Indians.

SANITARY.

The Cheyennes and Arapahoes have, as a rule, been quite healthy during the year. Many have suffered from chronic diseases, and a number from malaria. During the summer a few children have died, but, considering their nomadic life, their filthy habits, and exposure that they are subjected to, it is a source of wonder that many more do not die.

MISSIONARY.

Missionary labor at this agency the past year has been mainly conducted by the Mennonite church, under the supervision of Rev. S. S. Haury. This gentleman has had charge of the mission school at the agency, and has started a branch school at Cantonment, the abandoned military post on this reservation.

In September of last year, the buildings at this post were transferred to the Interior Department for school purposes. Mr. Haury now has charge of these buildings and has quite a community of Indians settled around him; is instructing them in agriculture and other civilized pursuits in addition to his efforts to lead them into a Christian life. It was impossible at this time for the Government to occupy the buildings on account of lack of funds to employ teachers, and Mr. Haury is doing a noble work with the Indians of that vicinity, without cost to the Government.

The Rev. Mr. Wicks, of the Episcopal Church, has also remained at the agency a greater part of the year, though his efforts have been mainly with the Indians of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita agency.

Rev. E. G. Taber, who represented the Friends' Church in missionary work at this agency until July, 1882, was employed as superintendent of the Cheyenne school during the past year, and could devote very little time to missionary labor beyond that connected with the school.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report I can express myself as being well pleased with the advancement made by the Indians the past year, and their future prospects I feel that some of my efforts in their behalf have been successful, and that in all things I have tried to do my duty in accordance with my best judgment.

Supplemental reports of schools and missionary work and statistical information herewith.

Very respectfully,

JNO. D. MILES,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
June 30, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Arapaho manual labor and boarding school for the school year ending June 30, 1883:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Enrollment for the year	60	55	115
Average attendance	53	40½	93½
Number of deaths	2	-----	2
Number released from school on account of sickness	5	5	10
Number transferred to Carlisle	5	5	10
Number transferred to West Branch, Iowa	-----	7	7
Number transferred to Kansas	1	-----	1

The greater part of the children, who during the two months of vacation retained their health and were not married came in school very readily and willingly. But to substitute the vacancies of those who were not able to come in we were obliged to take about twenty-five new children, which took almost a month until we had the full number. Being once in school, they all seemed to be a happy flock, realizing that it is a great privilege for them to spend their childhood in learning something, so that they may be able to make their lives a success.

The children's work in the school-rooms was very good indeed. They recite their lessons very loud, with graceful manners and without any embarrassment. Some read as fluently as white children of their age. It is very encouraging to see what a talent quite a number of them have for mathematics, and in penmanship and drawing they all seem to be naturally skilled. About two-thirds of the pupils can read and write understandingly, and one-quarter work in the first four rules of arithmetic. But ahead of all, they enjoy music, vocal as well as instrumental. We have one boy, Kiser by name, who is able to play at the least thirty hymns on the organ.

In speaking about the industrial work, I can say that the children take a great pride in their work. The girls do all the laundry and kitchen work, under their able instructors. The greater part of sewing and all the mending is done by the girls. The work in these departments is done by those girls who are taken out of the regular school hours and detailed to said departments every day. This has proved to be a successful way of teaching them to do the work. Those two half days a week in which we have only industrial school the smaller girls are taught by the teachers to cut and sew garments. They have manufactured during this spring, shirts, 45;

dresses, 30; skirts, 14; waists, 14; chemises, 24; aprons, 24; drawers, 6; pocket-handkerchiefs, 72. Besides this, they have their regular work every day, as follows: Sweeping, scrubbing, making beds, dish-washing, &c., which must be done at a set time.

The boys' work has been very extensive during this past year, and was done by them, over all expectations, well. Especially have they done a great work this spring. About 24 acres, which were full of weeds, was raked, burned, plowed, pulverized, and then planted with field corn, sweet corn, watermelons, potatoes, beans, and all sorts of garden seeds. While the season was good for the crops, it was also very favorable for weeds, which gave them a great deal of work in pulling weeds, hoeing, and plowing. They have succeeded very well in keeping the fields and garden clean, and for the last two months they have enjoyed eating the vegetables, which yielded very abundantly. About 12 acres of field corn, sweet corn, potatoes, beans, watermelons, and a small garden belong to the children. This is a great encouragement for them to work, when they see that they get something for their labor. But one great mistake is that there are not enough farming implements and teams on this place to do the work with. During the year the boys have also built a meat shop, wood shop, and a chicken-house, with a yard. All these buildings and some of the fences were whitewashed. They also whitewashed the school-rooms and some of the bed-rooms. The back yard was paved by them with rocks, which they quarried and hauled, and some brick which they also hauled. The wood for fuel was hauled by agency employés, but chopped and split up for use by the boys. Quite a number swing the axe with great skill. During spring we have kept seven milch cows, which were milked and attended to by the boys, and the children appreciated the milk and butter very much.

In speaking of the behavior of the children, I can but speak well of them. Gambling with cards, dances, and Indian singing I have stopped, and they seem to be more pleased to sing English songs, and, instead of dancing, to exercise their muscle on the turn-poles which I have erected for them. Runaways we had but a few, and they mostly went home on account of poor health either of themselves or of some in their families. In talking English, the children have done much better than the preceding year. Some can talk very fluently.

In the evening, before retiring, all the children gather in the principal school-room for devotional exercises, in which they very heartily take part. On Sabbath morning every child and employé attends our Sunday-school, which proves to be very beneficial to them in respect to their spiritual life.

The health of the children has been exceedingly good this year. Very recently some got sick; malaria and scrofula are the two worst features.

On the 30th of June I shall stop work in this school, hoping that in my next field of labor I shall not be compelled to work under so many disadvantages as in this.

Very respectfully,

D. B. HIRSCHLER,
Superintendent.

JULY 18, 1883.

DEAR FRIEND: I present herewith the fourth annual report of the Cheyenne manual labor and boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1883. There have been 144 students enrolled during the year, with an average enrollment of 113.7 and an average attendance of 108.7. There have been 12 children sent from this school to the Indian training school at Carlisle, Pa., 8 to the Indian training school at West Branch, Iowa, and 2 to Fort Wayne College, Indiana. There have been six deaths in the school. The places of those who have been sent to other schools, and of those who have died, and of those who have left school for any cause, have been filled by children from camp; and several have been turned away because we did not have room to accommodate them. The general health of the school has been good among students and employés.

The work in the school-room has progressed steadily and satisfactorily. The result of former years of labor is shown, as students solve examples readily in compound numbers, form sentences containing given parts of speech, do good work in intermediate geography, and read understandingly in the fourth reader. The children who enter school between the ages of six and ten years progress much more rapidly in their studies and in speaking English than those who enter after they are nearly grown. Besides the regular class-work the children have learned one new hymn or song, and committed the golden text of the Sabbath-school lesson each week as a part of the general exercise. They enjoy singing very much, and memorize readily.

Our Sabbath-school has been held regularly and with good interest. There has generally been a large class of camp Indians present, which has been taught through an interpreter.

The children have followed with interest the international series of lessons. They listen eagerly to Scripture truth. The evening collections have been devoted to Bible reading or recitations of Scripture by the children, prayer, singing, and remarks on religious subjects. While this work is mostly seed-sowing, yet there is evidence that the seed is being received into good ground, and that fruit will be brought forth to the glory of God.

The greater part of the manual labor performed by the children has been done out of school hours. Details are sent to the different departments of the work morning and evening, where they are taught in kitchen, dining-room, and chamber work, caring for the school-rooms, chopping wood, milking, caring for stock, &c. Besides this daily work by the whole school, a class has been detailed from the school-room to work a part of each day, when the girls are taught to cook, wash, mend, sew, &c., and the boys to plow, plant, and tend the garden and corn-field, repair fence, herd cattle, &c. The children are interested in learning to work, and they do their work promptly and well.

In reviewing the work of the year in its various departments we feel that under the blessing of God it has been one of success.

Very respectfully,

ERVIN G. TABER,
Superintendent.

Agent JOHN D. MILES.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, IND. TER.,

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in submitting to you with this a brief report about the evening school with your Indian employés, which you had the kindness to intrust into my charge.

I opened this school on the 5th of February with six Arapahoes. The Cheyenne employès sent me word that they would not come because we would not take any Cheyenne children into our school. They came, however, on the next school evening, and after that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes attended the school in equal numbers. The school was held three times a week—on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The branches in which instructions were given were, and had to be, strictly primary, and embraced reading (from charts and a primer), writing, and numbers I also tried to teach them; the English language, by having conversations with them, during which I made it a point to impress on their minds the names of new words. I spoke mostly English to them; had, however, in order to be understood, frequently to resort to the sign, and even to my very limited knowledge of the Arapaho language.

The pupils seemed to be very deeply interested in their work. Their excellent deportment, regular attendance, and great zeal to learn something, indicated to me the fact that they had begun (some more others perhaps less) to appreciate the value of and the advantages afforded by an education. Concerning the actual result of this work, it can necessarily be but small: (1) Because the pupils were all beginners. (2) The term lasted only three months. (3) They received instructions only three times a week, and only an hour each time. And yet, notwithstanding these disadvantages, some began to read quite well, the results obtained in the other branches being equally encouraging. When the spring work commenced, some of the employès had to work at the agency, others complained of being too tired to come, and so I closed the school, with your consent, on the 4th of May. The average number of scholars was about eleven.

In closing, I cannot but congratulate you on the results of the experiment. Though these results are insignificant, they are *encouraging,* and I hope that you will be able to have the work taken up again and continued next fall. I have become fully convinced that just by such evening schools a great deal can be done towards bringing into direct contact with education that class of young Indians who will not attend Government or mission schools, and who will consequently grow up in almost total ignorance. Wishing you success and a rich blessing of God in any further undertakings in this direction,

I am, respectfully, yours,

H. VOTH,
Missionary.

Agent JOHN D. MILES.

CANTONMENT, IND. TER.,
August 15, 1883.

DEAR SIR: Gladly I comply with your request to furnish you with a report of our missionary work at Cheyenne and Arapaho agency.

By December, 1882, our brick mission building, at the agency was completed and

we could open our mission school again. As the school could not be opened in September, we did not get t e number of children that we could have accommodated. We have had about 25 children in regular attendance most of the year. The children are taught the elementary branches of the English language, their advancement has been rapid and thorough, and we know they are happy in their enjoyment of school privileges. There were only a few cases of running away from school during the past year. It is a punishment to the pupils to be sent back to camp.

So, also, the advancement in industrial education has been satisfactory with both boys and girls. We have now boys that are faithful workers, and do most any common farm work promptly and well. Several boys and several girls are now actually employed, and we pay them from $6 to $8 a month.

The teaching of the Christian religion is another and really the most important branch of training in our school. For I do believe that a true and permanent civilizing of the Indians will never be accomplished without the religion of Christ. We see this in the history of every other civilized nation, and the Indian race certainly cannot be an exception. Show me an Indian who has accepted Christ as his personal Saviour to a change of heart, and I will show you a civilized Indian with a radical change of life. We may teach the Indian child all the arts of our civilized life, keeping him away from the influence of his ignorant, superstitious, and idolatrous tribe for many years, but without a living Christ in the heart such a child, returning as a young man to his people, will soon fall back into the old superstitious customs and habits of his race. The Indians are a religious people; religion penetrates their daily life; almost every act that they do is connected with some religious meaning, scrupulously inculcated into the child from its infancy; and they will be civilized only by giving them a higher, the only true religion, that of Christ. We see this verified by the movements of some of the adult and aged Indians, and especially by their medicine men (sorcerers). They are beginning to see that Christian religion rigidly excludes their religion, and that the acceptance of it will at once break up their tribal connections, customs, and habits. Seeing this, they more than ever begin to oppose educational and missionary work. Seeing the value of Christian religion, quite a number of our boys and girls are earnestly seeking the truth, and this has a powerful influence on themselves respecting their daily life and conduct in school, and in camp upon their own people.

The health of our children has been exceedingly good during all the year. We had not one case of sickness which was at all serious. This circumstance did not escape the notice of the Indians. A father once brought his daughter, being sick with consumption and near the grave, begging me to take her in upon the plea that all children recovered if they were staying in our house.

In May we sent ten boys to Kansas, placing them in good Christian families, who take a great interest in Christianizing and civilizing the Indians. The boys are doing well, earning from $5 to $13 a month. Some of them have a desire to remain during the winter and to attend the public schools.

The school at Cantonment we were not ready to open before the 1st of July. Taking charge of the buildings, we found them a great deal more in need of repair than we anticipated. We have now made arrangements for 50 to 65 children of both tribes at this place for the coming year.

The expense of our mission work of the past year amounts to about $8,462.20. This includes the expenses for improvements which we have already made at Cantonment as well as nearly $2,000 additional cost of our mission house at Darlington, to the replacing of which Congress was so generous as to appropriate $5,000, the original mission being destroyed by fire.

There were 15 acres cultivated in connection with our mission at the agency, the garden and field yielding a great abundance. Nearly all the work in the garden and field was done by our boys.

Reviewing our missionary work of the past year, we are, in spite of the many obstacles to be contended with, not at all discouraged, but will continue in this work with good courage and hope if God spares our lives, knowing that the Gospel of Christ will at last conquer the hearts of our Indians and change their lives and customs; *it will civilize them.* Thanking you for all kindness in morally and physically assisting our work to the welfare of the Indians, and looking for the day when our Indians are ranked among the Christian nations by the grace and mercy of Him from whom all blessings flow,

I am, yours, very truly,

S. S. HAURY,
Mennonite Missionary.

Agent J. D. MILES.

KIOWA, COMANCHE AND WICHITA AGENCY,
Indian Territory, August 17, 1883.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in circular letter of July 13, 1883, I have the honor to submit herewith my sixth annual report of the condition of affairs at the agency under my charge.

I am much pleased at being able to report another year of quiet and peace and a continued improvement upon the part of the Indians in learning and adapting themselves to the ways of civilized life. The following table represents by tribes the number of Indians attached to the agency:

Kiowas	1,167
Comanches	1,396
Apaches	337
Caddoes	535
Wichitas	216
Towaconies	162
Wacoes	51
Keechies	77
Delawares	75
P. Comanches	165
Total	4,181
Males	1,875
Females	2,306

The health of the Indians has been good the greater part of the year, but during the early part of last fall whooping-cough and malarial fever prevailed, the latter resulting fatally in a number of cases. Several prominent men died during the year.

AFFILIATED BANDS.

The seven small tribes that formerly belonged to the old Wichita Agency are steadily improving their condition. Some of these Indians, and those, too, who have been the longest following the white man's way, are exerting themselves very little; but the larger portion of them are improving their homes by building up their houses and enlarging their fields, and seem anxious to reach a condition of self-support. These bands have been somewhat excited about their reservation the past year. They have been occupying the country designated as their reservation since 1872, but under an unratified treaty. The treaty was signed by representatives of the several bands and the United States Government, but from some cause Congress failed to ratify it. They have often asked that the title to their reservation should be perfected, and their agents have several times called attention to the matter. During the past year they have laid claim to a portion of what is now known as the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation.

At my request that some one be sent to look into the matter, Special Agent Townsend was ordered by you to investigate and report upon the merits of the claim. The special agent came to the agency in the month of May last, and was for some days actively engaged inquiring into the matter. I have not learned what his report was, but dare say it is able and just. I hope the matter may be brought before Congress next winter, and the question finally settled, so that these people may feel secure in a reservation. They would certainly be more disposed to exert themselves in opening up and improving their farms did they hold a clear title to their lands.

KIOWAS, COMANCHES, AND APACHES.

The Kiowa, Comanche and Apache tribes, although they have been a much shorter time following the white man's way than the affiliated bands, are, I think, changing their condition more rapidly. They certainly manifest greater zeal and seem to be more determined in the work. Their progress in opening up farms since they moved up to the Washita has been very marked. Their fields are all well fenced, and the majority of them are of good size. I regret that because of a want of funds I have not been able to have the sod broken for those who wished to commence farming this year.

These Indians, too, have been somewhat exercised the past year about the title to some land. They have contended for some time that the section of country lying between the North Fork of Red River and the 100th meridian of west longitude belonged to their reservation. A delegation visited Washington the past spring about this matter, and they were informed by the honorable Secretary that their treaty did not embrace the section claimed, and that must be the end of it. They came home satisfied, and I do not suppose the matter will be mentioned again.

AGRICULTURE.

This has been a fine season for the farmer, such as is seldom seen in this country. The crops will probably yield double what they did last year.

One of our Indian traders, believing that he had obtained the contract to supply the military post at Fort Sill with corn (being the lowest bidder), purchased of the Indians enough of last year's crop of corn to fill it, but he was surprised to learn that the contract had been given to another party, who delivers the corn to the Government in the State of Kansas, and it is then transported by rail at the cost of the Government, through the Indian Territory, and hundreds of miles into the State of Texas, until it reaches Henrietta, from whence it is hauled by wagon to Fort Sill, making the total cost of the corn to the Government largely in excess of the trader's bid. He now has the corn on hand, and there is no market for it.

It is a question with me where the Indians will find a market for the growing crop. They should, of course, hold enough to supply their own needs, but the yield will be more than they can use. It would certainly greatly encourage them could they realize a good price for any surplus they may have. There is now a want of places in which they can store their crops, but I hope that in another year many of them will be supplied with these.

The number of acres in cultivation the present season is about 4,000, and the yield per acre will be about 12 bushels.

RATIONS.

This is the first year since I took charge of these Indians that there has not been an excitement in the spring about rations. Through the excellent management of your office the year's supply was provided for. The Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches consented that a portion of their annuity fund should be applied to the purchase of beef for the next year, rendered necessary because of an insufficient appropriation by Congress. It may be a question whether this disposition of the clothing fund can be repeated two years in succession, because of the probable need of the Indians for clothing.

PURCHASE OF STOCK CATTLE.

I think that the order of the honorable Secretary that $30,000 of the annual treaty fund of Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, should be applied to the purchase of stock cattle for the Indians, was a wise one. I do not see how there can be any question as to the subsistence of these Indians, as to the way in which they will finally be able to subsist themselves. It is clear to me that it must be obtained, if obtained at all, by the rearing of cattle. The country is not well adapted to agriculture, although the valleys are very fertile; crops often suffer for want of rain. Nor is the Indian himself fitted for the life of a farmer. But the country is admirably adapted to the rearing of cattle, and the Indian is by nature especially fitted to the pursuit.

The only question, then, is, how can they be supplied with stock cattle in sufficient numbers for the produce to secure them a support by the time they are thrown on their own resources? The herd might be built up, say, in the course of eight or ten years, by renting their grass and purchasing the stock with the money; but the Indians are not willing to rent. Again, the cattle might be obtained, and that immediately, too, would Congress advance the last five years of the annuity fund, as suggested in my last annual report; but this Congress has so far failed to do. The only other way I see is that adopted by the honorable Secretary. In this way a very considerable herd may be built up some years before the expiration of their treaty fund, and especially if the price of cattle should keep down.

Unfortunately, when the contract was let from your office, prices were running high, and we only received, for the $30,000, 875 Texas cows and 31 graded bulls. By directions from your office these are being held in a herd, and I trust it may be added to each year from the same fund from which it started.

I regret that the suggestion made in my last annual report, to get Congress to appropriate the last five years of the annuity fund of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, aggregating $263,500, and this to be invested in cattle, was not acted upon by Congress, notwithstanding the honorable Secretary urged that the appropriation be made. I have been pleased to learn that the plan will be laid before the next Congress, and it is to be hoped that it may yet be favorably acted upon. A further consideration of the plan has more firmly convinced me that the problem, so far as the Indians are concerned, would be solved at the conclusion of ten years, could it be adopted.

GRASS.

The grass question seems to be the most difficult thing I have to contend with. I find it impossible to keep trespassing cattle entirely off the reservation, and we are

now crowded on all sides. It seems to do very little good to put them off, for it is found that cattle that have just been driven off will come back on the reservation as soon as the police force advances. Our Indians are not disposed to rent the grass; yet if it is used, it seems they should be paid for it. The greater portion of the 4,300,000 acres grows up and is burnt down, but that along the border of the reservation is consumed by trespassing cattle. The grass should be utilized in some way that will benefit the Indians, and if it is not possible to supply them with herds sufficient to consume it, it does seem as if the grass should be rented and the Indians receive the money for it.

INDIAN LABOR.

I cannot report as much work done by Indians the past year as was performed last, and this not because the Indians were unwilling to work, but because of the want of funds to pay for the labor. The saw and grist mill has been run by Indian labor; young men have been constantly employed in the shops learning the several trades, and for carrying on the regular work about the agency, and commissary Indian labor has been used. A large force is now being used making brick for the Wichita schoolhouse.

CREEK INDIANS.

Spieche's band of Creek Indians paid us a visit last spring and remained several weeks. When they first reached here they declared it as their intention or wish to remain a few days only, and as soon as their ponies were rested they would move off, but it soon became evident that they had no thought of doing so; indeed, they finally refused to go, and had to be taken by force. Col. J. C. Bates, Twentieth Infantry, United States Army, arrived at the agency with cavalry and infantry troops, with orders to return the Creeks to their country, and he managed the matter with such great good sense that not a gun was fired nor was any blood shed. I think he returned with about 850, including women and children. The Creeks claimed that as the trouble was between two factions of their own people, the United States Government had no right to interfere, any more than if the trouble occurred in England. I was much pleased at the way my Indians behaved in the whole matter, as they not only refused to harbor any of them, but assisted in arresting them and starting them back to their own country. A remnant of the band is still here, and some of these are exercising an evil influence over my Indians. My police arrested four of them for introducing whisky into the Territory, three of whom are now in prison at Graham, Texas, and will no doubt get the full extent of the law.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police have done good service. In April last, one of them reported to me the presence of the notorious Indian desperado "Mu-cha-cho," a Mescalero Apache, who has operated so conspicuously in New Mexico. I sent for Captain Son-ka-do-ta and Lieutenant Per-mam-su, and they took a sufficient detail and arrested him, and placed him in the guard-house at Fort Sill. It was a very creditable thing for them to do, and they have been much complimented for it. The United States marshal very promptly came from Santa Fé and carried the prisoner to that place.

GAMBLING.

I regret I cannot report a falling off of this great evil.

FREIGHTING.

The freighting by my Indians, hauling supplies from Caldwell, Kans., a distance of 150 miles, has been quite satisfactory during the past year. Whole amount hauled during the year, 932,899 pounds, for which they received in payment $13,993.48.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The Rev. J. B. Wicks, of the Episcopal Church, has continued his labors as a missionary through the past year. He has recently moved his family from the Cheyenne Agency to this agency, and will hereafter make his home with us. For information upon the missionary work during the year attention is called to the report of Mr. Wicks, filed herewith.

The Wichitas have a very flourishing church organization, having now a regular pastor, Wesley Smith, a Seminole missionary, supported by the Baptist Church, and holding regular service. These people evince much earnestness and willingness in contributing to the support of their church organization. They have now a deposit,

from collections at church and other contributions, of about $200, intending, when a sufficient amount is obtained, to enlarge and improve their church edifice.

I invite your attention to the accompanying reports of the agency physician and school superintendents for details concerning their respective departments.

Very respectfully,

P. B. HUNT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY,
Anadarko, Ind. T., August 17, 1883.

DEAR SIR: In response to your request, I take pleasure in reporting the present condition and prospects of our mission.

During the year services have been held and instruction given as regularly as circumstances would permit. Several of the Indian youth have been baptized, and at the bishop's visit last fall 12 were confirmed. Not all of those confirmed have been equally faithful, but, on the whole, allowance being made for influences and temptations peculiar to their state, I think I can safely say that the class would compare favorably with the same number of white youth anywhere.

The new church now building will soon be completed. It will be a neat and serviceable structure, seating from 175 to 200. It will cost, when finished, about $1,200.

Since coming to the work, two years ago, we can see real improvement on the part of the Indian. They farm more and work more; and, while the old heathen customs are yet powerful, still they are relaxing their hold, and the time is not far distant when they will be known only in history.

I am received everywhere by the Indians with the utmost kindness. Last spring I visited them at their farms, and was most agreeably surprised to find them doing so much and such good work. They took pride in showing me their fields, and well they might, for they were well fenced and kept. They expect me to come out again this fall and see the harvest.

We intend to go on during the coming year as we have done heretofore, telling the "old, old story," and marking the return as God gives the increase. To the agent and family, and to all the employés in the schools and agency and other residents, I am indebted for many kindnesses. I am grateful to all, and pray God to bless you richly in all things.

Very truly, yours,

J. B. WICKS,
Missionary of Episcopal Church.

Col. P. B. HUNT,
U. S. Indian Agent, Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Ind. T.

OSAGE AGENCY, IND. T.,
August 11, 1883.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to make my fifth annual report of this agency.

The Reservation is situated in the Indian Territory. It is bounded on the north by the State of Kansas, on the east by the Cherokee Nation, on the south by the Creek Nation, and on the west by the Arkansas River. It has an area of about 1,500,000 acres, the surface hilly, almost mountainous, with an abundance of sand and lime formation. There are large upland forests of post-oak. Numerous creeks afford plenty of water for stock, along which are found small rich valleys and some valuable walnut and oak timber.

The reservation is occupied by the Osage, Kaw, and part of the Quapaw Indians. It was purchased of the Cherokees, which tribe has given to the Government a deed of trust for the benefit of Osage and Kaw Indians.

The Osages number about 1,750, over 300 of whom are mixed bloods. They are naturally a large, healthy tribe, but their uncivilized habits cause them to become ready victims to various diseases that are fast reducing their numbers. The full bloods mostly retain their old form of dress, and are devoted adherents to their Indian religion. Many of them are indifferent to the education of their children or adopting for themselves the habits of civilization. They are proud of their nationality. They realize that they have wealth. Indignant at being classed as uncivilized, they seem to live the Indian as an ideal of human happiness, thinking little of the achievements of the busy world that surrounds them.

The Kaws number 265, 50 of whom are mixed-bloods. They occupy a tract of about 100,000 acres, which they purchased of the Osages, in the northwest corner of the Osage reservation. They are rapidly decreasing from diseases contracted years ago. The reproduction is small, and principally among the mixed-bloods. They are measurably industrious. All have fields, in which they raise corn, beans, potatoes, and other vegetables. The full-bloods mostly retain the Indian dress and adhere to their Indian religion. They are generally friendly to schools, and by word accept the ways of civilization, but by *acts* live very much as Indians.

The Quapaws that are here came by permission, leaving their own reservation at the Quapaw Agency. They dress in citizens' clothes, raise small patches of corn, live in log huts that they have built for themselves, and many of them work for the Osages. Their income is small, and I fear that some of them suffer for want of proper food and clothing. Before their removal to this place a partial agreement was made between them and the Osages by which they should become interested with them in their reservation. This agreement, however, was not consummated. They have lacked the incentive of permanency to stimulate them, and should be returned to their own reservation or permanently settled here.

The crops this year are much better than for years past. Nearly every family has a field of corn planted. Their early corn is ripe, and they have prepared a good supply for winter use. They will all have a good crop of large corn. The Kaws sold a large amount to the agency trader and to stockmen last year, and will have more to sell this year. No seed of any kind was furnished this year. A large number of Indians purchased seed potatoes for themselves and have raised a fine crop, much better than usual. They also have large quantities of pumpkins, beans, melons, &c. No farmers have been with them to instruct them, and I think their success is good evidence of the value of self-reliance.

School was commenced at Osage in September of 1882, and on the 1st of November the number increased to about 70 scholars. The parents were many of them unwilling to give their children up after their experience the spring and summer previous with measles and small-pox, and every child that was taken sick at the school was made a pretext for many others to leave. By hard work the school was maintained until the last of February, 1883, when, upon the rumor that small-pox had broken out again, the scholars nearly all left, and the school was dismissed. It has not been in session since.

At Kaw Agency the school has been in session continuously during the year. Nearly all the children of school age have been in regular attendance, except during the months of July and August, when most of them went home. The children are kind, they submit cheerfully to discipline, and have made commendable progress.

The sanitary condition of the agency the past year has not been good. A large number of Indians have died, mostly with pneumonia and kindred diseases, caused by exposure and want of proper care of themselves. Many of the full-bloods do not send for the agency physician, and often when they do send will not comply with instructions, and are thereby deprived of good results. Their medicine men have a power over them and generally prescribe for them, and often subject their patients to harsh and cruel treatment, directly adverse to the general laws of health, and no doubt are directly responsible for many of their deaths. My observation is that the prevalent idea that the Indian is a close student of nature in his remedies and treatment of diseases is a myth; that, on the contrary, they manifest the grossest ignorance, both as to cause, nature, and treatment of diseases common among them. They practice deceit, claim their knowledge to be a direct communication of the Great Spirit, and keep their remedies a great secret, which they impose upon their patients as possessing marvelous qualities. Thus they generally impose themselves upon their people as an ordinary white quack attempts to do upon a civilized community.

Indian laws.—The code of laws adopted by the Osages for the settlement of difficulties among themselves has been a great relief, dispensing with the almost daily complaints that used to come to the office. Offenders have been tried before judges of their own selection from their own people. Their decisions are generally marked with fairness, and are cheerfully accepted by all concerned. The National Council has been prompt to act on all points pertaining to the interests of their people, and has proven a very satisfactory channel through which to do the business of the nation, as they are considered by all as the authorized representatives of the Osages.

During the year, 26 houses have been built for the Indians. They are of uniform size, made of native lumber, the Indians themselves getting the lumber, stone, and other material on the ground preparatory to building. A number of them have purchased pine for floors, and at their own expense propose to finish and furnish their houses in a neat and comfortable manner. Some have built comfortable stables for their horses and mules, fenced and whitewashed their houses, giving their homes the appearance of comfort and contentment.

A church and school building have been erected for one of the lower settlements by permission of the council.

In general the year has been one marked with no extraordinary events, but from a retrospect we can see evidences of a steady change for the better, principally among which are the manifest growth of self-dependence; their desire to punish offenders for crimes that heretofore have passed unnoticed; their ambition to make their homes comfortable by the purchasing of stoves, chairs, beds, and other articles of furniture; the desire for fruit trees, wells, barns, and other comforts around their homes; and many other evidences that justify the hope that there is yet a brighter future for them.

For the harmony that has existed at the agency I am much indebted to the cordial support that has been given me by all the employés and other persons connected with the service here. Acknowledging the kindness that I have ever received from officers of the Indian Department, and thanks to a kind Heavenly Father for protection, I am, yours, respectfully,

L. J. MILES,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PONCA, PAWNEE, AND OTOE AGENCY, IND. T.,
August 10, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith my first annual report as agent for this consolidated agency, embracing the period from which I assumed charge thereof, August 24, 1882, to date. By direction of the Department, the "headquarters" of the agency was established on the Ponca Reservation, and thither I immediately removed, with my family, taking with me such books, papers, and records from the offices on the several reservations embraced within the limits of the new agency as it was necessary to have on file at that point for the proper conduct of the agency business. The principal clerical work pertaining to the agency is carried on at the

HEADQUARTERS OFFICE.

Here all papers pertaining to the cash accounts of the consolidated agency are prepared for transmission to the Indian Office, and the quarterly property accounts received from the clerks in charge of the different reservations are carefully reviewed and finally completed, to be forwarded to Washington for settlement. I have endeavored to have the clerical work of the agency kept up to a good state of efficiency, the official correspondence, monthly reports, quarterly accounts, &c., promptly forwarded at the proper times, and trust your expectations have been met in this regard.

THE INDIANS

embraced within the limits of my agency comprise the following tribes, with a population for each as noted: Poncas, 537; Pawnees, 1,212; Otoes and Missourias (so affiliated as to be practically but one tribe), 262; Nez Percés of Joseph's band, 282; or a total Indian population belonging to the agency of 2,293 individuals.

THE PONCAS

occupy a reservation embracing 101,894 acres, situated west of the Arkansas River and between it and the Chikaskia. Besides these two rivers, the reserve is well watered by a confluent of the Arkansas called the Salt Fork, and numerous smaller streams, all serving to irrigate the country in an admirable manner, the bottom lands forming rich agricultural country and the benches excellent grazing land. On this reservation the Poncas are well contented and are making steady progress toward self-support and civilization; they are slowly but surely developing the agricultural resources of their beautiful country, and parts of the reserve now present an appearance of a far older settled country. The heads of families all have their claims definitely marked by survey, and all are required to live on and improve their own allotted lands, and any assistance extended to them in the way of house-building, land-breaking, &c., is only done on condition that such improvement must be carried out on the claim regularly allotted to the individual seeking the assistance. All the Poncas work for themselves and families to a greater or lesser extent, and I am well satisfied that each succeeding year will show a marked and satisfactory advance to have been made by them as a people in the white man's road.

A gradual but steady reduction in the amount of subsistence gratuitously furnished them weekly by the Government, as contemplated by the Department, will, I believe, inure to their benefit in the near future, and I can already see a good effect to have

been produced by such reduction (principally in beef) as is provided for the fiscal year 1884. It has made them thoughtful for a future maintenance; but they have received notification of the reduction without complaint, and with an expressed belief that the course of the Government toward them in the matter is proper, and that their best interests in the future will be subserved thereby.

The progress of the Poncas in agriculture is much improved over the past year, and the extent of land cultivated greatly in excess of that for 1882. Last year 9 individuals sowed wheat, for the first time (having had wheat furnished them by the Government for the purpose), to the extent of 110 acres, and realized therefrom an excellent crop. This year 17 individuals seeded 152 acres in wheat, having saved seed from former planting or purchased it with their own means. Owing to an unfavorable season, the aggregate yield in wheat this year is less than last, but the result of the labor will not be lost, as its effect has been good, and those who failed to realize all they anticipated are not discouraged, but appreciate the cause of partial failure, and are preparing to sow at least as large an acreage, if not larger, than last fall. They have now standing about 350 acres of corn, which promises to yield a more than average crop. I anticipate the product at 12,000 bushels. The Poncas are now generally engaged in putting up hay for use of their stock during the coming winter.

Only a small portion of the old agency farm was put under cultivation by the farmer for agency purposes last spring. He planted 10 acres of it in corn for use of agency stock, and the balance was turned over to the Indians to cultivate for their own benefit, after 15 acres had been allotted to the industrial school for farm and garden.

The Indian police on the reservation have been efficient and attentive to duty.

The Ponca Indians have been anxious to take advantage of every opportunity of transporting freight to the agency, and no delay or carelessness has occurred in the prompt delivery and careful handling of all freight committed to their charge.

A substantial barn has been erected for agency purposes, an improvement that was greatly needed for the proper care and protection of the agency stock, and the animals are as comfortably housed now as on any well-regulated farm. A commodious ferry-boat was built and placed on the Salt Fork to keep communication open with the Otoe and Pawnee reservations in seasons of high water, which may be said to be at least one-half the year. An improved water supply for the Ponca Agency and industrial school is now a subject of correspondence with the Department, which I hope will result in a more convenient and copious supply than is afforded by the present water-works.

The sanitary condition of this tribe is excellent; no sickness of a serious character has occurred among them during the past year. Malarial fever is the most frequent cause of sickness, but prevails here to a much less extent than on the reservations farther south.

No cases of drunkenness have occurred among the Poncas during the year, nor have any crimes or minor offenses been committed that called for punishment.

Ponca industrial boarding-school.

This building, a large brick structure, was finished and ready for occupancy on January 1 of this year. All the children, of both sexes, who could be accommodated were promptly furnished by their parents, and the difficulty to be met was found to be not in obtaining children to fill the school, but in having to deny admittance to those anxious to come in. During the six months that the school has been in operation its progress has been entirely satisfactory, and I shall make strenuous efforts to accommodate at least 80 children during the new school year. Sixty-five children were all that could be properly taken care of hitherto. There are in the tribe 132 children of school age.

The industrial teacher, assisted by the school-boys, has cultivated a school farm of 15 acres, 10 acres being planted in corn and the remainder in vegetables; in addition, about 40 acres of prairie land have been broken for the school and a wire fence is being put around the field. The school building has been inclosed by a substantial board fence.

THE PAWNEES.

Believing that the location, timber supply, agricultural and other advantages pertaining to the Pawnee Reservation have been sufficiently described in former reports, I shall treat at once the points pertaining to the condition of these Indians, and present a brief account of their doings the past year. They have, since the discontinuance of the ration system, made very creditable progress in agriculture. Realizing the fact that the weekly supply of subsistence could no longer be looked to as a means of support, they saw that their livelihood and that of their families must depend on their own labor. Though the crops of 1882 were in the aggregate ample to meet their wants, some portions of the tribe who had not made the proper provision for the following winter were short in the line of provisions, thereby learning a valuable lesson

to profit by in the future. This, as well as the fact of quite a number of the Indians realizing quite handsomely from their last year's crop, induced the planting of a larger area of corn than usual. The prospect now is good for a fair yield. Potatoes were also planted when parties were able to obtain seed; about 25 bushels were issued for that purpose, and in most cases have yielded well. The great difficulty is in inducing them to retain a sufficient amount for seed the coming year. Last fall at seeding time a great desire was expressed for seed wheat; as this could not be obtained for issue, several parties purchased a few bushels for that purpose. In this way seed enough was obtained to sow 62 acres; from this 1,120 bushels of wheat was thrashed, an average of 18 bushels per acre, and the quality was excellent. Being so successful in this particular is encouraging to all parties, and a large area will be seeded this fall. By degrees the attention of this people is being directed to a diversity of crops, of grain as well as vegetables: of the latter some varieties are now used which a few years ago were considered by them of no value.

The land cultivated is generally on allotments, and will hereafter be more strictly confined to them, as the land is broken ready for cultivation. Since the opening of spring 80 individuals have taken land in severalty, and there are at this time several applications to have allotments surveyed and corners established. In these allotments they are greatly interested, taking great care that the corners are well established and the lines well marked. In order to make a complete success of the allotment system, and to enable claimants to locate thereon, it will be necessary to render them assistance in breaking enough land—for instance, 5 acres each—so they can do the labor on their own land. It is not extravagant to presume that if such aid was rendered every allotment would be occupied within a reasonable time. Without such provision it will be impossible for them to occupy their claims in many cases, as breaking cannot be done with ponies.

During the early part of spring considerable lumber was sawed at the agency mill for Indians, for use in building their houses. These are principally built of logs, with board floors, ceiling, and shingle or clapboard roof, and when properly finished are quite comfortable. The agency carpenter is called upon only to place windows and doors.

The Indian police force has been very efficient, having performed all duties assigned them. The policy of the Department in arming them with revolvers will make them feel more the dignity of their position, and will also command more respect from offending parties.

The industrial boarding-school, under the management of Superintendent L. D. Davis, has been well maintained, and the result is very encouraging, the scholars havhaving made rapid advancement in their studies, and the improvement in deportment is very apparent. All work on the industrial-school farm has been accomplished by the the industrial teacher, with the assistance of a daily detail of boys from the school. About 80 acres of corn, 8 acres of sugar-cane, 4 acres of potatoes, and 2 acres of vegetables have been well attended. The interest taken in the work by the school-boys is commendable. The school accommodations are not ample to provide for the wants of the children of school age in the tribe.

Nearly all the annuity goods and subsistence stores were transported from Arkansas City, Kansas, to the agency by Indian teams, the work in every instance being honestly and satisfactorily performed, the larger part of the transportation being done in payment for wagons and harness furnished them two years since.

The Indians of this tribe number, according to the last census, 1,212, showing a decrease since last annual report. Frequent deaths occurred during last winter and spring, mostly from pulmonary diseases. Pneumonia prevailed to a considerable extent, though fatal in comparatively few cases. Fatality principally existed in those cases where the treatment was prescribed by native doctors. The influence of the medicine-men, however, is declining, and as the old customs are gradually giving way to more civilized and practicable ideas of life, the manner of living changing from the dirt-lodge to the cabin, these "old timers" will certainly sink in the scale of existence, until they will be classed in the lowest level, even by their own people. The agency physician has worked faithfully, and frequently under discouraging circumstances, to impress upon the Indians the necessity of having a good supply of pure water for daily use, they having depended entirely upon creeks and stagnant pools for water, which has always proved a prolific source of malarial fevers and ague. Through his influence, wells have in some cases been sunk; in others, springs have been opened and cleaned, so that the Indians see the benefit arising from the change, and I am informed that but few cases of malaria exist, and that the general health of the people is excellent at the present time. With a continuance of the disposition exhibited by the Indians during the past year, the future for them is promising, and all encouragement that may be given them will be appreciated.

THE OTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

In my annual report as agent for these Indians, dated August 20, 1882, I noted the location, extent, and character of the reservation belonging to these Indians, and stated

that but a small proportion of it was suitable for agricultural purposes, and in the interim have seen no reason to change my views as expressed therein. Such land, however, as has been chosen by these Indians, for farms, fenced and put under cultivation, is producing very respectable crops of corn and vegetables. When harvested, I estimate their crop of corn at 6,000 bushels, in addition to which they will have produced 200 bushels potatoes, 50 bushels beans, 10,000 melons, and 8,000 pumpkins. I concede to the Otoes and Missourias a good deal of credit for this result, when it is taken into consideration that they are hardly firmly settled on their reservation, having been moved here from Nebraska less than two years ago, and also the great difficulty I have had in bringing them to a proper idea of self-support and future maintenance.

When they are housed, I am in hopes that a more general feeling toward helping themselves will be developed among tham. Six heads of families have built substantial log houses for themselves during the year, having been afforded every assistance at the saw-mill and by the carpenter that could be rendered. To complete these houses, I was authorized to purchase shingles, doors, and windows, which I did in Arkansas City, from which point they were hauled to the reservation by the Indians needing them, without further expense to the Government. More of them are getting out logs for building purposes, and I hope before winter sets in to have many more of them settled in comfortable homes.

Freighting.

These Indians have transported to the reservation during the year past from Arkansas City 204,574 pounds of freight, for which they received the sum of $717.02. As a rule they have been prompt and careful in the delivery of goods and supplies committed to their charge.

Indian police.

The Indian police of this tribe, as a whole, have not been as efficient and attentive to duty during the past year as was desirable; but a reduction of the force, and a judicious weeding out of members who had become lax in maintaining a proper regard for their position as Indian police, has had a good effect, and the present force of one officer and five privates perform their duties satisfactorily.

Education.

The industrial school has made excellent progress during the year, but with increased accommodation for the scholars, particularly in the matter of a larger dining-room and additional dormitory facilities for the larger boys, more satisfactory results would be apparent. The matter of such increased accomodation at this school is now before the Department for its action. The number of children who can be taken care of in the school as at present arranged is nominally forty, but practically even that number cannot be comfortably housed with a proper regard to health. The industrial work of the school is carefully attended to, the boys performing daily labor in the cultivation of the school farm and garden, and the girls being taught sewing, housework, &c.

Improvements.

During the year a jail and barracks and a good corn-crib have been constructed, and the agency barn finished. An Eclipse wind-mill, with 70-barrel tank, has been erected, from which water is now laid down to the school. A school and agency farm has been inclosed with wire fence.

Sanitary.

The general health of the Indians has been good, the majority of cases treated being malaria and its complications. They apply very generally to the agency physician for treatment.

The Otoe and Missouria Indians have been very quiet and orderly during the year. No cases of drunkenness have occurred among them. They have been peaceable among themselves and have committed no offenses against any whites.

THE ABSENTEE OTOES.

All my efforts to induce this portion of the Otoe and Missouria tribe of Indians to reunite with their brethren on the reservation—to settle quietly down to a peaceful life, and with their wives and children to share in the distribution of annuity goods and money, and issues of subsistence supplies—have been barren of results. As the Department is aware, this portion of the tribe left their reservation in Nebraska before I was placed in charge of the Otoe and Missouria Indians, and came to the

Indian Territory. When I removed the balance of the tribe to this reservation, that part of the tribe already in the Territory, under the leadership of two old chiefs, Medicine Horse and Heth-ca-mone, flatly refused to come and live on the reservation, claiming that it was not the land they wanted, and that they could find that which suited them better farther south, since which time they have led a precarious existence in the vicinity of the Sac and Fox Agency. This matter of the final disposition of absentee Otoes is now before the Department, and I trust will reach a speedy settlement. I am ready to co-operate at any time in any arrangement that may be decided upon for a satisfactory conclusion of the matter.

NEZ PERCÉS OF JOSEPH'S BAND.

There is but little change to note in the condition or progress of these Indians during the past year. They are a quiet, peaceable, and fairly industrious people, and the better element among them is rapidly becoming civilized. All labor more or less toward their support, and, besides what they realize from agricultural pursuits and the produce of their gardens, have obtained a large amount in cash from the manufacture and sale of Indian curiosities and trinkets, such as bows and arrows, moccasins, gloves, &c., which they make in a tasteful manner.

The number of acres cultivated by the Indians during the year was slightly less than for the preceding year, but the net result of their labor will show well, amounting to 254 bushels of wheat, 1,455 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of potatoes and onions, and 8,500 melons.

The day school, under charge of James Reubens, was carried on with its usual success until the end of May, when Mr. Reubens dismissed the scholars, closed the school, and, by permission of the Department, started for Idaho with 29 Nez Percés, mostly the widows and orphans of those who were killed during their war. The school will be reopened on September 1, under charge of a white teacher, and I anticipate good results for the coming year, as these children are eager and quick to learn and of more than the average intelligence. The matter of building a new schoolhouse is now before the Department, and as the foundation is already laid and much of the required material on the ground, but little additional expense will be incurred in its construction. The services in the Presbyterian Church, under charge of Rev. Archie Lawyer, a Nez Percé, are well attended by the Indians.

In conclusion, I will say that I have much to praise and but little to find fault with in the behavior of the Indians under my charge during the past year. They have done well, and I feel assured will steadily do better each succeeding year in their progress toward civilization, which, in a comparatively few years, must so reach and surround them as to overwhelm their existence as separate communities.

The agency employés have faithfully and cheerfully performed all duties allotted to them, and have assisted me to the extent of their abilities. I wish particularly to allude to the important services rendered to this agency by H. H. Arthur, superintendent and clerk, and Capt. Rees Pickering, clerk in charge at Pawnee, both of whom, by the knowledge gained from long experience in the Indian service, have been of invaluable assistance to me in conducting the affairs of the agency. L. E. Woodin, jr., clerk in charge at Otoe, and Dr. James S. Woodward, superintendent and physician at Oakland, have also performed excellent service in charge of their respective reservations.

Very respectfully,

LEWELLYN E. WOODIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUAPAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 16, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to present this my fourth annual report, in compliance with instructions contained in yours of July 13, 1883.

This agency embraces 202,298 acres, and is situated in the extreme northeast corner of the Indian Territory, adjoining the States of Kansas and Missouri. It is divided into seven reservations, and peopled by the following tribes, viz: Quapaws, Peorias, Miamies, Ottawas, Wyandotts, Shawnees, Modocs, and Senecas, numbering in all 1,071; besides 29 Pottawatomies and 13 Cherokee Shawnees, who are making their homes here, but have no rights.

This locality is one of the loveliest regions under the genial southwestern skies. Though the surface of the agency is generally undulating, there are some portions of it considerably elevated; the highest points are found along the eastern border, and

are known as the foot-hills of the Ozark range of Missouri. Beautiful mounds occur which frequently have a crown of timber upon their summits giving them the appearance of islands in surrounding seas of prairie verdure. The surface inclination and the interior drainage face the south. Spring and Neosho Rivers, the two principal streams, flow south through most beautiful and fertile valleys, and in their junction form Grand River, which empties into the Arkansas. The scenery on Spring River is grand and peculiar; perpendicular or terraced walls of flint-rock, carved by the elements into architectural forms of great regularity and beauty, like some great gothic temple, tower upward a hundred feet or more above the water. The divide between the Neosho and Spring Rivers is a beautiful country, whose far-reaching rolling prairies, delightful mounds and plateaus, pastoral valleys, clear, winding, timber-fringed streams, picturesque bluffs and ravines, unite in a landscape as fair and inviting as ever gave welcome to the expectant pioneer.

This agency lies in the latitude of Southern Illinois and Southern Missouri, and has the general climate of those regions. The winters are short and mild; the snowfall is very light; the summers are long, with warm, breezy days and cool, refreshing nights. The country is admirably watered, the Neosho River, with Four-Mile, Little and Big Elm, and Tar Creeks, and a score of smaller tributary streams, drain the west part; the northeastern half of the country being drained by Spring River, Five-Mile, Rock Creek, and Warren's Branch, together with scores of spring brooks, fed by clear springs that issue from the outcropping flint and freestone formations. The southern part is drained by Cowskin River and its beautiful tributaries. No clearer, more delightful streams can be found in the world, coming as they do from the foot-hills of the mountain range, and replete as they are with beautiful fish.

The timber supply is ample for all wants, not less than half the area being covered with oak on the highlands, and oak, ash, elm, walnut, hickory, sycamore, and cotton-wood on all the streams named. The frequency of fires keeps the young growth of timber killed out, and gives the country in summer the semblance of a vast park of indescribable beauty. There is an inexhaustible supply of lime or sand stone of the finest quality. Bituminous coal of fair quality is found on Tar Creek and the Neosho River. Lead ore has been found in the eastern part of the agency, and there are many sanguine parties who believe that in this section we have untold wealth that only awaits the hardy prospector. Certain it is that unless the land contains mineral much of it is practically worthless for anything else.

The bottoms, valleys, and a major part of the prairie, which constitute 50 per centum of the entire agency, are covered with a rich, dark soil from 1 to 6 feet deep, very much like the prairie soil of Northern and Central Illinois. The thin soil on the stony land is generally covered with nutritious grasses. Most anything can be grown here to perfection that is successfully produced between the northern limit of the cotton-fields and Manitoba. Winter wheat, corn, oats, rye, broom-corn, sorghum, castor beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, all field and garden vegetables, are successfully grown. We have the elevation, soil, and climatic influences for successful fruit-growing, and many Indians already have thrifty orchards of peaches, apples, pears, &c. Native grasses of many varieties grow luxuriantly, and are valuable for grazing and hay; but from present prospects it is fair to presume that blue-grass will, in time, make its way into the fields and prairies, as many lawns are already well seeded. A few Indians have tried clover and timothy, and find they take well. But above all, this is a superior stock country; nutritious grasses, admirable water supply, ample natural shelter afforded by the belts of timber on the streams, easy production of large crops of corn, and a climate so mild that stock often live on the range the year through.

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QUAPAWS.

The Quapaws number about 250, only 55 residing here. They have cultivated their usual truck patches of 115 acres, but make no material progress, although they have been semi-civilized for many years. The greatest ambition of many is to ride about vestured in garments of barbaric tint, with paint and feathers. The majority are indolent, and will do no work as long as they have a cent in their pockets or a loaf of bread in the house. You can find them almost any day standing around their cabins or leaning around drowsily, like animals who have been hired to personate men and are tired of the job. Every act approaching labor is done with long-drawn leisure. If they manifest any energy at intervals, you soon discover it to be a mistake. The idea of retaining for such a small band 56, 685 acres, one-half of which is rich land, seems ridiculous. Not many years hence these large tracts of land will be in demand, and under the watchful care of the thrifty pioneer they will be made productive and add something to the aggregate wealth of the world, even at the expense of the Indians, who hold in common without producing more than a miserable living.

PEORIAS AND MIAMIS.

The Peorias and Miamis are well on the road to citizenship, and my judgment is that they will make no further progress until the Government allots their lands. Some of them, like the whites under similar circumstances, would no doubt make poor use of their lands if given to them without proper restrictions as to sale, but the majority would be as prudent as any people, and should have their lands allotted, especially where they so desire. Those who knew the tribes fifty years ago would hardly recognize them to-day; their children have long since lost their drawl of speech and action to a great extent, so that now, for the most part, an active, well-to-do race of farmers till the acres and control the destinies of the tribe. Their houses are almost invariably of frame, and of fair size and appearance, with far more attention paid to comfort and comfortable surroundings than any one not familiar with these people would expect. There is a general air of thrift and neatness in their homes, and their school-houses will compare with any in the country districts of the East.

The tribes are interested jointly in the reservations, but their funds are separate; they number 203; have had under cultivation 3,288 acres, which have been well tilled and promise an abundant yield. Their reservation contains 50,301 acres, almost one-half of which is fine agricultural and grazing land. In the volcanic ridges, in the eastern part, are found old mining shafts, which give the impression that extensive mining has been done, and that the country was occupied centuries ago, and give ample food for thought full of tradition. They devote most of their attention to farming, although the country is well adapted to stock. Losses by Texas fever in the past cause them to be extremely cautious, and not one animal is kept where there should be ten.

These people have lived in civilization for years, and come in contact with the pushing pioneers of the West, who leave their own indelible impress upon all whom they meet, and they have naturally been materially influenced by the aliens living around them. A people ought never to be kept long as wards of the Government after the individuals are fit for citizenship, and if the leading men of the Cherokee Nation, who feel that they can make more by keeping their people at a standstill, will not oppose allotment, they will soon be passed in the race for civilization.

OTTAWAS.

The Ottawas number 125, and have a reservation of 14,860 acres of as fine land as there is under the agency. Nine hundred and fifty-seven acres are under cultivation. For years past they have been anxiously looking and waiting for moneys due them from the sale of lands which have not and probably never will come. If the matter could be settled forever at once, it would be a blessing to them. The system that prevailed for years of dealing out annuities has reduced some of this tribe to consider begging an honorable calling, and a hand open to receive money would be a suitable device for a tribal coat of arms. But few of the tribe realize the necessity of labor; and it is safe to say that civilization is at its lowest ebb wherever there is the least labor. Labor is the great cultivator and disciplinarian of natures. Some of these people have yet to learn that there can be no progress without well-directed labor. The majority of them are temperate, and it is to be hoped that they will improve the opportunities they have for success before it is too late. The more advanced members, protected as they now feel, are beginning to manifest a desire to be placed on the same footing as whites. The fact that they have so strongly asked for and urged the allotment of their lands, contains in a nutshell a history of the prodigious revolution which is taking place in their condition, sentiments, and aspirations. The tribe contains some well-informed men, who have a profound respect for religion, and they all appreciate the necessity of educating their children.

A large part of their reservation is a wilderness which has never felt the tread of the plowman. They greatly desire to lease a part of it for grazing purposes, and thereby create at once a home market for their surplus crops and a handsome revenue for the tribe. They can readily rent it at ten cents per acre per year.

EASTERN SHAWNEES.

The Shawnees are a quiet, modest people, holding a reservation of 13,800 acres and cultivating 983 acres of it. They are decreasing, and number but 73. They are the only agency tribe that with regularity keep up the "dance," although a description of it will convince any one that its influences, aside from the waste of time, are harmless. The leader beats monotonously on a drum, just as all Indians do, to set the rhythm; the men and women chant a weird song in a rising and falling, melancholy strain, and all clap their hands in a peculiar measure, now louder, now fainter, and with pauses and various lengths between the emphatic reports. The whole performance excites in a stranger a lively curiosity, a sort of suspense. There seems to creep over the dancers a reminiscence of far-off and mysterious things, while they seem to catch the

light of old traditions and to be imbued with the spirit of something belonging to the past which they are about to reveal. They move around a circle without appearing to step; the music of the drum and rattle of the deer-claws go steadily on, while the dancers continue to execute that aimless and solemn performance. They work better than some of our other tribes, but have no marked appreciation of our schools or an education for their children. They are of a frugal nature and their preference seems to be for farming rather than stock-raising.

WYANDOTTES.

The Wyandottes are our most advanced tribe, numbering 287; have had under cultivation 1,946 acres. They keep up their tribal organization with first and second chiefs andt hree councilors; their elections are annual, and they hold business meetings each month for the adjustment of any tribal differences. Their annual gathering for the "green-corn dance" is reduced to a good old-fashioned picnic, where they meet for sport, feasting, the naming of the new born, and a general reunion in the woods. Here can be seen the "great iron kettle," in which they annually cook their beef and corn for this time-honored feast. All the culinary operations are conducted by the women; speech-making, singing, &c., are indulged in. Every one seems pleased and general hilarity prevails during the whole day.

The Wyandottes are domestic in their tastes, but, like all people with Indian blood in their veins, are partial to the easiest possible way of earning a living. Civilization has about obliterated the good old custom of passing the pipe from hand to hand during their councils.

The sentiments of our own border people have changed toward Indians, and the men who assert the red man's humanity and immortal worth in the eyes of his and our Creator are no longer treated as martyrs of old were who advanced unpalatable truths.

The Indian service presents a wide sphere to the student of human nature for the study of the Indian race and the comparison of tribal peculiarities and customs. Some of our Indians often complain by saying that "wild fighting Indians are arrested and fed, but agriculturists get no encouragement." The cultivation of the soil has in all ages furnished employment for the largest and best portion of mankind; yet the honor to which the agriculturist is entitled has never been fully acknowledged even with our own race. Agriculture contributes more than any other pursuit to individual comfort, and proportionately adding to the prosperity of our country. Upon its progress, more than any other branch of industry, depends the march of civilization. Historians duly chronicle the feats of the warriors who ravage the earth and beggar its people, but leave unnoticed the labors of him who causes the desolated country to bloom again and heals with the balm of plenty the miseries caused by war, and there are few who know better than our advanced Indians this fact, and realize the injustice.

SENECAS.

The Senecas number 226, and have under cultivation 1,467 acres the present year; they are not very well advanced, and many cling to the past, the constant recurrence of which, manifested in various ways and in all councils with them, is in keeping with their conservatism, a characteristic of the race, and explained by their nearly universal disappointment in all their dealings with the whites in former times. The mass of the tribe know very little of hard work or how to make something by labor; hence, when they draw their annuities they do not appreciate their value and are not saving, but invest their money in useless property. When thrown on their own responsibility they will be more cautious and provident. The old mute-looking tepees are things of the past, most of them having comfortable houses. A home with this tribe gives you an insight into the lives of a strange people, whose strangeness is passing quickly away.

With the advent of European civilization upon this continent came also wrong and shame. Columbus found a generous, innocent, and happy people, who knew nothing of the terror of the sword. In return for their hospitality he gave them beads and colored cloths, and took from them our new world. After nearly 400 years can it be that these people are to receive the benefits of our civilization through acts of justice so tardy? The humane, Christian policy of the past few years gives them hope, and the regular attendance and progress of their children in our boarding-schools are not surpassed by any of the tribes.

MODOCS.

The Modocs number 102, a slight increase since my last report. The bold stand they took in the Lava Bed war aroused the skeptic to a perception of latent power in the tribe which has prompted a great interest in their social and intellectual con-

dition and progress. One can see quite a contrast in a picture of the Modocs as they are to-day, with 480 acres of land under high cultivation, with a bountiful harvest in promise, dressed in civilized garb, with an eager desire to educate their children, and even the men learning to read and write, and that of the Modocs of ten years ago, of flying settlers, devastated homes, herds and flocks ruthlessly slaughtered, with persuing troops following fast over mountain and plain. They are fast learning the value of time and the importance of labor; not one hangs around the office now where there was a dozen when I first came here four years ago. Many of the Modocs, as well as members of other tribes, had a habit of coming to the office a few years ago and talking for hours at random. One or two Modocs, already well advanced and far-sighted, have said to me, that if "Uncle Sam" will give them a patent to 160 acres, they will ask no further aid. In a few years we will only be able to look back to the dark and bloody record of a people who have forever bid farewell to the past and live in the present. They are an impulsive, not particularly hospitable, but ambitious people; good workers, I think the best we have. They are very skillful in riding and training horses, and experts in throwing the lasso. They are much more contented than they were a few years ago; still they greatly desire that some member of the tribe be allowed to visit their old home in Oregon and return with a report from their relatives and friends. The general health of the tribe is far better than in former years. The death of the boy sent to Carlisle school is a great disappointment to them, and they declare that no more of their children shall go away to school. Of late they have taken up the old practice of gambling, but I shall suppress it, even at the cost of much time and worry.

EDUCATION.

We have in successful operation three day and two industrial boarding-schools, with an average enrollment of 228. The subject of educating the Indian youth is being largely discussed. Education should be compulsory; many of the Indians are too indifferent to the interests of their offspring to send them to school. Indian children out of school, like whites, idle away their time, lose their innocent brightness, laying the foundation for a useless life.

Boarding-schools are much better than day schools, and should ever be industrial, with, say, three hours in the morning devoted to common English branches, three in the afternoon in sewing, cooking, and general housework for girls, and out-door and shop work for boys. More practical industry is needed, and rewards for extra work, well done, should be given.

The education of Indian children will be more rapid where they are educated with the whites. There is no prejudice against the Indian, and it is very desirable that their children should come in contact with white pupils.

The progress made during the past year has been very satisfactory. The schools closed on the 30th of June last and reopen September 1 next. The friends of the Indians are engaged in a great work of national importance in the education of Indian youth, which I trust will continue uninterrupted. Could you hear the children in our different schools recite in concert or sing, were it not for their faces, you would not suspect that they were of Indian blood, so fluently and distinctly do they articulate. They are apt pupils and make rapid advance in their studies, and as apprentices in our shops make quick progress. Their social, domestic education is to them of incalculable benefit, and when they leave our missions it is a rare thing for them to relinquish what they have learned for the old habits.

BUILDINGS.

Located at the agency proper are the agent's residence, a two-story structure, 24 by 53; two neat cottages for clerk and physician, 20 by 30, with an L 10 by 12; the old agency log house, 20 by 60; a commissary, office, and dispensary, combined in one building, 20 by 80, of too small capacity; a blacksmith-shop for Shawnees and Modocs, 16 by 20, with wareroom attached, 16 by 32; slaughter-house, 16 by 20; and stables, 18 by 20. The Modoc reserve contains a substantial school building. Situated on the Wyandotte Reservation are the Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding-school buildings; the main building being 70 by 79, two stories, +-shaped; school-house, 40 by 55, L-shaped; wash-room, 16 by 36, with necessary outbuildings. Ten miles distant to the northwest is situated the Peoria school building, 26 by 60. On the Quapaw reserve, 15 miles northward from the agency, are located the Quapaw mission buildings, consisting of the main structure, 30 by 80, two stories; two dormitories, 20 by 30; a school-house, 30 by 100, with the usual outbuildings. On the Miami reserve is found the Miami school-house, 24 by 38.

IMPROVEMENTS, SAW-MILL, ETC.

The new saw-mill has been placed in position, but the amount of funds required to successfully conduct it was so small that I am not able to report such results as I hope for next year; but enough has already been accomplished to demonstrate the

wisdom of the purchase, although a smaller mill that could have been easily transported from one reservation to another would have answered much better. About 100,000 feet of lumber and about 20,000 shingles were sawed. The logs were brought to the mill by the Indians, and the Government does the sawing. All of the agency tribes, with the exception of the Modocs, erect their own buildings, without expense to the Government. Although there have been 42 houses erected the past year, this statement gives but a meager idea of the improvements, as many old houses have been thoroughly repaired, and additions made to greatly increase their c mfort.

There have been 895¼ acres of sod broken, and 19⅝ miles of new fencing erected.

Our Indians are improving and advancing in agriculture, nearly all having good plows, &c.; many have mowers, reapers, and sulky hay-rakes, purchased wholly with their own funds, while one Wyandotte Indian by blood, but now a member of the Seneca tribe, has purchased and is successfully running a steam thrashing-machine.

POLICE, LAW AND ORDER.

The efficiency of the police force would be greatly increased by more liberal pay; however, they are a body of which we are not ashamed. The desire for peace, quiet, and order is apparent among all the tribes. Occasional disturbances have occurred, but of no import, and the difficulties have been easily adjusted by the police.

The same necessity exists for United States courts and well-defined laws, making Indians and whites alike responsible.

Depredations have been much less the past year. The timber has not suffered much, owing partly, I think, to a higher standard of citizens settling on the border.

The liquor traffic has received severe blows, and the warfare is being vigorously kept up, four convictions having been secured from the town of Seneca, and several others pending at Baxter Springs and Springfield.

RELIGION AND MISSIONARY WORK.

All the Indians that I have ever met have a firm faith in the existence of a soul. They are superstitious, and apt to put easy faith in the power of ministers as they formerly did in their medicine-men. As a rule, they are untroubled about doctrinal belief, and enjoy that blessed condition of simple trust.

The missionary work has been earnestly looked after in all parts of the agency during the year past. Sabbath-schools and church services have been held with regularity at all the schools, besides out-door meetings at several places.

There is a little tendency of some religious societies to monopolize the missionary field among certain of our tribes, instead of combining their efforts with all who wish to accomplish the same end. In instructing ignorant people, it should be the aim of all workers to see that their religion is not like that of some of our more civilized individuals, which consists principally in hating with intense bitterness all who do not worship as they do.

There is ample room for Christian workers, and the worthy benevolent societies who raise large sums to be sent to foreign shores can find work closer at home, where the fields are ripe for the reaper and the harvest as worthy.

In conclusion I must say that a rapid glance of this kind, not professing to be complete, seems nevertheless to collect in one view the varied progress of the Indians under this agency. May the present policy continue in giving them equal and exact justice, is the wish of your obedient servant,

D. B. DYER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, IND. T.,
August 13, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency, for the year ending August 20, 1883.

The tribes belonging to this agency embrace the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, the Absentee Shawnees, the Mexican Kickapoos, the Citizen Pottawatomies, and a portion of the Iowa tribe from the Great Nemaha Agency. The Sacs and Foxes numbered, by actual count at an enrollment in last May, 437; the Absentee Shawnees, about 720; the Mexican Kickapoos, about 420; the Citizen Pottowatomies, about 500; and the Iowas, by actual count, at the enrollment in last July, numbered 88. Total, 2,159.

THE SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

These Indians are rather dignified and honorable, yet much the larger portion of them wear the blanket and hold rigidly to many of the customs of their forefathers. Almost all of these Indians have small fields under fence, a few having good farms, with large herds of cattle, but their stock very largely consists in horses and ponies. Nearly all of them have a few hogs. They planted more extensively last spring than they had done for many years previous, and have rather better gardens than they were ever before known to have. One of the old traders of this agency informed me a few days since that he had sold them more garden seed last spring than he had ever sold them before in one season; and had also sold them more hoes and implements for working their gardens than he had for the seven preceding years. Many of them have potatoes (of which they are very fond) to sell, instead of buying, as has usually been the case with them. Having made a very poor winter's hunt last winter, they seem to have realized the necessity of raising something to subsist upon, as they can no longer depend upon the chase.

Their school, situated at the agency, has been kept up ten and a half months of the year, with an average attendance of $28\frac{6}{7}$ scholars. A portion of the tribe seem to take a lively interest in the school, while a great many of them are opposed to their children having the privileges of school, lest their hearts should become changed and become as the white man's heart. Seven of their children were taken from their school here and placed in White's Manual Labor School at Wabash, Indiana. Their places were soon filled by other children from the tribe.

The members of this tribe depend largely upon their annuity payments, which they receive in money. For the last three payments they have received larger amounts than usual, their being a delinquency which was made up to them.

THE ABSENTEE SHAWNEES.

These Indians, numbering about 720 souls, occupy the northern portion of the 30-mile square tract of land lying west of the Seminole Reservation, and between the two Canadian Rivers in the Indian Territory. These Indians are self-supporting, and, as a tribe, are an honorable, industrious people. For the past year they have been very much disturbed in regard to the allotment of their lands, refusing to take it in severalty, but wanting it set off to them as a reservation to be held in common.

For some time last spring they refused to do anything, refusing to freight for the Government or the trader, or even to put in a crop until the spring was far spent. They finally went to work in good earnest, and have as good a crop as they ever raised. These Indians have among them a great many cattle, some of them having small herds. Many of them have good teams of mules and horses, good wagons, also large numbers of hogs.

The larger portion of this tribe, in the last few years, have left the reservation on account of the land trouble, and moved northwest and settled north of the North Fork of the Canadian, and on the Deep Fork River. They are doing well for themselves, but as they are intruders they have been ordered back to their reservation, which order they refuse to obey. As there has been a trader licensed to go among them, they will feel justified in remaining where they are.

The school, located at Shawneetown, has been in session for ten months during the past year, with an average attendance of 46.3 scholars. The Shawnees not filling up the school as promptly as was desired, I was authorized by the honorable Commissioner to fill the vacancies by admitting Pottawatomies. The school was filled to its utmost capacity.

THE MEXICAN KICKAPOOS.

A rather sarcastic, haughty, and yet a peaceable people, numbering about 420, aside from what are in Mexico and Kansas. They, too, are somewhat dissatisfied about their lands, claiming that the Government has promised to give them a reservation. I think there ought to be some steps taken to have lands secured to them so that they may feel more at home.

They mostly have small fields, besides one larger field, which is held in common, all of which are planted in corn, beans, peas, potatoes, or some other kind of garden "truck." Their patches are well tended, and will yield a good crop. This tribe had for several years received a small ration issued to them near their settlement, but the Department saw proper last winter to do away with their superintendent, and to require them to come to the agency (a distance of 35 miles) to receive their rations, which caused a great deal of dissatisfaction amongst them. It caused five families of 27 persons to leave and go out near the Antelope Hills for the summer. At a council held with them very recently they requested that these rations be stopped; and that the money used in buying them should be spent for horses and implements to work

with, as it costs all that the rations are worth to come after them. This course I highly recommend.

They protest bitterly against sending their children to school, saying that the world might not last so long. They claim that this country rightfully belongs to them, and that the white man was placed here to work for them, and should give to them one-half of all that he makes.

THE CITIZEN POTTAWATOMIES.

A self-sustaining, industrious, peaceable people. Nearly all dress in citizens' clothing, and are mostly half-breeds. In fact, many of them are white men married into the tribe. They mostly live in houses like the white people. Many more of their children live to maturity than is the case among the blanket Indians. Most of the latter die when they are young. The Pottawatomies claim that the Government still owes them large sums of money which Congress fails to appropriate for them. They also claim that the Government owes them $5,000 annually, which was intended for the support of a boarding school.

Many of them have taken allotments. They have formerly been residing on the southern part of the reservation, but latterly some of them have moved up on North Fork and taken allotments among the Shawnees.

Their day school has been ably conducted by T. W. Alford, a Shawnee Indian and graduate of the Hampton School, Virginia, during eight months of the past year, with an average attendance of 15. It will shortly be reopened by another teacher, as T. W. Alford will take charge of Absentee Shawnee school as principal teacher.

THE IOWAS.

This tribe, residing adjoining the northwest part of the Sac and Fox Reservation, numbers 88 souls. For several years they have been in very destitute circumstances, having failed for some time to draw their annuity money. I made them one payment last fall, and will in a few days make them another, which will enable most of them to pay all they are owing, and leave them some money to spend otherwise. This people have constantly retrograded since coming to this country. Previous to coming here they had been used to drawing annuity payments. Failing to get them here, and having neither home nor employment, they would, after wearing out their clothes, return to the blanket, and often stop speaking the English language, which the most of them could speak.

They live in tents and bark houses, and have no stock except a few ponies. A few of them have wagons that are nearly worn out. But two of their children have been in school during the past year, there being no school for them. There are 20 children amongst them of school age. They have made for themselves a few small fields during the past year, and have some crops growing. They have been "making sweet corn" for other tribes; but as there has been considerable wet weather, the greater part of the corn became too hard before there was much dried for any of the tribes.

INDIAN COURTS.

On my first arrival at this agency, I saw the great need of laws, and some mode of settling difficulties, among the Indians. Soon after receiving the "Rules governing the courts of Indian offenses," recommended by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, indorsed by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I brought the subject before my Indians, by reading and explaining it to them. All except the Pottawatomies seemed to be very reluctant about adopting them, or any other laws, fearing that it might interfere with some of their ancient customs or traditions. The Pottawatomies are very anxious to adopt *some* law by which their people may be governed, a matter which they now have under consideration.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians throughout this agency has been only tolerably good, as there has been a great deal of rain during the past year, and the winter was changeable. Several deaths have occurred during the past year. The sickness was mostly malarial or lung trouble, and often of very short duration.

Many of the Indians still hold to their old way of doctoring, instead of calling on the Government physician; and very often when they do call on him, they will quit taking his medicine before it has time to have the desired effect.

RELIGION.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, *August* 13, 1883.

SIR: I feel glad that I have the privilege of making a brief report of the religious work at this, the Sac and Fox mission. Two years ago last March I came to this agency as missionary, and was some-

what discouraged in finding so great opposition to religious work of every character. The former agent was an irreligious man, who had no sympathy whatever with attempts to christianize the Indian. During his stay both civilization and Christianity were greatly hindered. These Indians were thrown back several years in their progress during his administration.

About the time that he was removed by the Department another drawback occurred. An old Shawnee woman pretended to have had a vision, in which she was told by the Great Spirit that the Indians should not adopt the ways of the white man, but go back to and continue in the old ways of living and acting. The Sac and Fox, with some of the other Indians living on the border of civilization, believed this story, and determined to lay aside what they had received and go back entirely to the ways they had left. So, when one obstacle was removed, the devil threw another in the way. There have been dark days to the mission work among the Sac and Fox Indians. The work has been against a strong current, but now the prospect is brightening.

The present agent is a very different man from the former one. Those who are connected with the school, and other Government employés, seem to be interested in the real good of the Indians. The agent and most of the employés are Friends, but all seem to be interested in the Baptist church.

The Indians, too, are now more free to talk than when I first came, two years ago. The chiefs and leading men now come to my house and talk freely with me. The expression of their sentiments in regard to the progress, in every regard, is certainly very encouraging, and I believe that there will be a reaction before very long.

They are becoming more interested in sending their children to school, and the story about the "vision" is rapidly losing its hold upon the Indians I am glad, also, to say that the white men and women of this agency are taking a more active interest in the meeting.

A great deal has been done in this agency for the religious interests of the Indians. Looking back over the history of this mission for the past two years, I can see that such is the case. There exists a greater degree of friendship and unity. Everybody is ready to speak a friendly word to his neighbor and the brighter days are coming.

I remain yours truly,

WILLIAM HURR,
Missionary for the Sac and Fox Indians, Indian Territory.

Hon. J. V. CARTER, *United States Indian Agent.*

In conclusion allow me to say that while the work of the past year falls far short of what we might desire, yet I can but acknowledge, with a thankful heart, the many evidences of the guiding hand of a kind Heavenly Father, and should it be mine to submit a "report" of affairs at this agency one year hence, let us hope that the experience of the past may contribute to better success in the future.

Very respectfully,

JACOB V. CARTER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNION AGENCY, IND. TER.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency for the year ending August 31, 1883. The tribes composing this agency are—

The Cherokees, numbering about	22,000
Choctaws, numbering about	18,000
Chickasaws, numbering about	6,000
Creeks, numbering about	14,000
Seminoles, numbering about	3,000
Total	63,000

This includes white and colored adopted citizens. Census was taken by the Cherokees in 1880, but by none of the other tribes for many years. There are about 3,000 whites lawfully within this agency, as licensed traders, railroad and Government employés and their families. Several thousand are temporarily residing in accordance with the provisions of the treaty, being emigrants, visitors, pleasure-seekers, &c., and in addition to these there are about 16,000 whites, who are tenants or farm laborers for Indians; several thousand claimants to citizenship, whose claims are denied by the Indians; and several thousand intruders, making the population of this agency nearly 100,000.

The different nations composing this agency have their own legislature and courts, similar to those in the States, and all but the Seminoles have their constitution, laws, and acts of council printed. The Indians are subject to civil and criminal jurisdiction of their own courts. In civil cases between white men and Indians, and in cases of differences between the tribes, this agency is the court.

UNITED STATES COURT.

In criminal cases where white men and Indians are the parties, or where both parties are white men, the case is tried by the United States court at Fort Smith, Ark. About four-fifths of the criminal cases tried at that court come from the Indian Ter-

ritory. The long distances witnesses must travel to reach this court make the administration of justice not only very expensive to the Government, and to the witnesses who are compelled to attend, but it is the cause of a large number of the crimes committed in the Territory not being reported; witnesses cannot afford to travel several times to Fort Smith, Ark., to prosecute criminals. The fees and mileage will not pay ordinary fare and necessary expenses of the trip, allowing nothing for the time lost. The business of the court is transacted as rapidly as possible, but cases are continued from term to term, and several trips must be made by the witnesses before the case is tried.

Criminals take advantage of this state of affairs, and crime is much more prevalent than if a court was established in the Territory, as the treaty provides and the Indians desire. The Territory having no friend at court to call attention to these matters, the Indian Office should do so in the interest of good order and economy.

CRIMES.

The last Congress having neglected to enact laws making it a penalty to steal coal and timber from the reservations of the five civilized tribes, large quantities are removed by citizens of adjoining States, for which they pay nothing. This creates ill-feeling among the Indians toward the whites, which has resulted in some shooting affairs.

Whisky is the cause of three-fourths of the murders in the Indian Territory, and as the number of intruders and bad characters increases from year to year the supply of whisky is more plentiful. It comes into the Territory from all directions, by wagons, pack-horse, railroad, and express, in all shapes and quantities. The profits in the traffic are so enormous that parties will take all chances. One party captured with a load of whisky stated that the last load he sold, 140 gallons, brought him a profit of $4 per gallon, and requiring less than a month to make the trip. The police and marshals do all that can be done, and arrest hundreds, who are sent to the penitentiary, but the country is so large, and so much of it unoccupied, that the whisky peddlers have ample opportunity to escape. Matters will not improve until the number of marshals is increased, and appropriation made to pay a large police force of good men to be on duty all the time. In this connection I am glad to note that with few exceptions leading men of these nations are taking great interest in the enforcement of law and the maintenance of good order.

CREEK TROUBLES.

The regular quadrennial rebellion against the Creek Government, after about a year's duration, has ceased, and Is-par-he-che and his men are again quiet citizens of the nation they attempted to destroy. The Hon. Clinton B. Fisk, and General E. Whittlesey, chairman and secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, came here by the request of the Department during August, 1883, and heard the complaints of Is-par-he-che, and the answers of the Creek authorities, and, after several days of conciling and speech making, succeeding in bringing about a settlement, in which amnesty is granted for all crimes and offenses growing out of the late troubles, and Is-par-he-che's party to take the oath of allegiance to the Creek Nation and become good citizens. From appearance of the situation now the agreement will be carried out in good faith for a few years.

Generals Fisk and Whittlesey are entitled to credit somewhere for their self-sacrifice in this matter, coming here during the hot days of August, listening day after day to the speeches and "pow-wows" of the chiefs and headmen until the small hours of night, and receiving for compensation, only the thanks and good will of the Indians and their friends, and the curses of white men whose occupation is gone when peace is restored. The curses get into the newspapers, while the thanks are generally oral.

INDIAN POLICE.

There is at this agency an Indian police force of thirty privates and three officers. This force is no longer an experiment, and is approved by the best men of the nation, and is regarded as a contribution of a portion of the expense of manitaining order in the country, where about one-fourth of the population are citizens of the United States, over whom the nation can exercise no jurisdiction. They do not interfere with the affairs of the nation, hence there is no clash of authority.

INTRUDERS.

When the number of the intruders in this agency is mentioned, the question is asked, "Why does not the Indian Office remove and keep them out, as the treaty provides?" I answer that as long as the statutes on this subject are as they are, the Indian Office

with the assistance of the entire Army, could not comply with the treaties made with these people "to remove and keep out intruders." These reservations differ from those of the wild tribes in this respect. There, all white men on the reservation are there by permission of the agent. At this agency, 2,000 whites are here by permission of the treaty, and 16,000 who labor for the Indians, and have permits issued by Indian authorities, besides a constant stream of emigrants through the reservation in all directions. The Indians are to blame for most of the intruders being here. They employ white men without obtaining a permit from their own authorities, as the treaty and their own laws require. The white man thus employed without a permit is an intruder and liable to be so reported at any time.

The last Congress having failed to provide a penalty for the return to the reservation of those intruders who have been removed, the removal of intruders still remains a farce.

CITIZENSHIP.

The question that has been so long before the Department as to whether the Indian Nations or the Department shall determine who are entitled to citizenship in these nations is in a fair way to settlement. Inspector Ward and Special Agent Beede, having investigated the matter for several weeks here, have made their report to the honorable Secretary of the Interior. A decision cannot be made too soon, as the unsettled condition of this matter is a source of annoyance to the nations and claimants. Since this appointment of the Commission I have declined to investigate claims to citizenship and grant protection papers to those who present a *prima facie* case, as has been the regulation heretofore; and the authorities do not disturb claimants—all waiting for the Department to determine what shall be done and who shall do it.

PER CAPITA PAYMENT.

In 1832, when the Creeks were removed from Alabama, there were 573 orphan children, and the United States set aside twenty sections of the lands taken from the Creeks to be sold for their benefit as the President may direct. The lands were sold and the money placed in the United States Treasury. After fifty years the sum received for the lands, with interest, amounting to $315,995.06 was forwarded to me to be paid to the orphans or their legal heirs. All except twenty-five of those who were orphans in 1832 are dead. The money was paid to the orphans who were present, and to the legal heirs of those who had died. At this payment, though thousands had gathered to witness it, the best of order prevailed. The police were successful in capturing a large amount of whisky intended for that market. This no doubt contributed largely to keep things quiet. The claimants, in nearly every instance, after paying their debts, took their money home with them. If the principal could be paid during the year to the Delawares, to whom I pay annually about $50,000, it would be better for them and for the service.

LEASED LANDS.

The Cherokees have collected tax from cattle-men for grazing on lands known as the "Cherokee strip," lying in the northwest corner of the Indian Territory, for several years. Last year the sum received was over $40,000, and collected by the Cherokee authorities. In June last, at the extra session, the Cherokee council leased the above-mentioned lands to a cattle company for a term of five years, at an annual rental of $100,000. The company is entirely responsible, and, as they pay the rent six months in advance, the action of the council was certainly wise.

The unoccupied lands ceded by the Creeks to the United States are covered with cattle, on which tax is paid to no one. The owners of these cattle, and those who refuse to pay taxes to the Indian authorities, are violently opposed to leasing Indian lands for grazing purposes, because, when the lands are leased, those occupying them are compelled to pay for grazing or get out. There is no sense in permitting hundreds of thousands of dollars to burn up every year, or go into the pockets of a few cattle-owners, who will not pay a farthing for the feed, when it could be let to the highest bidder and a large revenue realized.

FREEDMEN.

Under the treaty of 1866 provision was made for the Choctaw freedmen becoming citizens of that nation, or for their removal. No action has been taken since the making of the treaty, and the Freedmen have remained citizens of the United States and residing and making improvements in the Choctaw Nation. They are not subject to the jurisdiction of the Indian courts, and dissatisfaction and complications have arisen until the extra session of the Choctaw council was called in June, and the Freedmen adopted on certain conditions, which, if accepted by them and approved by Congress, will settle the matter forever.

CROPS.

The crops of corn, cotton, wheat, and oats are very fine, and are produced entirely, or nearly so, on the bottoms along the streams. The uplands are good for grazing only. The crops are raised by white renters mostly, who rent farms from the Indians on the same terms that land is leased in the States. Under their own laws an Indian is entitled to all the lands he will fence, or have fenced; consequently nearly every Indian can have a farm without much exertion on his part. Horses, cattle, hogs, cotton, pecans, and furs are the chief articles of export.

SCHOOLS.

Each of these nations has a public-school system similar to those of the States, and holds teachers' institutes at its capitol annually.

The settlements are so very far apart that schools can be established only at those localities where ten or more scholars can be got together. The neighborhood builds the house and the nation furnish teachers and books. Most of the teachers are educated Indians, who teach the English only in the schools. In addition to the neighborhood schools, as they are called, each nation has academies and seminaries, all boarding schools, for their children only. The Cherokees have two fine seminaries, that have been in operation for years. They are managed and operated by Cherokees. The Choctaws have three large academies, one under the management of the Methodist Church South, and the other two by the Presbyterian Missionary Board. The Chickasaws have four academies, conducted by contractors, who are citizens of the Chickasaw Nation. The Seminoles have two, one under the management of the Methodist Church South, the other by the Presbyterian Missionary Board, the nation paying the managers about $80 per annum for each pupil boarded, clothed, and educated. The Creeks have four seminaries, one under the management of each of the following religious societies: The Methodist Church South, Southern Baptist, Presbyterian, and Baptist Home Missionary Societies, the latter school for Creek freedmen.

In addition to the above there are a number of "pay schools." These are schools established by private enterprise and students paying tuition, except in cases where individuals or societies in the States pay tuition for certain students. These schools receive no support from the nation. Worcester Academy, at Vinita, under the supervision of the Congregational society, erected during the last year by funds subscribed by citizens of the Cherokee Nation, is one of the best in the Territory, and had about 100 students during the last year. Harrell Institute, at Muskogee, managed by the Methodist Church South, has about 150 students, and will erect a fine academy building during the fall. Indian University, at Tah-le-quah, managed by the Baptist Home Missionary Society, will be removed to Muskogee during the fall and a $12,000 building erected. The Presbyterian school for girls at Muskogee are erecting a building for boarding-hall, and will open school in September. The schools managed by religious societies, either as pay schools or under contract with the nations, are the most successful.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I respectfully recommend that proper steps be taken to secure passage of laws providing for imprisonment of intruders who return after being removed; for punishment for stealing coal and timber from the reservations; for establishing a United States court within the Territory, as the treaty provides; for increasing the pay and number of police, and for payment of the principal to the Indians who receive per capita payment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. Q. TUFTS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,
Tama County, Iowa, August 15, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my fifth annual report of the condition and progress of the Indians under my charge.

The Fox or Musquakie tribe of Indians, are located in Tama County, Iowa, where they have lived for over thirty years, surrounded by a large population of white people. They now own about 1,340 acres, having recently purchased 365 acres, at a cost of $13,000, taken from their annuity funds. This tract of land is about one-third timber, and the balance good grazing and farming land, though subject to overflow in time of high water. It is owned in common, and held in trust by the governor of the State of Iowa. Individual Indians, however, own 85 acres in their own right, making a total of 1,425 (at a cost of $28,000), which is all fenced with wire and boards.

Two hundred and fifteen acres are under cultivation this year; the crops look very promising, and the estimated yield will be: Corn, 8,000 bushels; potatoes, 700; beans, 900; turnips, 150; onions, 25. Also of squash, pumpkins, melons, and other vegetables, there will be about 100 wagon loads. This will give the tribe an abundance of food and a surplus to sell.

The Indians have worked very well this season, the men doing more work in the fields than ever before. They have made 250 rods of fence, and built ten new houses out of bark and boards. A number have also been employed by white people to work in the harvest field.

The tribe numbered at the last enrollment about 350 persons. Since then 20 children have been born, and there have only been 2 deaths, which will make the number at the next enrollment about 368.

About 700 horses are owned by this tribe, which constitute their principal wealth. They also own personal property to the value of about $20,000. Last fall they received $10,000 in annuities, that, with the sale of furs trapped during the winter, and the sale of ponies, has clothed them well, while the crops raised have given them plenty to eat. So that they are well off, for Indians, and are content and happy.

The conduct of these people has been exceedingly good during the past year. They have lived peaceably with one another, and with their white neighbors. I have not heard of a single crime committed among themselves, or to white people, and there has been much less drinking among the young men than at any time since I have had charge of them. The women continue well-behaved, chaste, and industrious. The children are brought up strictly to be good Indians, according to their views. These Indians are still making some progress in educating themselves, but all in their own way; they are still opposed to sending their children to school, and still more bitterly opposed to any missionary work being done among them. They still adhere to many of their old customs and religious ceremonies.

The chiefs and headmen will petition (through the members representing this State in Congress) to have a more equitable and just division of the annuities belonging to the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians. They claim the Fox tribe all live in Iowa, except about 20 that are with the Sacs in Indian Territory; also, that they number 350, the Sacs 440. That all the country ceded to the United States by various treaties was owned one half by each, and that in justice they ought to receive one-half of all the proceeds received by the Sac and Fox tribes from said treaties; that the annuities belonging to both tribes amount to over $51,000, and that they only receive a little over $11,000, while the Sacs in Indian Territory receive the balance. They also say the allotment when made by Congress was made under the impression that there were only 80 Fox in Iowa. The reason they intend bringing the matter before Congress is, that the allotment being made by them, it is not in the power of the Indian Department to adjust it.

The health of the Indians has been very good this season, and only two deaths have occurred since last fall.

The Industrial School was suspended on the 1st of October last, the teacher having resigned. The school was again opened in May, under the charge of Miss Allie B. Busby, assisted by Miss Anna Skea, who represents the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of Iowa. Both these ladies have had several years' experience as teachers among the Sioux Indians. The attendance so far at the school has been very small, but we hope it will gradually increase, as the prejudice of the Indians (which was excited against the school some years since) is, in a measure, overcome by time. It may at length disappear altogether, and they will be willing to send their children to school. I have done everything in my power to induce them to do so.

As soon as the Indians gather their crops, and receive their fall payment, they will all leave, except a few families who have no horses and scatter over different parts of the country, one or two families in a place, to hunt and trap. They all have friends among the farmers, who permit them to camp on their land, and allow them to have fuel. They help husk the corn, and get jobs to cut wood and make posts during the winter. The farmers also let them have the stalks in the field to feed their ponies.

The young Indians associate with the farmers' boys, and they sometimes teach them to read and write and figure. In this irregular way they have acquired what education they have. They return to their homes about the first of May, in time to put in their crops; but as long as they continue this practice of wandering around, and only remain on their own land five months in the year, they cannot advance much in civilization, or in accumulating property. They must settle down, and have permanent houses, and raise hogs, poultry, &c.

The farmer has done all he could to assist the Indians in farming, as well as helping those that remain during the winter to get in fuel.

I respectfully inclose herewith the statistical information called for.

Very respectfully,

GEO. L. DAVENPORT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
August 16, 1883.

SIR: In accordance with instruction I herewith submit my annual report of affairs at the Consolidated Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, having under its control five separate tribes, the Pottawatomie, Kickapoo, Iowa, Sac and Fox of Missouri, and Chippewa and Christian Indians. The population of the various tribes as shown by last pay-rolls are as follows:

	Persons.
Pottawatomies	410
Kickapoos	234
Iowas	132
Sac and Fox, of Missouri	75
Chippewa and Christian or Munsee	71
In all	922

There are living on Pottawatomie Reserve, in addition to above number, about fifty citizen Pottawatomie Indians, a part of whom are married into the tribe, but do not draw annuities. They live on Pottawatomie Reserve by common consent of the Prairie Band. There are about 280 Pottawatomie Indians living with the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin, who are members of the Pottawatomie tribe and would receive tribal benefits, should they come here to live; they visit their friends here frequently.

POTTAWATOMIE INDIANS.

This tribe is the largest band in this agency; they are located on a reserve 11 miles square, containing 77,357 acres, in Jackson County, Kansas, 12 miles from the Union Pacific Railroad. This reserve is mostly rolling upland with narrow fertile valleys along the creeks and small streams. The upland is fine for grazing cattle, and portions of it have proven by experience to be fine for tillable purposes.

The statistics of these Indians show more advancement and improvements since last report than any others in this agency except the Iowa tribe The industrious and prosperous members are very anxious to possess money and property, which requires them to be energetic and active. They will realize one-half larger crops than in previous years. A number of these Indians are very good farmers and managers. Under the diligent care of the superintendent of farming they have learned the necessity of planting their crops early. The old custom was to wait in spring until their ponies could get fat on grass, which is obviated by the use of corn. There are a number of very aged Indians among them that never will or never could change their mode or custom of living. They are, with the exception of a few, provided with comfortable houses, which they are enlarging, remodeling, and repairing all the time.

Act of Congress May 17, 1882, appropriated $8,000 for these Indians annually from funds (interest on Pottawatomie general fund) for their support and civilization, which was expended last year as follows: $5,000 paid per capita, $1,000 for support of wheelwright, and $2,000 for purchasing agricultural implements and lumber.

KICKAPOO INDIANS.

The Kickapoo Reservation is located in Brown County, Kansas, 5 miles north of the Union Pacific (Central Branch) Railroad and 40 miles from Atchison City. It is a fine body of land, interspersed with streams fringed with timber, with uplands gradually sloping back, which are very fertile. Three-fourths of this reserve can be utilized for agricultural purposes. The remaining one-fourth is well watered by springs, and is fine grazing land.

These Indians have every advantage to become self-sustaining people. A majority of this tribe are advancing in civilization, but as heretofore stated in my reports there has been a faction among this tribe for three years, consisting of a leader with followers, who oppose any advancement towards civilization, and has used his power in a way to be a detriment to the industrial school for that tribe.

The agricultural results, as shown in accompanying statistics, are as satisfactory as could be expected. They have done more fencing in the last twelve months than in any previous year; they have comfortable houses, and there are several fine bearing apple and peach orchards on the Kickapoo Reserve.

A tract of this reserve laid aside for mill-site and missionary purposes has lately been appraised for the purpose of selling to the highest bidder, the proceeds to be used for the benefit of the Kickapoo tribe.

IOWA AND SAC AND FOX OF MISSOURI INDIANS.

The Great Nemaha Agency was consolidated with Pottawatomie October 1, 1882. That agency is comprised of the Iowas and the Sac and Fox of Missouri. They are located in Kansas and Nebraska, on joining reserves, containing about 24,000 acres of

excellent grazing and farming land, interspersed with streams well timbered. The Iowas are far more advanced in civilization than the Sac and Fox of Missouri. The Iowas are a prosperous tribe of Indians, the white blood predominating to a more or less degree. They are as good farmers as the average white class, some of them raising fine fields of corn, wheat, oats, &c. They seem to appreciate their surroundings, send to school, and are willing for their children to work, and if it was not for the use of intoxicating drink would be an exemplary tribe.

The Sac and Fox of Missouri are of a different nature, they clinging somewhat to the traditional superstition of their fathers, but which is being gradually destroyed; and they are, with the exception of a few, an indolent and dissipated tribe, receiving larger annuities, which is to their detriment rather than their advantage. They seem to tolerate the school, and through the persuasions of the employés send their children. This tribe, with the exception of a small per cent., are full-blooded Indians.

The Sac and Fox of Missouri Reserve is situated along the Nemaha and Missouri Rivers, and is the finer reserve of the two, but this year it was submerged during June by the freshet from the Nemaha and Missouri Rivers, materially injuring their crops.

The Iowas and Sac and Fox of Missouri have been agitating the question of moving to the Indian Territory ever since and before I assumed charge of them. This has had its detrimental effects in the way of improvements upon their present homes. Last spring they wished the Department to allow them to use each tribe's part of their annuity money for the purpose of defraying the expenses of delegates to visit the Territory to select homes there, and were to remove if the delegates should like that country. The Department granted the authority for the use of funds as requested by the tribes, in letter dated March 9, 1883, but with the proviso "that all the Indians at the Great Nemaha Agency belonging to the said tribes should remove to the Indian Territory." Under the authority, with the exception of a few, they concluded to remain upon their present reservations, and have been satisfied until the last month, when a delegation of two Indians from the Indian Territory visited them for the purpose of explaining to them the benefits derived by removal; and at the present time they are agitating the question again, and a large majority are expressing desires to join their tribes in the Indian Territory.

CHIPPEWA AND MUNSEE INDIANS.

The Chippewa and Munsee Reserve is situated in Franklin County, Kansas, on the Marais des Cygnes River, 8 miles from Ottawa City, and contains 4,395 acres of land which is known as the Chippewa hills. The soil, all but what is in the valleys, which is not over a thousand acres, is of a clay subsoil, mostly covered with black oak timber, and is very fertile for that class of land. These Indians raise very good corn, oats, and potatoes.

This tribe having been made up of two different tribes, the Chippewas and the Munsees, which are about equally divided as to number in the band now, seems to cause some strife among them. They have some very good Indians, but as a tribe they are very quarrelsome and dissipated. There are some white men among them who are agitators and keep up a dissatisfaction among the tribe. They have made several applications to me to visit the Indian Territory for the purpose of selecting a new home and selling their present reserve, which I believe would be to their advantage. They are principally half-breeds; there is not a member of the tribe without white blood.

EDUCATIONAL.

This agency has 3 industrial boarding schools under charge: Pottawatomie 1, Kickapoo 1, and Sac and Fox of Missouri 1, which are not as satisfactory as I would like, but at the same time they are doing very well considering the light in which the class of people who support these schools look at education—they who so recently held to the traditional predelictions of their fathers, who believed in the chase and his annuity for a livelihood. It can be seen very plainly that the man who engages in agricultural pursuits much sooner realizes the necessity of an education than the man who depends on his annuity for his support. Few Indians send to school through choice, but from the persuasive influences and understanding that unless he does the child's annuity will be cut off, or he will be deprived of agricultural implements. And after the parents are induced to send to school, they are very troublesome about their children working, which I consider the most important benefit derived from these schools.

The average attendance at the three schools during the year was 76 pupils. The pupils in attendance are becoming industrious and cleanly boys and girls. Attached are statistical reports of each school.

WHISKY TRAFFIC.

The reservations of this agency are located in Kansas and Nebraska and surrounded by a thickly-settled class of farmers, which stimulates, to some extent, the industrious Indians' desire to imitate their neighbors in agricultural ways; but, on the other hand, there are always some among these settlers who infuse bad ideas among the Indians and assist them in a great many cases to secure intoxicating drinks in a way which is very hard to detect.

While we have a prohibitory law in Kansas, it appears to have been a detriment, so far as the Indians are concerned, in securing whisky. I have indicted several parties during the year, and have warrants in the hands of the United States marshal at this time. The only trouble in breaking up the whisky traffic is from the reluctance upon the part of Indians in testifying against whom they purchased the whisky, and in many cases it is procured from itinerant whisky venders, who visit the borders of these reservations, particularly after annuity payments.

There has been more sickness than usual in the past year, particularly with the Pottawatomies.

Very respectfully,

H. C. LINN,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MACKINAC INDIAN AGENCY,
Ypsilanti, Mich., August 24, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report.

The Indians of this agency are for the most part Chippewas, with a large sprinkling of Ottawas, and a remnant (about 100) of Pottawatamies. The first-named are scattered widely over the State north of Saginaw Bay, and settled in small communities of from thirty persons up to several hundred. The Pottawatomies are by themselves, located in Calhoun County, upon land owned in common, paid for from means provided by the Government some years since, and surrounded by flourishing communities of whites. The total number of Indians in the agency is between seven and eight thousand. An agency so situated requires more effort to secure results than one where the Indians are all confined within the narrow limits of a reservation. To assist them in their real grievances and dismiss their imaginary ones without injustice, to see to their schools, protect them in their land troubles, and encourage them in their industries has been my constant aim. I have been specially interested in two things: First, urging them to keep and work their land; second, to keep their children in the schools. I have succeeded fairly, not up to the full measures of my desires or hopes, but many Indians have during the last year been impressed with the importance of these matters, and lands are far more difficult of purchase from them than a few years since, as they begin to realize their value. Had patents not been issued in fee, thousands of Indians would have good homes who now have none, having years since parted with their land, in many cases for a mere pittance, while the wise policy incorporated in some treaties of allowing them to sell only by consent of the President has saved large numbers of homes to them.

During the year there has been no epidemic whatever. There is much scrofula among them, and many are consumptive, while owing to poor houses and our rigorous climate many of the children die; but happily the people have escaped epidemics peculiarly fatal among Indians, as they have but little idea of nursing and poor accommodation for their sick.

The Indians of Michigan are mainly engaged for a livelihood in fishing, working at jobs, and farming; there are very few mechanics among them; they are valuable in the lake ports as laborers to load and unload vessels, and are first-class woodsmen, and in these two pursuits hundreds are constantly engaged. Besides these laborers, there are several hundred connected with the fisheries in our great lakes in one way and another, and a few are proprietors of fishing apparatus and succeeding well.

A large number also are engaged in farming, and are succeeding moderately well. Most of the lands occupied by them are well to the north, and will not admit of growing much wheat, but oats, barley, potatoes, and hay can be grown in abundance, and these farm products they are, for the most part, engaged in raising. I have encouraged them as much as possible in these pursuits, and at council meetings have often spoken, as I believe with good effect, upon the great value and importance to them of farming.

While keeping in view my duty to urge them by all possible means to be industrious, I have also kept the schools at work as best I might to assist the children. I

experienced much trouble in keeping up the attendance during the last cold winter, and yet more with some of the teachers whom I found at work when I assumed charge of the agency and who were entitled to a fair trial. I have weeded out the poor ones, as I believe, and having thoroughly repaired the school-houses, and received the promise to send their children more regularly, I am hoping that the current year will see a larger attendance. But the meager cost of these schools is not for a moment, in my judgment, to be compared with their real value. I have eight schools now and hope to be granted permission to open two more. Without these schools 90 per cent. of those in attendance would never see the inside of a school-house, so remote are they from white schools.

The bane of the Indian is whisky; this is the one foe that stands over against his prosperity and future. It is a question of time only when he will disappear unless it can be kept from him. During the year I assisted in prosecuting one Joseph Cook for selling liquor to an Indian. He was tried in the United States district court without a jury, both sides being desirous that the law should be interpreted, the facts not being disputed. Judge Withey reserved his opinion and the case will be reargued in October before a full bench, when the constitutionality of the law will be passed upon, and it is hoped for its affirmance. In this event I will see that the business is made too unprofitable to follow.

In looking over the year's work I have not accomplished all I had in mind and heart to do, but I can see that something has been done; the Indians, many of them, have progressed, many others are striving to do and be something, and I expect to aid them much more during the present year by reason of my experience in the one just gone.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD P. ALLEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN., *August* 21, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the condition, progress, and prospects of the Chippewas of Northern Minnesota, containing the three reservations of Red Lake, Leech Lake, and White Earth, and under the name of the White Earth Agency.

While the advancement of these Indians towards civilization may seem slow, I am fully convinced that they are improving, and each returning season they are more desirous to obtain the latest improved farming implements, and show much anxiety to become self-sustaining through their farms. My policy has been to impress upon them that their subsistence must soon be wholly the product of their own labor, and to disabuse their minds of the idea that the Government owes them a living.

It is very important that the south and eastern lines of this reservation should be well marked out so as to avoid any conflict between them and the white settlers, and would recommend that this be done as soon as possible. Many Indians have removed to the southeast corner of the reserve, and trouble has arisen in this matter of not finding the exact lines.

The Pembina Indians, living on their own township 18 miles north of this agency, have made good progress in enlarging their farms, and they have every reason to be thankful to the Government for being so liberal to them, as they receive about one-fifth of the appropriation called the Red Lake and Pembina fund.

The Otter Tail Pillagers, living north of the agency about 18 miles, and about 8 miles east of the Pembinas, have not been so bountifully cared for, and consequently their progress is not so marked. They are in need of oxen, wagons, and other implements, and I hope to furnish them out of this annuity fund, intending to make out the estimate soon for those articles.

The band of Indians living here and called the Mississippi Chippewas is the largest in numbers, and as their annuities, according to the present treaty, will expire next year they may be compelled to rely on their own resources. It is unfortunate that the other part of this band, living at Mille Lac, White Oak Point, and Sandy Lake, could not be induced to make this reservation their home, where no better region of country of the same extent can be found in the Northwest adapted to agriculture and grazing purposes. If funds could be appropriated and the proper effort made, it would no doubt start the tide which would bring them all here in a few years.

I have been much gratified with the progress made the past year in our schools. I consider it the most important feature of my work, and one on which the future good of these Indians will depend almost entirely. When the school closed last year the scholars had dropped out one by one until the attendance was reduced to a small number. This year, at the close, we had almost our full quota, and they were all even

anxious to remain during vacation. The teachers have enforced good order, and more than ordinary interest has been shown in their studies. With the energy and good management of our principal, the boys have worked well and raised such a bountiful supply of all kind of vegetables as never had been seen here before, and our school garden of five acres, besides its usefulness, is highly ornamental and the admiration of all visitors.

Our new school building, when finished and furnished, will give us all the room necessary for many years. I think it wise to conduct the school independent of any sectarian influence, as the children attending are from families of both denominations.

The police force has been a strong arm this year to the agent in the enforcement of law and order. I am sorry that men so faithful cannot receive better remuneration.

The judges of the court on Indian offenses selected from the police force have given much satisfaction in the decision of cases among their own people, and have done much to aid me in producing peace and harmony.

The Indians at Red Lake are not rapid in their improvements. The soil is not adapted for agricultural purposes, but on the western part of their reserve there is plenty of prairie of the best quality, and they should be induced to labor there. I have urged them to take up homes on the prairie lands, but the older men are disinclined to listen to such advice.

The Leech Lake Indians should be removed to this reserve. There is no hope for much advancement while living around Leech and Winnebagoshish Lakes. Their soil is unfit for farming purposes and scarce in grass. These Indians are much troubled because there has been no settlement of damages for building the dams. They have made threats as to what might occur if their claims for damages were not heeded soon. I think a new effort should be made, and the only feasible way in my mind is that of arbitration.

During the last winter the small-pox did much havoc with the Chippewas at the head of the Mississippi River; seventy-two of their number died from that dreadful disease. Dr. Walker, who was the physican at Winnebagoshish Dam, at the onset of the disease began to combat it, and did so at the peril of his life. I think the Government is greatly indebted to him for his valuable services.

I have to thank the Department for the patience exercised and the assistance rendered me in the many complex questions which have arisen during the past year.

Very respectfully,

C. P. LUSE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT., *August* 6, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to forward my seventh annual report of the transactions at this agency, and that a correct understanding of the present condition of the Indians under my charge may be had, a brief retrospect is necessary.

These Indians are part of the large nation known as Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, and their reservation extends along the northern boundary of this Territory for 300 miles. The division line, when established, left about equal numbers in charge of each government, and as children of the same family or nation the intercourse has been continued and has its effects on their habits and civilization. Until within the past two or three years the Canadian Government issued no supplies to their Indians, and as a natural consequence the Indians from north of the line made use of their family relationship to gravitate towards the agency that issued food and annuities, thus swelling the number on the agency roll and drawing from its supplies. Since the commencement of the Dominion Government to issue food and money to their Indians this usage is reversed, and the movement is assisted by the reduced rations this agency has now to give, many Indians, especially those not having houses, artfully trying to belong to and draw rations from both sides of the line, but without much success. From these causes a steady reduction of the numbers on our record has been going on.

AGRICULTURE.

Since the first efforts at farming and house building were made, some six years ago, the work has made moderate but steady progress. There are now nearly 200 log cabins, substantial and comfortable, with, in most cases, small patches of cultivated ground attached. They are scattered over the reservation where there is tillable land. Last fall there was a fair crop of potatoes raised, and as no Indian had cellarage frost-proof, they were instructed to bring into the agency cellar a portion to be preserved

for seed. This was done by some forty of them, and 138½ bushels were taken care of and distributed to them again this spring. All other Indians who had prepared ground also received seed. The Indian farms being so far apart, it was impossible to supervise and see that the seed thus given was put in the ground. An after-inspection of the farms showed that only a small part of the seed had been planted; the greater part had been eaten, as might have been expected.

There was much alarm and disturbance caused by the frequent raids made from across the line by Crees and half-breeds during the spring and summer months. As many as 200 ponies were stolen and run into Canada. In some cases pursuit was given and encounters followed, resulting in 1 Piegan killed and 2 severely wounded. The Crees are reported to have suffered greater loss. One of our Indian villages on Two Medicine River, eight miles north of the agency, was abandoned in consequence of these raids, the Indians yet living in lodges near the agency, afraid to return to their homes and farms. Several visits were paid us by United States soldiers who made search for these Crees, but unsuccessfully. As a result of these alarms, a check was given to house building and the cultivation and extension of their farms, which will take a long time to overcome.

Early in winter, from reports of the killing of cattle from the agency herd, a night guard was appointed, but was only useful in checking, not in preventing, the evil. A stop was only put to the practice by driving the herd near the agency, and corraling them at night. The only palliation for this outrage was that the rations issued were not sufficient to prevent hunger. Only by this resource, and the issue of the 30 tons of potatoes raised on the agency farm, was fatal suffering avoided.

Two impediments to the success of Indian farming exist here: First, the inability of Indians to break up the ground, stronger horses and more skill than they possess being necessary; second, the necessity for more supervision and instruction while planting, caring for, and reaping crops than it is possible for the limited agency help to give. The Indian will work if shown how, and he understands the benefit resulting. His imitative power is great.

EDUCATION.

The day school has been well attended throughout the year, and fair progress was made by the pupils, the number present often being above one hundred; yet the two teachers had no trouble in keeping order, and no urging was required to keep up the numbers, as the school is popular with the children.

A boarding school was commenced in January with seventeen pupils, and continued with small alteration in number till the end of June, when a vacation was given. The benefit to the Indian children from constant attendance, and away from the dirt and evil example of lodge life, was evident in their rapid progress, especially in English speaking, as this is much discouraged by Indians amongst themselves. The invariable evening recreation indoors was to repeat over again the lessons of the school room.

The giving of the vacation was hastened by the parents of the boarding-school children, on one pretext or another, drawing them away, and the offered resignation of matron and assistant. The reasons given for their resignation were various, and not by any means satisfactory, the principal one being that "they were tired of living a civilized life, and wished to return to their old habits." Distrust had been sown in the minds of the children and their parents by county officers, who had arrested a youth for killing cattle, and told the school boys that they were coming back to arrest them all. When the vacation ends and another matron can be had, the boarding school will be reopened.

CIVILIZATION.

One of the most formidable difficulties in the way of the civilization of these tribes is their unreasonable heathen superstition. A house in which a death occurs must be at once abandoned, and all the deceased's effects are promptly appropriated by the surviving relatives. Until these and other practices more senseless and cruel are given up, it will be impossible to abolish their nomadic habits or permanently locate them.

These tribes present a wide field, and it should not be overlooked—our own home field—for the exercise of Christian missionary effort.

POLICE.

The police are becoming more useful as they get familiar with their duties. During the year two were discharged for disobedience. As the service is popular, the best men can be had to fill vacancies. Stricter discipline, less liberty to wander off, and more service to perform, have increased the efficiency of the force.

CONCLUSION.

Now that all game is gone from their reservation, no support can be derived from hunting, and they evidence the proper disposition to help themselves by doing as they are instructed in tilling the soil and raising such crops as the rigor of the climate allows. A wise guardianship of these wards calls for them to be provided with such instructors and proper means as are necessary, with least delay, to bring them up to the point of self support. Until that is reached humanity requires that they and their children should not be allowed to suffer hunger.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN YOUNG,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *August* 15, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of affairs at this agency for the year 1883, being my second annual report. I am very sorry indeed that I am unable to report greater progress. Although I have been in charge of this agency a year and a half, I am not yet situated so that I can carry out the settled policy I wished to pursue to teach, persuade, or compel these Indians to become self-supporting.

It was my intention and my earnest wish to place not less than fifty families upon their permanent, separate homesteads at the beginning of this season; and there were that many, or a larger number, who would have done well, but I have not been able to do this for the reason that we have not yet succeeded in getting the agency removed to that part of the reservation where their permanent homes are to be. The location selected is so remote from this agency that it is difficult for us to labor with the Indians over there, as long as they have to be supported by the Government, and our base of supplies are at the present agency, 120 to 150 miles distant, and at the same time attend to our duties here. For these reasons we can hardly be said to have made a beginning. We feel that we have been held back by these questions, which ought to have been settled some two or three years before the time of my arrival.

At the date of this writing the indications are that the new agency buildings will not be completed in time for us to take possession next spring, but even if they are not we shall make an effort to locate seventy-five to one hundred families on the Big and Little Horn early in the season.

On account of the expectation that we would remove in the fall of this year (in which expectation I fear we shall be disappointed) we have not extended the limits of our farming operations much beyond what they were last summer, because we thought it useless to break up sod-ground for use one season only.

There have been a much larger number of Indians who were anxious to farm this season than heretofore, some that I really did not expect would be willing to do anything for years, if ever—certainly not during my term of office. To provide land for these Indians I have been compelled to divide our agency field into smaller patches than last year. In this way I have been able to accommodate sixty-six families in our agency field alone, and quite a number of families in the four other fields close by, but separate from the agency field. Their patches are free from weeds and in good order, as many visitors to the agency this summer can testify. We have also broken a little new ground, but not much, for the reason above mentioned.

In the mean time, while we have not been able to carry out our settled plans for making the Crows become self-supporting, the surrounding country has settled up with whites with such surprising rapidity that their occupation, their means of support—hunting—by which they have been accustomed to support themselves three-fifths or two-thirds of each year, has been taken away from them suddenly and before they comprehend the situation, so that they are thrown helpless upon the Government. There is no game left upon their reservation at all worth speaking of, and we shall have to have a much larger quantity of supplies than have been allowed us for the present fiscal year, or the Crows will starve, or else go over the line and hunt upon the adjoining territory, much to the annoyance of their white neighbors. For several years it has been customary for the entire Crow camp to move away from the agency and spend their winter months in hunting, frequently outside the limits of their own country, as they thought they had the right to do under the fourth article of the treaty concluded May 7, 1868. They ought not to be permitted to do this another time, and if not, then the Government will have to support them, certainly until we begin to locate them upon their permanent homes on the Big and Little Horn Rivers, and partially for a time afterwards. I shall exert myself to make this time that they have to be supported as brief as possible, and after we get started shall be able to do many things to produce this result which I cannot do now.

Although we have such a meager report to offer in regard to the progress of the Crows towards the life we are so anxious to have them adopt, yet we must say that they are not entirely to be blamed in the matter. It is true that many of them are worthless and will never do anything to earn a living until driven to it by necessity and want, but those who show a disposition to do something for themselves have not been encouraged and assisted as they should have been and would have been, had we been able to establish them on their separate homes. It is true that there is no Crow, not even the best and most progressive, who does not prefer his wild life to that of the white people, but there is a considerable number who are sensible enough to see that the old times are past and can never return. We can reason with such men, and they are now ready to locate on their permanent homes, and have been for a couple of years or more.

If any agent would try to locate the entire Crow people at once he would make a dismal failure of it; but let him take those who are already well-disposed, give them a fair start with the moneys now due them, and he will succeed; and the remainder of the tribe, seeing the first prosper, will soon be anxious to follow after.

In most other respects, aside from our failure to locate the Crows upon their homesteads, our affairs have moved along satisfactorily. A few cases of horse-stealing have been reported by the whites against the Indians, and by the Indians against the whites. We have not suffered nearly so much from the raids of northern Indians as last summer. A number of parties have trespassed on the reservation by cutting timber, but not so many as we expected would do so.

There has been very little drunkenness. A few Indians have drank a good deal of whisky, not in the vicinity of the agency, however. But the great majority of the Crows have no taste for it; they dislike it. I am able to prevent the use of intoxicating drinks very easily in the vicinity of the agency, but it is seldom I have to exercise my authority in this respect.

In respect to learning our language and sending their children to our boarding school, the Crows appear to be more backward than those tribes that have been the fiercest and most warlike. It has taken a great deal of talk and persuasion to get the few scholars we have. Except in regard to numbers the school is a success. We have now but 8 boys and 7 girls in our boarding school. Since my last report we have sent 3 of the largest boys to Carlisle, Pa., 1 little half-breed girl to relatives in Ohio, and 1 boy was compelled by his parents to run away, so that now we have a less number than at the beginning of the year. We had the misfortune to lose our dormitory by fire on the night of the 1st of the present month, and expected also that half our children would not come back to us in consequence of the fire, but have succeeded in getting them all to return. We immediately crowded the employés of the agency closer together to make room for the children in the quarters, but cannot find room for a larger number than we now have. We have 6 Indian children attending our school in addition to those who live with us in our home, and the children of employés. After we shall have removed to the new agency we expect to *require* the Crows to send their children to school.

It seems to me that the things the Government ought to do to settle this Indian business are few and simple; that is is only the agent and his employés who have the difficult, wearisome task; that if the agent has the disposition to do right and knows what is the right thing to do the Government ought to allow him to go ahead and do these things in the same way and with as much energy as he would if it was his own private business. If they have not such an agent they ought to get one without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. ARMSTRONG,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT.
August 13, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I now have the honor of submitting this my seventh annual report.

I much regret to record the fact that the inclemency of the weather during the month of May had a very injurious effect on seeds planted, many of the more tender vegetable seeds, such as beans, corn, melons, squashes, &c., having been entirely destroyed by frost. Again, the cold and constant rains of the spring were followed by scorching heat, and the grain harvest will be extremely light.

Quite a number of Indians are at present engaged in putting up hay, a fact which will doubtless be considered a stronger evidence of their advance towards civilization than the harvesting of their grain, which has also now commenced. During the pres-

ent year a large increase of acreage has been sown, and were the results, which, of course, can only be approximated in the accompanying statistical report, such as to repay them with an abundant harvest, the Indian farmers would have been greatly encouraged as to future efforts. I fear, however, no retrogression, as the inhabitants of this reservation have evidently proved to themselves that farming, even with light crops, affords them a more comfortable and reliable, if not more pleasant, livelihood than hunting and trapping; and nothing has so much conduced to this end as the distribution by the Department of agricultural implements.

In connection with education, there are two schools—one for boys and one for girls—located some 18 miles north of this agency, at St. Ignatius Mission. These are conducted according to a contract with Rev. J. B. A. Brouillet, director of the Catholic Indian missions, and under the present management are in a flourishing condition. Still better results, however, may henceforth be expected, for, as appropriations have been increased, attendance will be increased accordingly, seeing that ample provisions are now being made for the accommodation of children; and I have no doubt that our schools, as institutions for the industrial education of Indian children, will continue to bear, as I believe they have heretofore borne, a favorable comparison with those of any other agency.

Two new school-houses are now in course of construction, one of which, being for boys, the missionaries at Saint Ignatius are building, entirely at their own expense, while the other, for girls, is being built by the Sisters of Providence, those parties having the educational charge of the children. The new building for boys is in the shape of an L, each arm being 66 feet in length and 22 in width or depth. There are, besides, an addition of 14 by 14, and a two-story porch or veranda 14 feet wide and 90 feet long. The main building is to be three storied, of which the first floor is to consist of a chapel 39 by 22, a recreation-room 27 by 22, two class-rooms 22 by 22 each, and an infirmary 14 by 14; the second floor of two class-rooms, each 22 by 22, a museum 27 by 22, two private rooms each 12½ by 22, and a clothes-room 14 by 36; and the third floor of a dormitory 110 by 22. For safety in case of fire it has been determined to erect two staircases, one at each end of the building, which, when completed, it is computed will cost not less than $7,000. The new structure in connection with the present school for girls is also to be a building of three stories, 50 feet in length by 45 in breadth, while in height the first story is to be of 10 feet, the second of 11, and the third of 10. A corridor 6 feet in width, and having three rooms on each side, will bisect the first story, the six rooms composing a parlor, a sewing-room for the girls, and four apartments for the use of the Sisters. The second story will likewise be divided by a corridor, having on one side a chapel, and on the other a dormitory, while another large dormitory will form the third story. The two lower stories will be connected with the school-house, now in use, by passages 15 by 15, when the whole will present a commodious and healthy institution.

With regard to missionary work, which is under the supervision of Rev. L. Van Gorp, S. J., of Saint Ignatius Mission, everything appropriate is being done for the spiritual welfare of the Indians, who, added to this, have gained much in temporal matters through the aid, precept, and example of their spiritual advisors. Several priests and brothers of the order of Jesuits are stationed here, the Mission being one of the oldest in the Territories, having been established under the Apostlelate of Father De Smet, whose zeal and perseverance have, here at least, been well emulated. Several Sisters of Providence have also established themselves at Saint Ignatius Mission, and it would only be an unnecessary repetition of words to try to portray the great and lasting benefits conferred by their Christian teachings, their physical and moral cleanliness, and their habits of industry, or to describe the civilizing influence wielded by them over the Indian girls who are so fortunate as to be placed under their gentle and charitable care.

With reference to industrial pursuits, in addition to the cultivation of land and the erection of a number of houses, many Indians have been engaged in furnishing piles, ties, and cord-wood for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and have been well pleased by the fair wages paid them, and the means thus opened to procure the necessaries and some of the comforts of existence. These Indians are excellent herdsmen, and pay great attention to their stock, each owner of any number having his own brand, which is respected quite as much as is the case among white herdsmen. The high prices lately paid by beef contractors connected with the railroad afforded the Indians an excellent market for surplus steers, but very few were induced by the most tempting offers to part with their cows.

Of the Indians under my charge, it is undeniable that there are some who still prefer to lead more or less of a nomadic life; but even of these very few are criminal, and very few are paupers. With regard to criminals, I think there are few populations in which, compared in number, a smaller number of offenses against law occurs; and as to paupers, I believe that if the amount of assistance afforded these Indians by the United States Government be compared with the poor rates of many of the States, such a comparison will not prove unfavorable to the Indians. On the other

hand, there are a few whom it is almost impossible to prevent from wandering about the country, leading vagabond lives, seeking for opportunities to drink and gamble, and of such I have just had a vivid experience.

While away from the agency, under orders to locate the northern limits of the reservation, some forty Indians arrived from the Columbia River country, consisting of Spokanes, Lower Calispels, Umatillas, and Nez Percés, who evidently visited this region on a gambling excursion and for a spree. Having induced five young men of this reservation to join their carousals, they encamped just across the southern border of the reserve, where, having procured whisky, of which they imbibed freely, they proceeded to terrorize a few railroad employés, threatening death and destruction if their wishes, which seem chiefly to have been centered on fire-water, were not complied with. A traveler also was halted by three Spokanes and three Nez Percés, and compelled to yield up his pocketbook, containing $210. As soon as the news, which was conveyed by startling telegrams, reached me, not knowing the extent of the *emeute*, I sent a dispatch to Major Jordan, at Fort Missoula, for assistance, and started for the scene of action. On my arrival there I placed under arrest, for selling whisky to Indians, a white man, who, having done so off of the reservation, was turned over to the county authorities. With the military command which had come at my request, I then followed the Indian offenders to the reservation. Those, however, who had been engaged in the robbery, made their escape; but I went with the soldiers and "rounded up" all of the alien Indians on the reservation, and, under a penalty of imprisonment in case of disobedience, ordered them to their homes. They left without delay. Peaceful pursuits followed the departure of the "visitors," and perfect quiet now prevails.

Before concluding, permit me to make, in connection with the foregoing, the following comment. While not being surprised that strangers on the ground should become excited and create unnecessary commotion on account of such behavior on the part of a few drunken Indians, and while being still further from having any desire to palliate such actions, I desire to call attention to the fact that such a disturbance might at any time take place in a town of medium size and scarcely be heard of in the next street, while, on the other hand, judging from past experience, occurring as it did, to some extent at least, in connection with an Indian agency, there is a probability of more or less attention being attracted thereto over the length and breadth of the land, and of occasion being taken therefrom to criticise, in not the most complimentary terms, the Indian Department, its servants, and their charges.

As a proof that the Indians of this reservation, while undoubtedly brave, are also law-abiding, I refer with pride to the fact of the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad through their lands, and against their strongest wishes, without any annoyance or opposition being offered to the railroad company that for a moment could be termed serious.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER RONAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT.,
August 13, 1883.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to hand you my fifth annual report.

This reservation is bounded on the north by British America, on the east by the one hundred and eighth parallel of longitude, on the south by the Missouri River; the western boundary has never been fully defined, but is supposed to run to the one hundred and eleventh parallel of longitude. This area of country comprises a tract embracing both mountains and prairie, adapted to mining and stock-raising on the mountains and prairies, and to agricultural pursuits on the margins of the various streams. It covers an area of probably 5,000 to 6,000 square miles.

In former reports I have given a more favorable account of its capacity for agricultural pursuits than I can indorse at this time. Two years of almost complete failure of the crops would necessarily change a man's views somewhat. I now believe that the result would be too uncertain to justify a private individual in attempting to raise crops here without the aid of irrigation; with that the result would be certain, and probably in three years out of five he would be fairly successful without irrigation.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

There are some 950 Gros Ventres and 750 Assinaboines.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies heretofore have been sufficient for their wants, taken in connection with the game they have been able to kill; but a new era is dawning upon them. The buffalo is practically extinct, as is also all other game. The crop is nearly a failure, and the food problem assumes a new and unpleasant aspect. Congress, in its wisdom saw fit to reduce the food supply at this agency $7,000, when in point of fact it ought to have been increased that amount. The facts are these: Unless game comes into this reservation, these Indians are liable to be in a starving condition before the winter is over.

RELATION WITH WHITES.

Their relation with the whites is all that can be expected or desired. No outrages and but very little horse-stealing have been perpetrated the past year.

MORALS.

I can see no difference in the state of the morals of my Indians, and I can see no immediate prospect of any improvement. The influence of the whites upon them is bad, and still through contact with whites and civilization will come the agencies that will gradually work reform in their morals.

AGRICULTURE.

I am pleased to state that there is a visible increase in their adaptation to farm-work. They have shown a greater willingness, in fact, I may say, desire, to till their crops than ever before. I doubt if many fields in the older States could show better culture than do the fields at this agency, but I am sorry to have to state that it looks as though all the seed and work had been thrown away. There has practically been no rain this summer; all small grain is a complete failure. Corn and potatoes and other vegetables may make something if rains come soon. I am, however, of the opinion that more attention should be given to farming operations. By this I mean more land should be broken and greater efforts be made to raise wheat and vegetables.

The determined attempt that is being made to open a portion of the reservation to settlement will probably be successful at no distant day, and for that reason I would not recommend the expenditure of much more in improving at this location. It will be necessary very soon to build new agency buildings, and when the matter of rebuilding is determined, it should be done at some more available point; and in determining that point care should be taken that the place should be selected where irrigation could be accomplished easily and successfully.

ILLICIT TRADING.

Illicit trading has been confined principally to parties who make their headquarters on the Missouri River. There is a bad set of men there, who ostensibly are there to conduct wood-yards, but who are really a set of men (with honorable exceptions) who are ready to trade whisky or steal a horse, as occasion offers. These men are well known, but for some reason they manage to carry on their business with but little interference by officers of the law. It is a well-known fact that where one horse is stolen by an Indian, ten are stolen by whites.

INDIAN POLICE.

Indian police are moderately successful, but would be more so if led by a good, reliable white man. However, I manage to get considerable assistance from them in the way of keeping order in the camp, and in some cases intimidating whisky traders.

SCHOOL.

A day school has been in operation, and with moderate success, but really a boarding school is the need of the hour. At this time with a day school it is impossible to keep scholars at their studies steadily and long enough to insure satisfactory results. The work of educating Indians is slow at the best, therefore the best means attainable should be employed to accomplish desired results.

This reservation is essentially a grazing country and should be used for such purpose. On the rich feed that grows all over its plains, coulies, and mountains, thousands of head of cattle can range summer and winter. It would be but a short time before the lands would be covered with cattle, sheep, and horses, whenever the Indian title to the lands is extinguished, and one of the first things that should be done, in my opinion, should be to get a herd of cattle for the Indians. I believe they would make capital herders, and would in a few years replace, to a certain extent, with beef herds the wild buffalo that used to roam this country in uncounted numbers.

On the whole, I think my Indians have made fair progress the past year, but not to the extent that I could wish, and the reasons are obvious. The amount of land broken, 200 acres, is not sufficient to furnish more than a small fraction of the work they are able to do, and I could not utilize all their labor if I had more land, from the fact that from the small appropriation by Congress it becomes an absolute necessity that a large portion of them should be hunting game, in order that their supplies shall remain for their support during the inclement months of winter; and as long as Indians follow the chase they will not readily learn to grow corn and potatoes. But game will soon be a thing of the past, and unless they can rely upon the products of the soil, or more liberal aid from the Government, the time is close at hand when starvation will be upon them. I am in hopes that arrangements will soon be made with them to relinquish a large portion of their country and receive from the Government therefor a liberal yearly stipend. The Indians are fully aware of the situation, and are anxious to make some arrangements of the kind indicated.

I am sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. L. LINCOLN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT PECK AGENCY, MONT.,
August 10, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with Department instructions, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the affairs at this agency. For more than two years I have lived at this agency, and occupied the position of superintendent of the industrial boarding school, which has afforded me opportunities of becoming familiar with the condition and affairs of this agency, and am better prepared to write my first annual report than had I entered upon the duties and assumed the responsibilities of agent as a stranger, unacquainted with agency affairs.

The Indians at this agency are peaceable, well disposed, and easily governed; there has been a gradual growth towards a civilized life; the advancement is slow, but steadily increasing. It is no longer considered a disgrace by the Indian to wear the costume of the white man, as in the past; neither is it an indignity to engage in manual labor. Many of them, even the young men belonging to the "Grass Bands," show an inclination to abandon the former customs and habits of their forefathers and adopt the better ways of the white man. They plainly see that there is but one way to better their condition, viz, to take hold of the implements of civilization, such as the ax, the hoe, and the plow, and follow up civilized pursuits, instead of the old trails of the buffalo of the past. They are submitting to the inevitable very kindly. I am aware that it is an utter impossibility to civilize, educate, and Christianize a nomadic people while wearing blankets and breech-clouts. In the past these Indians have been provided with only a sufficient amount of ready-made clothing to accommodate a few of the many that call for white men's clothing.

Heretofore this people was expected to hunt and provide for their own subsistence for at least two-thirds of the year, the Government furnishing supplies for about one-third. While the buffalo roamed in large herds over these vast plains it was an easy matter to subsist, and, according to the Indian ways of living, they lived in luxury and there was no incentive for them to work; but now the game has practically disappeared, for between the Indians and the many white hunters the buffalo are a thing of the past in this Northwest. Neither the Department nor the Indians anticipated such a sudden disappearance of the game; therefore no adequate provision has been made for their subsistence during the present fiscal year.

FARMING.

There were about 1,000 acres of land planted by the Indians this last spring, notwithstanding the almost entire failure of crops last year. They took hold of the work with the greatest zeal, and with the expectation of realizing much from their labor; but the drought came on and everything was dried up, and a total failure of crops is the result. When my predecessor saw the inevitable, he urged them to go and hunt, which the majority did; but not finding enough game to subsist upon, they came back discouraged and heartsick. With no crop, no game and, as yet no supplies, the wolf of hunger is in every lodge. The situation at present is anything but pleasant, but I have hopes for the future.

If I could have a few thousand dollars' worth of provisions as an extra ration, and a small appropriation to pay a civil engineer, I could turn thousands of acres of this now desert and waste land into beautiful farms, which would in two years' time more than pay for the outlay. The soil is here, the water-power and Indian muscle can be utilized, which will make permanent and profitable improvement, and but a little help from the Government will be needed. This is the only way to solve this problem

of agriculture; and two failures out of every three crops demonstrate this fact, viz, that agriculture at this agency is a failure, and that all the time, labor, and expense used in this direction are lost.

SCHOOLS.

There are five schools at this agency. One Government day school at Wolf Point, under the entire supervision of the Government, which has been in operation for six years. There is a desire on the part of the Indians to have a boarding school at this place. Under the management of Mr. F. A. Porter, the school at Wolf Point planted and cultivated 5 acres of corn, potatoes, and other vegetables. The regular attendance for the past year has been very good.

The industrial boarding school is located at Poplar Creek, and is under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Although I was its founder, and also its superintendent up to the time of entering upon the duties of agent, I do not deem it egotistical in me in saying that the school is a grand success. I can say no more in favor of the school than my predecessor said in his last annual report, except that the school has been progressing in every department. The school has now more scholars than it can accommodate, but the present number could be doubled if there was more room. There are now 66 scholars in the school, and we have been compelled to turn many away on account of there being no room for them. The scholars are apt, studious, and industrious. The boys during the last spring planted and cultivated over 40 acres of land, but on account of the drought they realized nothing from their labor. More room is essentially necessary for the comfort, convenience, and sanitary condition of the school. The present buildings are entirely inadequate to meet the growing necessities of the school. They are built of logs, poorly planned and poorly finished. It would be economy on the part of the Government to provide more rooms and better facilities for doing the work, as the only pleasant phase and outlook on an Indian reservation are the schools.

There are three mission day schools at this agency, under the supervision of the Rev. G. W. Wood, the Presbyterian missionary, and an indefatigable worker. The school at Poplar Creek is taught by the Misses Dickson and McCreight, of the Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, and the ones at Deer Tail and Grantville by educated Indians. They are doing a good work, and are laying the foundation of virtue and intelligence among this people. The average attendance has been good. In order to secure a regular attendance, the Government has issued the scholars rations, thereby reaching their intellect by the way of their stomachs.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police at this agency are very efficient, and are improving. They have, as a rule, always been ready and willing to perform any service that they have been called upon to do. I would respectfully urge upon the Department the necessity of recommending to Congress an increase in their pay; and also that it would be beneficial to allow them a compensation for the use of a horse. This compensation should be stopped if they did not keep their horses in a proper condition for service at all times. The 25 policemen allowed this agency are sufficient for the protection of the agency, and are all the force that I shall require.

MORALS.

The morals of this people are very low, as they have been so long in contact with the always very-degraded element that is found on the frontier; so that virtue among them is a rare thing. Among all the demoralizing elements that they come in contact with, none is greater than the Army. The military is in close proximity to the Indian camps, and it is an utter impossibility to prevent them from becoming demoralized and the women made prostitutes of, as long as they are permitted to visit and remain within the limits of the garrison.

Another element of demoralization is the traffic in intoxicants. Where and how it gets into the Indian camps seems to be, as yet, an impenetrable mystery. It is, indeed, a rather uninviting field for missionary work, since the moral atmosphere is overcharged with the hostilities of hell; but we hope, pray, and labor that the peaceable fruits of righteousness will ultimately prevail.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of this people is very good, except the prevalence of diseases contracted by immoral practices. There has been no epidemic of any character during the past year. There is no hospital, but one is greatly needed at this agency.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. E. SNIDER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR.,
August 27, 1883.

Sir: I have the honor to submit this my annual report. This is a consolidated agency, composed of the Omahas and Winnebagoes, two separate tribes, speaking languages entirely distinct and dissimilar, and with habits, temperament, and aims of life totally at variance.

The Omahas are a staid people, attached to their land and desirous of making homes for themselves. They enjoy the peculiar privilege of never having been removed, and having lived for the past two hundred years or more where their present reservation is situated. As in most Indian tribes at the present time, the Omahas are divided into two parties; one progressive, desiring education, law, and looking toward citizenship; the other, conservative, clinging to old customs, and strongly opposed to changes. The progressive party, while not in the numerical majority, have in their ranks men of strong mind and firm purpose, and to the efforts of these men is very largely due the present peculiar and promising condition of the people.

When making the treaty of 1866 the Omahas caused an article to be inserted providing for the dividing up of the reserve into individual farms. Already a number of families had broken away from the central village and begun to build log cabins and work on farms, and about ten years ago a scattering very nearly general was effected, and some three hundred and fifty certificates of allotment were issued to heads of families and single persons. This move was followed by increased prosperity. Wagons and farming utensils became the sole issue, and each year new land was broken and the farms increased in size, until this year the Omahas have about 6,000 acres under cultivation, raising 15,000 bushels of wheat and the promise of a large crop of corn, not to mention vegetables. In the breaking up of the old village the people still clung to the timber, and made their farms in the little valleys that border the streams, and few of those who took out certificates for 160 acres found all those acres arable land. This hindered the development of larger farms, while the distance from market reduced the profit on corn, wheat, potatoes, beans, &c., which had to be hauled from fifteen to thirty miles to meet the railroad.

Another cause operated to check the courage of the Omahas. During the forcible removal of the Poncas, a few years since, many of the Omahas visited their relatives in the camp of the Poncas, and learned how unstable is the hold of the Indian upon his land. This led to an examination of their certificates of allotment, which were taken to white lawyers, and the Omahas, who had cherished those certificates as patents, suffered a great disappointment in finding them legally worthless. The terror of the Indian Territory was constantly in their minds and they knew no peace.

Two years since it chanced that a student of ethnology, Miss A. C. Fletcher, of Peabody Ethnological Institute, Cambridge, Mass., came to live and study among the Omahas, and becoming interested in the welfare of the people, and sympathizing with their love of home and land, and their distress that they were not secure in the midst of their own fields, determined to help them. Gathering careful statistics of the labor of the people, a petition to Congress was framed, based on the idea that these Indians had practically homesteaded their lands, having worked from five to fifteen years on their farms. Growing out of this effort was the passage of a bill, approved by the President August 7, 1882, and published in the last report of the honorable Commissioner. During the past three months the work of carrying out the provisions of the bill has been placed in the hands of Miss Fletcher, who labored to secure the land, and the progressive courage manifested by the people is surprising. Realizing that nearness to the railroad and its market will enhance their profits, and that the rolling prairie of the valley of the Logan is the place to make farms which will yield handsomely, a large proportion of the Indians, including nearly all those of the progressive spirit, have selected in this locality, some already having broken land preparatory to crops and setting out cottonwood trees, and the starting of a new home far away from the scenes of the old village life. A few have crossed the railroad, the line of demarkation between the new limits of the reserve and the land to be sold, and have cast their lot directly among the white people.

The outlook for the Omaha tribe is propitious. Education and labor will solve their difficulties. The close proximity of the white settlements will give to those going out on the Logan the invaluable object lesson of seeing how work should be done, an advantage absolutely necessary to assured success, and impossible to obtain in the seclusion of a reserve. The conservative class are gradually accepting the situation, and it is believed that before the work of allotment is completed still greater numbers will be added to the industrial element in the tribe. The influence of the children at Carlisle, and of the married couple at Hampton, is to make the people prize more highly the opportunities offered on the reserve for sending children to school.

SCHOOLS.

The schools for the Omahas for the past year have been quite successful. The children have advanced rapidly in the knowledge of books and the more important

knowledge of industrial and economic labor. The Indian child, when properly taught, advances as rapidly in learning as the average white child, and excels in writing and drawing. The increasing usefulness of the schools was the result of the authority granted me by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to establish compulsory attendance. When the subject was first presented to the Indians it was received with great disfavor, but by bringing it before them at every council, and answering all their objections, they at last consented to try it. Then, by advice of Major Haworth, I appointed two of the councilmen as inspectors, to visit the schools at least once a week for one month, to be succeeded by two others for the following month. By this means we interested the councilmen in the schools, and they became anxious to have all the children in attendance; and when an Indian refused to send a child to school, they took it as an offense against themselves, and used the police to enforce their wishes. So far the plan has worked to perfection. The schools are both filled to the limit of their capacity.

The school in charge of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church is doing a very fine work among these people, both as an educational institution and as a center for moral and religious instruction by precept and example. The plan and management of this school have been very excellent and highly successful. It is hoped that the usefulness of this school will not suffer by experimental changes of doubtful utility.

The industrial boarding-school under charge of the Government is occupying a large field of usefulness. The children are taught successfully all the branches necessary to make them intelligent and prosperous citizens.

The Winnebagoes, although belonging to the same great family as the Omahas, are as unlike the latter as a Frenchman is unlike a Saxon. Frequent removals have produced the unhappy result of destroying love of locality. The Winnebago has little home feeling on his reserve. His natural indifference to farming adds to the difficulty. Lithe of frame, active in mind and body, skillful as a laborer, and with something of the incipient artisan in his flexible fingers, the Winnebago is not likely to become exclusively a farmer and find his self-support in that direction. Not only has he suffered from being torn up from home after home, but his native religious customs have never been met by persistent missionary efforts. As a consequence, the people are nearly all under the control of their own religious teachers, and there is little outward respect shown the Sabbath, and dances, all more or less religious, are frequent. In view of the situation, it is difficult to manage the people so as to bring to pass for them not only material prosperity, but a lifting of their minds out of the old ruts. These Indians are industrious; their value as laborers is known to the people living near the reserve. They are light-hearted and kindly, and possess qualities which, if properly trained, and proper opportunities offered for the legitimate exercise of these powers, will make the Winnebagoes useful members of society.

One thing the Winnebago needs to learn, and that is the ubiquity of law, and that it will mete out punishment to the wrongdoer. It is particularly needful that he feel this in the case of offenses committed against one of his own members or other tribes. All Indians are well aware that the law guards the white man, but as between Indian and Indian he has no such knowledge. To the offender there is only the agency trial and being locked up a while in the block-house, all of which lacks both terror and dignity to him; whereas, a trial by the white man's law, and being shut up in the white man's jail, has a very different effect on his mind. An act of Congress approved February 21, 1863, provides that the Winnebagoes "shall be subject to the criminal laws of the State or Territory in which they may hereafter reside." It is to be hoped that the Department will see the importance of providing the means of prosecuting a few Indian offenders, for the sake of the moral effect it will have on the tribe and the civilizing lesson it will give them.

The Winnebago industrial boarding-school is in a flourishing and prosperous condition. The attendance is quite satisfactory, which is the result of the same system of management as with the Omahas. The councilmen, as school inspectors, evince great zeal in bringing into the school all available children, and in pursuing those who straggle off to their homes. This plan seems to be the only available one to reach these people. If we had rations or annuities in ever so small a quantity to bestow for good conduct, or withhold for disobedience, it would be a very easy matter to fill the schools and correct all evil practices; but we have absolutely nothing to bestow or withhold. These Indians are as independent of the smiles or frowns of their agent as any other community of people; hence the importance of reaching them by the only means at our disposal.

The police force is an important branch of the service, and could not well be dispensed with. By carefully selecting men of character and influence, they become an efficient element of strength to assist the agent in all his plans for the advancement of the people, but especially are they indispensable in the proper conduct of the schools.

The miller and sawyer at the Omahas, and the carpenters and blacksmiths at both

agencies, are Indians, and are as efficient and reliable as any mechanics we could employ. The mills at both agencies need new machinery to improve the character of the flour.

There is one custom among the Indian tribes which tends more than all others to keep the people impoverished and to promote idle dancing, and that is the visiting of parties of Indians for the express purpose of begging presents of horses, blankets, and various other gifts. Indian hospitality knows no other mode of entertainment, nor will the tribe learn any other way of receiving guests, until a steady and strong pressure is brought to bear to prevent these begging visits. The two tribes under my care have suffered serious loss, particularly the Winnebagoes, on the occasion of such visits. Public opinion, custom, and the bantering habit of the Indian force a man to part with property he cannot spare, which throws the man back in his efforts toward civilization. So strongly is the subject forced upon me, and so firm is my conviction of the evils resulting from these expeditions, that I would be glad if the Department would issue an order forbidding the issuing of passes to visiting parties, and authorizing the agents to arrest and turn back all parties of visitors without passes. I should be glad to have the Indians under my charge thus sent back to their reserve, and to have the authority to protect my people from being robbed in this manner. I do not claim superiority in respect for my Indians over those of any other tribe, for no doubt when they are away from home they accept gifts with great facility; but the whole practice is inimical and should be stopped.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. WILKINSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR.,
Eighthmonth 6, 1883.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In accordance with instructions, I submit my seventh annual report of affairs at the consolidated Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca Agency of Nebraska and Dakota.

The Santee Indians are a part of the great Sioux Nation. They were removed here from Crow Creek Agency in 1866, where they had been temporarily located after removal from Minnesota in 1863. The Flandreau Indians are a part of the Santees, who became dissatisfied with their titles for land at Santee Agency and went to Moody County, Dakota, took up homesteads under special act of Congress, approved March 3, 1875. The Government has looked after them; has extended care and assistance when it has been needed. The Poncas are a part of the Ponca tribe of Indians who were removed to Indian Territory, became dissatisfied with their location there, and returned to their old homes in Dakota.

The Santee Reservation is located in Knox County, Nebraska, bounded on the north by the Missouri River, is 12 miles wide and from 12 to 18 miles long, according to bends in river; it contains 115,000 acres of land, about one-third of which can be used for agricultural purposes. There are a number of high bluffs and deep ravines through the reservation which cannot be used for agricultural purposes. There is more or less sand mixed with the soil. That which can be cultivated is considered good soil for raising wheat, corn, oats, rye, &c. The land has been surveyed and allotted in severalty to a number of families. They have cultivated this year 1,043 acres to wheat, 420 oats, 920 corn, 25 rye, 124 barley, 175 potatoes, &c.; crops of all kinds are very good, better than last year, except corn, which has been neglected. Three hundred and twenty-eight acres of land broken this year, making a total of 3,035 acres under cultivation, against 450 acres in 1872.

The acreage has been gradually increased from year to year, and the rations withdrawn in accordance with their ability to support themselves, always pinching the lazy ones or those that were behind the harvest. The issue of rations has quite recently been entirely discontinued to all except to children attending school and 100 old infirm persons, whom we must continue to support the same as among whites. All wear citizens' dress, and as the young grow up who have attended school, they, as a tribe, are better calculated to transact business of all kinds with their white neighbors who are gathering around them than the older Indians are. I hope in a short time to be able to recommend the opening up of the reservation and place the Santee Indians as citizens upon the roll of civilization with the rest of mankind.

The Santees have been well supplied with farming implements and stock. I have quite recently issued 220 head of American horses to them that were purchased for them from funds arising from the sale of land that belonged to them in Minnesota. I have also built 50 houses, 14 by 28, for them, to be paid for from the same fund. There has been a gradual advance, like a child growing to youth and manhood; those who

are with them from day to day scarcely note the change, but when we compare the present with ten years ago or less, we find the acreage under cultivation has increased more than fivefold; that the quantity raised of wheat, corn, oats, barley, potatoes, &c., for subsistence has increased in proportion, so that we have no fears as to the ability of the Santee people to support themselves as citizens. The rations, as I have said, have been entirely withdrawn, whereas a few years ago large quantities of beef, flour, sugar, coffee, &c., were issued weekly. The Indians have learned trades, and now have charge of blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, harness shop, mill, and herd. Indians are now manufacturing brick for sale, conducting the business on their own responsibility. Joseph Kitto, for a number of years the Indian blacksmith, is now running the engine at the mill, and I believe will be successful. I also employ Henry Jones (Indian) as issue clerk. I find him very efficient and correct in his work. John Jones is blacksmith, Solomon Ross herder, Francis Frazer miller, Joseph Redwing harness-maker, and Samuel Wolf brick-maker.

The agency buildings consist of 2 school buildings (combined), 4 stables, 9 dwellings (frame, log, and brick), 2 grist-mills (frame and chalkstone), 5 workshops, 1 council house, 2 warehouses, 1 machine house, 1 saw-mill, 1 slaughter-house, 1 ice-house, 1 jail, 1 physician's office, and 2 granaries. The chalkstone mill was about 10 miles from the other buildings; it was run by water power, which was very expensive to keep dam in repair; the building and machinery were in bad condition; it was therefore abandoned and a new frame mill built near the agency, to be run by steam.

There are two missions at Santee, the "Protestant Episcopal" and the "American Missionary Association." The Episcopal mission has 3 churches, in which religious services are held by the Rev. William W. Fowler and Indian ministers. The first principal church is located near the Government buildings, and presided over by Mr. Fowler, with the assistance of a native helper, who aids in preaching, teaching, &c. The second chapel is located about 10 miles south from the agency buildings, in a prosperous farming community; the work is performed by an Indian under the care of Mr. Fowler; they have a large congregation, and meeting is well attended. The third church is located 5 miles east in a somewhat isolated locality; the services are looked after by an Indian. The Indians have nearly abandoned this part of the reservation on account of bad location. The mission contemplates moving the building to a more central or convenient part for the Indians. W. W. Fowler reports the attendance of the churches very good; that there are 199 Indians who are members of his church; that 490 have been baptized, and that the religious influence is very perceptible throughout the tribe.

This mission have a male and female school at Santee and a school at Springfield, Dak., for both sexes, the male school under the care of W. W. Fowler, the female school under the supervision of Amelia Ives, taught by Mary S. Francis. They generally have about 35 scholars. Much credit is due this "Saint Mary's School" for the efficiency and progress that is made for general good in teaching the English language and instructing the girls in the industrial arts, so that they may become good housekeepers. Hope school, at Springfield, Dak., is a boarding school 3 miles from Santee; they get their supplies from Santee. It is under the care of Mrs. E. E. Knapp; they have about 25 children, who are brought from various agencies to be educated; the children are well cared for. The school is a good one, and a credit to the mission and those who have charge of it. The English language is taught entire.

The American Missionary Association have within the last year bought the mission property that belonged to the "American Board of Foreign Missions," consisting of two churches and a number of dwellings and school buildings. Rev. Alfred L. Riggs has charge; he has been in the mission work for a number of years. He reports a general advance of the school in every way for the last year; that they have introduced several new branches of study in the higher grades, and that they have graded and organized the school more complete. He states that the scholars have learned more of application at study and work, and that the attendance has gained in regularity; that the educational sentiment is growing in the community and among the patrons of the school in other communities, so that now he has little trouble in keeping the scholars in school. This school I think a very desirable one; the children are boarded in four separate buildings, one building for the large boys and one for the small boys; also one for the large and one for the small girls. The children are all brought into one school-room. School has been maintained 10½ months; 114 children have attended a portion of the year; average attendance, 76. The children are well cared for, and instructed in industries of various kinds.

Of the church work Mr. Riggs says that the condition of the native church connected with the mission is good; that they have maintained Sabbath service under the charge of the native pastor, Rev. Artemas Ehnamani, and his assistants at two points, the mission chapel and Bazil Creek out-station; that the church has contributed during the year $106.60 for pastor's support; for missionary to the wild Indians, $55.58; and for sick fund and miscellaneous purposes, $66.15, a total of $228.33; that there are 162 Indian members of church.

The Government industrial boarding school, under supervision of agent, is taught by Samuel H. Seccombe, who has a general oversight of the school. Rebecca F. Hobbs is matron, and has a general care of the girls; 58 children have attended school a part of the year (34 males and 24 females); 47 was the largest number attending during any one month. The boys are taught the various kinds of manual labor. Mr. Seccombe reports that, contrary to previous years, the pupils remained in school until the final exercises were completed; that the school numbered 50 during the last two weeks of school; that an increased interest is apparent in the attendance and labors of the school; that in the manual labor part there is quite a creditable improvement; that there were eight girls who could take the material and with no help from the seamstress fit, cut, and make a dress that would be well-fitted and tasty; that nearly every girl in school, from eight years and upwards, understands running a sewing-machine and doing all ordinary work on it; that the smallest girls in school, with one exception, can neatly and correctly set and clear tables, wash and wipe dishes, make beds and darn stockings, while many of the large girls can do nearly all plain cooking; that the boys are becoming more accustomed to the details of farm work, such as plowing, harrowing, planting, and cultivating; the larger boys do the milking, take care of horses, cattle, and hogs.

The school-room work has been marked with much progress; the studies for the year have been reading, penmanship, drawing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, language, and object lessons. One of the greatest successes has been in getting the children to talk English. This was accomplished by making the language compulsory among the children in attendance at the school. At first the Dakota was not allowed to be talked in the buildings; second, not allowed to be talked about the buildings. The orders being encouraged by all the employés, the good effects began to appear and the English language to predominate. We believe as the children learn to talk English they become more interesting and interested scholars, and unconsciously assume with the English language the civilization and refinement that is associated with it.

The subject of allotting land in severalty to Indians has occupied considerable of my reports for the last six years, and it now gives me pleasure to state that an arrangement has been consummated by which the Santees are allowed to get patents for 160 acres of land for each male person, under article 6 of the Sioux treaty of 1868. They are required to have previously occupied the land for three years, and made improvements thereon to the value of $200. Considerable of the reservation has been resurveyed and allotments made to about 100 persons, 50 of whom have filed their applications for patents. The treaty provides that those who receive patents will be citizens of the United States and be amenable to all the laws the same as white citizens except for taxes, &c., upon the land obtained under this treaty as provided for by special act, which exempts the land so received from taxation and forbids a transfer of it within the period of twenty-five years. This will gradually place the Santee Indians upon the roll of civilization; and I believe if they comply with the requirements of the treaty and get their patents, they will be fit subjects to thus be enrolled.

The Ponca Indians under my care number about 170 souls. They are located on the the old Ponca agency in Dakota, about 15 miles from Santee, along the Niobrara River, which is very bad fording on account of quicksand bottom and swiftness of current; horses often get fast in crossing. They have under cultivation 169 acres to wheat, 212 to corn, 31 to potatoes; have broken during the year 116 acres. Their wheat and potatoes are very good.

I have a warehouse, a blacksmith shop, and dwelling-house for their use, and for Samuel Sullivan, the superintendent; he understands the blacksmithing and wagon making trade. I have two Indians working under him. This I hope will be a help to them as farmers in keeping their tools and machinery in proper repair, and be a center of attraction which I hope will cause them to stay at home and attend to their business. They are very much in need of a school to educate their children. They have a fine location. Help and kindness has been extended to them by the Department. They are making a start, and I see no reason why they should not soon be a happy and prosperous people. Their land has not been surveyed nor allotted to them in severalty, but they are nicely located, so that when the proper time comes for the allotment it can be done without any special removal.

The Flandreau Indians are recognized citizens of the United States. They have patents for their land, and are generally conducting themselves like white people. They have under cultivation wheat, corn, oats, barely, potatoes, &c. They have a day school supported by the Government for their benefit. They number about 300 persons. They have fine locations along the Sioux River about 140 miles north of Santee. I have been told that some of them have sold all or a part of their land to white people, but at present I am unable to give correct figures about the matter. They have two churches in which religious services are held by native ministers. Within the last year they have received 128 oxen, 10 bulls, 325 heifers, 320 hogs, and 50 sheep, two-thirds of which have been disposed of, all paid for from money due them from sale of

land in Minnesota; some have kept the property, others have disposed of it to white persons at a sacrifice. I find it a very difficult task to have some of the Indians keep and take proper care of their stock. The Government employs for them a physician, a teacher, and an Indian as superintendent.

In closing my report I can assure you that there is no doubt in my mind of the final ability of my Indians to make an honest living for themselves. What we need is proper legislation enacting laws covering the peculiar cases arising among Indians, and I will venture to make some suggestions for improvement as coming under my observation:

(1.) Section 2139 of the Revised Statutes forbids the introduction of ardent spirits under any pretense whatever into the Indian country, stating that every person (except an Indian in the Indian country) who sells, exchanges, &c., shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years and by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars. This section should be so changed as to hold the Indian amenable the same as the white person; then the agent could arrest and have punished the bad Indian who goes out and brings the liquor into the Indian country. This I think very important, and I hope will not be overlooked.*

(2.) Then, again, we find all the United States laws bearing upon trade with the Indians, &c., make special mention of acts committed in the *Indian country*. The words "Indian country" should be defined in some way, so that there would be no doubt as to what was Indian country. Indians go outside of their respective reservations and trade off property that has been issued to them, and I find trouble to get officers to attempt to execute a law about which there is so much doubt. The words "Indian country" should be stricken out, or the lines drawn clearly, defining what is meant by the "Indian country." In the introduction of ardent spirits into the Indian country we draw the lines, so far as the introduction is concerned, immediately around the reservations, but when an Indian goes out and disposes of his property we try to make it appear that the "Indian country" includes all west of the Mississippi. I wish we could reverse it and have no ardent spirits this side of the Mississippi.

(3.) There should be an act making education compulsory upon all Indians, the school facilities should be furnished and the law put in force requiring all children of proper age to attend school a certain number of months each year.

The new rules governing Indian offenses has been put into operation by organizing the court and having parties brought before it for trial. Too short a time has elapsed to note much of the effect, but from what I have seen I am satisfied it will be a great help to us.

Allow me to express my thanks to thyself and the honorable Secretary of the Interior for the kindness extended to the agency which I represent during the past year.

I am thy friend,

ISAIAH LIGHTNER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEVADA AGENCY, NEV.,
August 11, 1883.

SIR: Herewith is submitted annual report for 1883. The Nevada agency has under its supervision two tribes of Indians, the Pah-Utes in western and northwestern Nevada, and the Pi-Utes in southeastern Nevada. The Pah-Utes are of medium stature, well-developed, strong, and intelligent. Their reservations are for much the larger part arid sage-bush lands, not to be cultivated without irrigation. Only a small part of the whole lies so as to be susceptible of irrigation; about two per cent. of the land lying low enough to bring the water from the rivers on it.

The Indians are very earnest to farm all available land, and make efforts and sacrifices to build irrigating works to water the land. Last year they built a bridge and dam, and the present year have rebuilt in great measure the dam and strengthened the ditch, built flumes, cleared up new land, fenced it, broken it, planted it, and the crop, not yet all harvested, promises fair. More are eager to have allotments for next year, and there seems to be established the fact that there is not arable land in sufficient quantity to allot to each family the small amount of fifteen acres.

Yet they (the Indians) have remained peaceable and have worked out by the day, or month, or job, and earned a fair living for most of them. Their fishing at Pyramid Lake is of great value to them, as it affords them employment for half the year, and last year the sales were something over 75,000—the average price, 7 cents; amount, $5,250. These were actual sales to outside parties. Then there was other labor performed, which was not paid for in cash, but only in permanent works for future use, as the irrigating works. There was constructed by them at Pyramid Lake reserve 2 miles of

*This change has been made. See page 269, Supplement to Revised Statutes.

main ditch, which would have cost by contract $1,500 per mile = $3,000, and six miles of subordinate ditches that would average a cost of $300 per mile = $1,800. They have also hauled 225,000 pounds of freight from Wadsworth, and have received no cash for any of this work, but only their rations and feed for their teams while doing the work.

The past season has been very dry, and the utility of the irrigating works have therefore been made especially manifest this year, and the success of their using the irrigating works has brought others to call for an allotment close by the farms already in successful operation.

These Indians seem endeavoring to conform to the existing order of things, and are making efforts to learn the use of tools in every line; especially they take to blacksmithing; quite a number of them shoe their ponies, and can mend some of the iron work on their wagons. They are encouraged to keep on, and it is expected that a number of them will soon be capable of doing most, possibly all, of the patching and repairing required on the agency.

The portion of the tribe at Walker River have started to build a fence around the arable land, and then expect to farm it in small ranches. Those farmers there are good examples to the rest, as they have had good crops on some part of their farm produce each year.

The Pi-Utes have been more backward in taking hold, and only this year has any considerable interest manifested itself among them. They now seem to realize that they must take hold and do something more than they have been doing, and they are making inquiries looking toward this end.

The schools of the agency, of which there are two, were well attended last year, the one at Walker River being a day school and new; yet altogether unaccustomed as they were, and strange as it seemed to them, several of the scholars made rapid progress, and it is hoped that this year will make even a better showing.

The other school is a boarding school, at Pyramid Lake, and when first opened was full, but the measles breaking out it was deemed wise to send home those that were sick, and some others that were frightened, so that the attendance was less for the last two months. The scholars are eager to learn some of the lessons, and some things it is very hard to get them to take properly. That is the way that white schools and scholars would do. They commenced farming a little, but the ground was new, incomplete fences, new ditches and all the discouraging circumstances of a new farm in a new country; and they made this year only a start, with enough of promise to make it reasonable to look for a fair result this ensuing year. The parents take much interest, and are willing at all times to go with teams to haul lumber and material and supplies for the school, and also to keep clear the brush, level the land, fence it, and whatever work may be necessary.

Two more of the Indians have put up frame houses at their own cost, and more would do so, but find it difficult to raise the money necessary to buy the material. The Indians at Walker River take much pride in their herd of cows, and the herd is in good condition, having plenty of feed. It is hoped that this will soon add largely to their means of livelihood. There would thus seem to be indications of a change of movement in their minds toward looking at things in a manner more like civilized life, and a tendency in them to copy after the habits of their white neighbors, so that as education spreads more among them they come to leave their old habits as of no use to them any longer, and try to earn a living in ways more civilized.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH M. McMASTER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV.,
August 20, 1883.

SIR: Pursuant to your instructions I have the honor to herewith transmit my second annual report for your examination, giving a brief account of the improvements made and the work performed upon the reservation farm during the past year by the Indians and white employés, regular and irregular, with such other facts and information properly connected with the subject matter of this report.

Great progress has been made by the Indians of this reservation in the arts of industry. Full the major portion of the men are capable of performing almost every kind of farm work, some doing one kind of labor and others performing another according to their taste or talent. There are among them good teamsters and expert herders of horses, cattle, and sheep. They can plow, sow grain by hand, make and cultivate gardens, irrigate grain, mow, cure and stack hay, and cap, stack, and thrash grain, dig ditches, and make fence, build cellars and corrals, and chop and cord wood. As a matter of course it is understood that many of the Indians do this kind of work

in a slow way, and while some are quite expert others are not so proficient from the want of longer experience or natural ability. I have some five or six Indians who make adobes, and one of the number can lay them almost as well as a white man.

The blacksmith informs me that Little George, who is an apprentice and helper in the shop with him, learns blacksmithing faster than the average white boy.

IMPROVEMENTS.

A new adobe addition has been built to the present agent's residence on the west side of the same, being 38 feet long by 18 feet wide and 10 feet high, one story, with a hall running the entire length of the building and 3½ feet wide; also three rooms 12½ by 12 feet. This building has five windows, one front door (main entrance) and seven inner doors. I have also erected a farmer's house, built of adobe, one story high, 14 by 26, containing two rooms, two doors, and two windows. These buildings were necessary for the accommodation of the agent and employés. I have also erected two wooden buildings for the use of the two head chiefs, Captain Sam and Captain George. Notwithstanding the great cost of transportation of lumber, the high price paid for skilled and unskilled labor, the entire cost of these four buildings does not exceed $2,000, which, considering the above facts, is remarkably cheap. All of the unskilled labor was performed by the Indians, at the rate of $1 per day, they performing their day's labor regular like the white man, from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m., taking one hour at noon.

The Indians of this reservation have been remarkably industrious and cheerful during the past year. They have erected 1½ miles of wire fence (two strands), planting new posts 10 feet apart and 6 feet high, also about 1½ miles of pole fence. In addition to this they have erected three new stables for the use of their cows and ponies. These stables are 30 by 12 feet each. Three new corrals for horses and four cow corrals; also five cellars for their milk and butter in the summer and their vegetables in the winter. They have repaired all of their old irrigating ditches and made crossings over the same. The work of building the above-mentioned stables, corrals, and cellars would seem to be of little moment to those unacquainted with the difficulties to be encountered and the distance to be traveled to procure the necessary timber for that purpose, from the high and rugged neighboring mountains; but when these facts are taken into consideration the work of erecting these farm improvements becomes of considerable importance, and is worthy of recording as a matter of industry on the part of the Indians. They received no help from the Government except a few pounds of nails and a few feet of lumber to make doors, they purchasing out of their own earnings padlocks for their cellars.

CROPS.

There has been plowed and sown about 230 acres of barley and wheat, of which amount there is about 80 acres of barley; but I regret to say that the total area of acres will not average a half crop, from the fact there is a local weed known as the tar weed which has taken possession of a large portion of the ground sown, and entirely kills all kinds of vegetables or growing crops that it comes in contact with; otherwise we should have had not less than 100 tons of wheat. I cannot now estimate with any degree of certainty as to the amount of wheat we may eventually realize from the present year's crop, as we may encounter unfavorable weather before we shall have cut, thrashed, and housed the same; but with reasonable good luck we ought to have not less than 60 tons of wheat and 40 tons of barley.

For the first time in the history of this reservation each lodge or family has planted and cultivated a separate garden for themselves, consisting of lettuce, cabbage, radishes, onions, corn, turnips, parsnips, beets, pease, and potatoes, all of which were growing nicely and promised an abundance of garden vegetables for fall and winter use; but this high expectation of myself and the Indians has been blasted by the visitation of an immense band of grasshoppers, the vanguard arriving here about the 1st of August, eating everything green clear to the ground, except the potatoes, which they only partially attacked. The Indians feel discouraged, this being their first general effort at gardening. The Government furnishing last spring an abundance of all kinds of garden seeds, hence a general effort was made at gardening under the supervision of the farmer.

Quite a number of the lodges have put up small stacks or ricks of hay, from 10 to 20 tons each, aggregating from 190 to 200 tons, for the use of their cows and ponies during the most severe portion of the winter. The women of the most civilized lodges have so far advanced in the knowledge of household duties as to be able to make good, sweet butter and cheese; others are now following suit, and are breaking cows for that purpose.

EDUCATION.

The boarding school, heretofore maintained under charge of Professor Wilson and his assistant, was closed in the early part of August, 1882, and from that time until the 4th day of May, 1883, no school was opened for the reception of Indian scholars.

At that time it was opened as a day school, under charge of Rev. James J. Callan, a teacher of high educational qualifications, who, from his long experience as a teacher and civilizer among the Indians, was deemed the most eminently fitted for the important factor in humanizing, christianizing, and elevating them from their normal condition to a higher and more noble one. No work on behalf of this class of persons is so effective and so productive of good results as those flowing from the reservation school, when conducted, as it is now, by a faithful, competent, and conscientious teacher whose whole heart is in the work, and whose sympathies are with the Indians and with the purposes of the Government. Too much credit cannot be given this gentleman for the remarkable advancement the children have made during the last three months in spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and vocal music. The Indian chiefs and parents have manifested unusual interest in school matters; consequently the large attendance at the day school. The scholars themselves are as anxious to attend school as we are to have them taught; a pin could be heard to drop upon the school floor, so quiet are they during school hours in studying their lessons. Their decorous conduct during school hours is an example worthy to be followed by white children, with credit to themselves. The average attendance since school opened has been 28; number of scholars enrolled, 33; books used are Sheldon's Primer, Monroe's First Reader, Franklin's Primary Arithmetic, Cornell's Geography, Spencerian copy-books, and the Testament. The children, at the request of the teacher and agent, have given up painting, and the boys have allowed their hair to be cut, and they appear at school neat, clean, and tidy. On the opening day the teacher requested all those present having clean hands to hold them up; at this announcement they all looked at each other for a moment, boys and girls, and made an instantaneous dive for the door, and in a moment there was not a pupil in the schoolroom, but the whole band could be seen rushing furiously towards the river, about 250 yards distant, where a general wash was indulged in, and in about 30 minutes they all returned with clean hands and faces, since which time they have been exceedingly clean in their persons. For a moment the teacher was dumfounded; he thought he had lost his school. They have developed an extraordinary talent for vocal music; they can be heard during the evening hours at their camps or lodges singing the tunes they have learned at school. A boarding school is very much needed at this reservation, and I most sincerely hope that your honorable Department will make arrangements for the reopening of the same at an early date. I venture the opinion that a more advanced Indian school cannot be found on any of the reservations for the number of days that the school has been open for the attendance of scholars. The progress of the scholars has been most rapid and gratifying since last May, particularly in reading, writing, and vocal music. I believe in economy in all public or private affairs, but in school matters, having in view the education of the people, thereby bringing the masses up to a higher moral standard, I would favor, as a matter of economy, a liberal expenditure of money for school and industrial institutions, even to what might be called extravagance by the more economical.

TRESPASSES.

We are much annoyed by persons passing through the reservation, in transit, with their bands of horses and cattle, to Idaho, Washington Territory, and Northwestern Oregon. The stock belonging to these persons eat and tramp down the grass reserved for pastures for the Indian ponies and Government horses; also pasture for the Indian cattle. Many of the parties in transit have heavy-loaded wagons, which are fast wearing out our badly worn-out bridge which we are continually repairing, upon which a new floor must soon be laid; our irrigating ditches are tramped in and filled up by the passage of the wagons and stock above mentioned.

REMOVAL OF SETTLERS.

In accordance with your instructions, Mr. Levi Harris, Harry Boyle, and David Coates, who were tenants-at-will upon the public domain, the same being within the limits of the reservation—occupying the most desirable portion of the reservation for the raising of grain and hay, and for pasture purposes—were removed by the military authorities of the United States, under charge of Lieutenant Brown, from Fort Halleck, Nev. The removal of the parties in question was effected on the 23d and 24th of May, 1883, who soon thereafter returned by permission for the purpose of taking and carrying away all of their personal and movable property. We are now in full possession and enjoyment of the reservation, a thing long desired by the Indians, and which has heretofore kept a large number from locating here. The removal of these persons from the reservation and your recent order for the survey and establishment of the boundary lines of the same has elated the Indians at this timely act of justice towards them. They now feel as if this was their home, which inspires them with confidence in the good faith of the Government towards them.

The number of Indians as permanent inhabitants thereof is about 350. They have during the past year enjoyed unusually good health, only six deaths occurring since my last report—three men, one woman, and two children—making the total death rate for the past year a fraction less than 2 per cent., against 22 deaths for the year 1882, out of a population of 250, it being over 8 per cent. The great change for the better in the sanitary condition of the Indians is principally due to the fact that they have all been well fed and clothed during the past year by your honorable Department, and by reason of the past winter being unusually mild in February and March.

POLYGAMY.

I am happy to report that polygamy, one of the greatest obstacles to civilization, is fast disappearing among the Indians of this reservation. The teacher and myself lecture them upon this subject almost every Sabbath after Sunday school is over, and our lectures to them seem to meet the hearty approval of the chiefs and headmen, some of whom have recently discarded their extra wife. None of the young men who have espoused wives during the past year have taken more than one. There is but one genuine believer of polygamy on this reservation; this Indian is called Dr. John, who arose at one of our meetings to combat our views upon polygamy, which caused us to reflect a moment before answering him. His language was as follows: "You say heap wives no good, white man only one wife, me no savva all this talk. I see some white man have five, maybe so ten wives" (at the same time holding up one hand and then both to indicate the number). "What for you talk Indians have no two or three wives, when all same your Big Chief at Washington let Mormon man have plenty squaws to heap work all time? I no savva this talk." This little speech from Dr. John took us both back for a moment; we, however, soon rallied, and explained to him and our Indian audience the peculiar relation of the Mormons to our Government. This reflection of Dr. John upon the apparent inconsistency of our Government on this subject is worthy of note and needs no comment by me.

TREATY.

As the present treaty with the Western Shoshone tribe expires during the month of October, 1883, I deem the present occasion a proper one to most respectfully urge that your honorable Department will at your earliest convenience take such steps as may in your judgment seem just and proper for the future maintenance and protection of these wards of the nation. Although they have made rapid progress towards self-support, they are nevertheless still unprepared to be left alone to provide for themselves, particularly the old and decrepit men and women, and young children. Their hunting and fishing grounds are partially destroyed by the white man, hence their annual sources for support have been cut off. They have lately inquired of me what the Big Chief at Washington would do for them, or if a new treaty would be made. I replied that I did not know what would be done, but that soon the Big Council at Washington (meaning Congress) would talk the matter over and do something for them, but how much or what way they would do it I did not know, but they could depend upon one thing, and that was the Government would act justly and honorably by them, and continue its watchful care over them until they could fully provide and protect themselves.

POLICE FORCE.

It is due to the police force of this agency to say that they have been very proficient and obedient during the past year, always promptly reporting to me anything unusual occurring upon the agency, or the presence of strangers, either white or Indians, upon the reservation. The peaceable and obedient dispositions of the Indians of this reservation, I am happy to say, has caused us but very little trouble and given our policemen but little to do. But two arrests have been made during the year: one for leaving the school and the reservation without leave (a sixteen-year old boy); the other arrest was an Indian, by the name of Jim Hull, who assaulted and beat over the head with a stick most unmercifully the wife of Captain Charley. Upon being arrested he confessed his guilt before me and the Indian judges, and was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment in the county jail. The prisoner was escorted to Elko by Captain Buck and Elko Jack. The policemen, while in the performance of their duty, dress in their uniform, and take great pains in appearing clean and neat; and, taking the force as a whole for the year, they have been quite efficient in preserving peace and good order among the Indians, and in taking care of the Government property.

During the year no Indian has been murdered, or killed by accident, on the reservation. Since my last report one Indian woman, by the name of Susan Bill, was found dead in a deep mining shaft at Mountain City, 13 miles from reservation.

Upon making inquiry in relation to the matter among the whites at Mountain City, and among the Indians at the reservation, I was unable to gather any facts pointing to any particular party as being guilty of the murder, the whites claiming that the Indians were the guilty parties, but could show no proof to establish their allegations. On the other hand, the Indians not only strenuously denied being guilty of the charge, but asserted, with equal earnestness, that Susan Bill was killed by some white man. As I could get no positive information, one way or the other, I was obliged to allow the matter to drop.

INTOXICATION.

The love for strong drink and the playing of cards are two social evils that exist among the Indians to a greater or less degree, and they are hard to overcome or entirely eradicate from among them. These evils have been the curse of all grades of humanity and in all ages of the world, and doubtless will continue to be so long as men exist. The only practical common-sense effort that can be made is to lessen these evils by degrees, for an attempt at a sweeping reform in any one or both of these evils only results in a failure to accomplish the purpose in view. Good examples by the whites for any moral purposes are more effective with the Indians than moral persuasions followed by bad examples.

No case of intoxication has occurred upon this reservation, but several have occurred at Tuscarora and at Elko. Nevertheless, I am glad to be able to state that cases of intoxication are growing less and less every year, and that the percentage of drunkenness among Indians is much less than among the same number of white men. It is very hard for the county officials to put a stop entirely to the selling of liquors to Indians, as it is only the lowest and most degraded beings, such as Chinamen and Greasers (the mixed order of Mexicans) that sell liquor to Indians. The Chinamen are the hardest to convict, as they keep it secreted in their low dens of infamy and disgusting filth, and when one of their number is arrested on suspicion it is impossible to have them testify against each other. They will not absolutely tell the truth when the truth will convict and cause punishment to be vested upon one of their own people. * * *

ADOPTING CITIZENS' DRESS.

All of the Indians of this reservation have adopted citizens' dress; the only exceptions to this general rule are when a wandering or stray Bannack or Snake pays us a visit from the Bruneaus.

The most of the young women of this tribe have learned during the past year, through the untiring zeal of Mrs. John S. Mayhugh, to cut, fit, and make their own garments, and to make sweet yeast bread from hop yeast, also butter, and to keep their houses and wigwams clean, and to calculate time by their clocks, most of the lodges having clocks, having purchased them from their own earnings. This Mrs. Mayhugh has done without the hope of compensation and reward, excepting that flowing from a conscientiousness of having performed an act of love for her less favored sisters. Many of their dresses are made and fashioned with good judgment and taste, and to some extent in the prevailing style of dress, as they are natural imitators. Many amusing incidents could be related by Mrs. Mayhugh in her experience and intercourse with these daughters of the mountains.

The Indians are fast discarding their Indian names and adopting the Christian and surnames of the whites. I have taught the Indians to speak of each other's wives as Mrs. Bruno John, Mrs. Black Hat, Mrs. Nosey, Mrs. Captain Sam, Mrs. George Washington, Mrs. Elegant Price, Mrs. Ruby Bill, &c., in place of, as heretofore, my squaw, Joe Buck's squaw, &c.

AREA OF RESERVATION.

Having noticed some criticism from respectable quarters as to the policy of the Government in setting apart large areas of lands for the use of the Indians, a few words in relation to this matter may not wholly be out of place in this report, so far as the same relates to this reservation, which contains 243,200 acres in a compact farm of 20 miles square. It is nevertheless true that not more than one-sixth of this vast tract is of any value for agricultural or pastoral purposes. To demonstrate this fact and to disabuse the public mind, particularly in the Eastern and Middle States, that this seeming extravagance on the part of the Government in allowing a few hundred Indians to occupy so much of the public domain to the exclusion of white settlers is unfounded, it is only necessary to state a few facts to dispel this poetic illusion. While it is true that the reservation does contain 243,200 acres of land it is also true that there is not more than from 1,400 to 1,500 acres that is adapted to the raising of kernel crops, and about 1,800 to 2,000 acres for hay purposes after considerable reclamation work has been performed. There may be also about from 35,000 to 40,000 acres of tolerably

fair pasture land for summer and fall use, but the balance of this large area (200,000 acres) is absolutely worthless for any purpose except as the home of the coyote, man-eater, rattlesnake, horned toad, centipede, and tarantula. The iron-bound mountains on the immediate east of the reservation buildings and the lava desert plains on the west, cut up with deep cañons and gorges, make up the major portion of the 200,000 acres above described. The only pleasant portion of the reservation to look upon is along the Owyhee for a distance of 16 miles from the point where the river leaves the mountains on the east, flowing to the northwest, entering the low lava hills, losing itself as it were in the deep cañons, where it seems to be crowded for room in its struggle for exit in coursing its way to the Snake, thence to the Columbia, finally into the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 1,200 miles.

EMPLOYÉS.

I find it very difficult to secure and keep good, sober, and moral employés at the reservation, for the reason that the salaries paid by the Government are too low when compared with the prevailing rates paid for the same kind and character of services. The common laborer receives from $2.50 to $3 per day. Mechanics or skilled laborers are paid from $5 to $6 per day, such as blacksmiths, carpenters, bricklayers, engineers, machinists, painters, &c.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN S. MAYHUGH,

United States Indian Agent, Western Shoshone Agency, Nevada.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HEADQUARTERS MESCALERO AND JICARILLA APACHES,
South Fork, N. Mex., August 15, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report, with accompanying statistics, in accordance with printed instructions received from your office, dated July 13, 1883.

THE RESERVATION.

In accordance with the Executive order of May 19, 1882, and in compliance with the request of the Interior Department to the honorable Secretary of War, Lieutenant Cecil of the Thirteenth Infantry was detailed, and during the year has completed the survey of the exterior lines of the reservation, a large number of the Mescaleros accompanying him, building stone monuments, blazing trees, and thoroughly marking the line upon the ground. At Three Rivers, on the northwest corner of the reservation, Lieutenant Cecil discovered that township 10, range 11 east overlapped the reservation some 4½ miles. As this township had been subdivided it gave settlers a pretext to locate on the Indian farms at Three Rivers, and several locations were made thereon. In March last, when I acquainted your office with these facts, all of said township was promptly withdrawn from further settlement, pending the decision of the question. I mention these facts for the reason that I have had much trouble with the Three River band of Mescaleros to keep them from forcibly ejecting the settlers from their lands, assuring them that the Government would protect their rights and remedy the error of the Government survey.

In this connection I wish to refer to the visit made by a delegation of fifty of these Indians to the tertio-millennial celebration at Santa Fé, N. Mex., in July, where they had an opportunity of an extended talk with Hon. John A. Logan, Congressman W. M. Springer, Payson and Laird, and other distinguished gentlemen. As this was the first time the Mescaleros have had an opportunity to see anything of civilization, it was an event of great importance to them; and to the gentlemen named above they presented their claims and requests for a patent for their reservation. It is my opinion that this visit to Santa Fé will result in great good to the Indians. They were kindly received by the citizens, and, I think, returned to the reservation with a better idea of our civilization than they have heretofore had.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Indians have made rapid progress in this direction during the past year. When I first came to the Mescalero Agency there was not a single Indian who could plow; now there are 20 of them who can handle a plow in a skillful manner. I estimate they have from 250 to 300 acres of land in corn this year, every acre of which is cultivated by the Indians themselves.

I am sorry to have it to say that about one-half of this land is rented from Dr. J. H. Blazer, whose mill property and farm lies within the reservation lines. Being without work oxen or teams to break land for the Indians, I consented to the Indians renting the above mentioned land, for which they pay one-third of the crop.

LAW AND ORDER.

There has been but very little complaint of these Indians violating any law during the past year. The Indian "Carpio Monte," who last year killed Nicholas Acosta, and was arrested by the Indian police and turned over to the United States marshal for prosecution, was taken before the United States court at Las Cruces, New Mexico, at the last March term. The case of this Indian was presented before the grand jury, and on Indian testimony he was indicted, and on Indian testimony before a jury he was convicted and sentenced to be hung. All this goes to demonstrate that these Indians can and will punish their own criminals.

The Mescalero Apaches are a restless and turbulent people, and require firm government; and the Indian police of their number have, during the entire year, preserved good law and order among them. The manufacture of "Tiswin" and intoxication has been entirely unknown during the year.

The depredations committed in the Rio Pecos and Rio Penasco in Lincoln County, New Mexico, last fall and winter, was the work of two Mescalero renegades and a small band of renegade Comanches. Last November these Indians attempted to visit their families at the agency; they were fired upon by the Indian police, and the next day thereafter nine of the Indian police accompanied Lieutenant Gale, of the Fourth Cavalry, in pursuit of them. The Indians captured their horses, saddles, and blankets, which were afterwards sold for the benefit of the Indian police.

Finally, to show you that these "terrible Apaches" with whom the Government has had so much trouble are acquiring a better reputation, 10 of their number, at the request of General McKenzie, U. S. A., have enlisted and are attached to the various cavalry companies in Southern New Mexico, and have gained for themselves a good reputation for reliability.

MISSIONARY AND SCHOOL WORK.

Padre Sombrano, a Catholic missionary of Lincoln County, New Mexico, has visited the agency in the interest of that church, and has baptized 173 of these Indians. He is the only missionary ever on the reservation.

The day school is fast becoming a creditable institution at the agency. It has frequently been visited by army officers and others passing through the agency, and they speak of it very highly and are agreeably surprised at the aptitude of the Indian scholars and their desire to learn.

By the time this report is in print the boarding school will be in readiness with accommodations for 30 pupils.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

During the past year I have expended the sum of $5,000 in the erection of buildings for the agency. There is now a good dwelling-house and office accommodations, warehouse and small boarding school, and by another spring, when I will plant trees and have the inclosures completed, this agency will begin to assume an air of respectability and look somewhat more like civilization. The Mescaleros were delighted with these improvements, and did much work carrying the adobes, &c. They say now that they think the talk of moving them each year will cease.

SUPPLIES AND ISSUES.

Supplies of excellent quality were promptly delivered at the agency by consignment during the year. While the quality of supplies was good the quantity has been entirely insufficient for the support of these Indians. The annuity goods furnished by your office have been first class in every particular, and the quantity in my opinion was sufficient. Subsistence supplies were issued each week on Wednesdays, the annuity goods being issued quarterly.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

W. H. LLEWELLYN, *Agent:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following notes concerning the health of the Mescalero Indians during the last twelve months. Although the number of cases of illness reported in this period is larger than in the previous year, it does not represent a less degree of health, as I believe the cases were not fully reported before, while most of the cases in the latter period were not grave.

The small-pox prevailed in the vicinity of this agency since November, 1882, but no case occurred among the Indians or employés. The Indians showed great zeal in seeking vaccination and I vaccinated nearly all in the tribe who had not been vaccinated the winter before.

In May and June an epidemic of roseola struck the tribe, over eighty cases occuring among persons of all ages; as the symptoms were light and of brief duration no alarm was felt.

I think there has been a very marked increase in the promptness with which the Indians seek medical aid, and in their knowledge and practice of the methods of treatment of disease as used among the better classes of whites, their principal "medicine man" being among my most zealous patients. The mortality has been very small, five deaths among 550 persons, several of these being from old age and one from violence. On the whole the health of the tribe has been good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCES H. ATKINS,
Agency Physician.

CONCLUSION.

The Mescalero Apaches have many singular customs; it is a fixed law with them that the mother-in-law and son-in-law never visit each other and never see each other if it can possibly be avoided. I am not prepared to say whether this is a step in the direction of civilization or not.

They are firm believers in witchcraft. Shortly after my first coming among these people they burned an old woman accused of practicing the black art. I did not learn of this until last spring. In May last great preparations were made to burn another witch; I visited their camp with the agency physician and informed the principal men that I would hold them personally responsible if their intentions were carried out. Up to the present time they have refrained from committing this terrible crime. Many people will doubtless be shocked, but when we reflect that these Indians are but a little over a century behind our Puritan forefathers, we should not regard this custom which these savages still retain as such a strange thing after all.

WILLIAM H. H. LLEWELLYN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

JICARILLA SUBAGENCY,
Amargo, N. Mex., August 10, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in Department circular letter dated July 13, 1883, I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of affairs at the Jicarilla Subagency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

The last census, which was taken September 25, 1882, showed the following population of the tribe.

Men	156
Women	230
Boys, of school age	78
Girls, of school age	49
Children, five years or younger	234
Total	747

This was no doubt a very correct census, as there was a good opportunity to coun them, and every effort was used to have all members present and to have none counted more than once. The list of names now shows that the number has increased some during the year, and gives a total at the present time of 755.

There seems to have been but very little sickness among the tribe during the year and but few deaths, almost all of which were during our severe winter.

All supplies that were received during the year were of the very best quality, but the amount of almost every article was so limited that complaint came from Indians on every side both relative to hunger and comfort. Early in the fall they began to inquire when they would receive their annuity goods, and were especially anxious for their tenting, as the tents they had were already one year old and badly worn, besides many families having absolutely none, and every appearance of a hard winter coming upon them. All the annuities that were received were very late in reaching here, so they were obliged to endure about half of our exceedingly severe winter with, I may say, no protection. There were 6,000 yards of tenting estimated for to furnish h em protection, for which we anxiously awaited, but not one yard was received; so the entire tribe was obliged to do with their old tents, and many of them, as I have

already stated, were obliged to live under a pile of brush of their own crude architecture, while the snow buried around them to the depth of 3 feet on the level, and the thermometer standing as low as thirty-five degrees below zero. It is certainly wrong for a government to pretend it is caring for a tribe of Indians when it places them in such a country and under such circumstances and then give strict instructions that the tribe must stay inside the lines simply because, as people state, they are blessed with a reservation and all their wants cared for by the Government.

Relative to the subjects of agriculture, education, missionary work, &c., there is simply nothing to be said, as there is no such work going on. It is true they have planted a few small pieces of corn, and in fact all that could be, but yet it is so little that it is not worth mentioning only for the fact of giving them credit for trying to do anything under their circumstances, as they were obliged to scratch up all the ground they planted by means of a few old hoes and shovels they chanced to have, then carry the water out to the ground in buckets.

Owing to the consideration that the instructions from the Department are to move this tribe of Indians to the Mescalero Reservation, it is to be hoped that when there they may receive the aid from the Government which is necessary, under which circumstances I am certain there will be more to form an annual report out of one year from this date.* Trusting that our removal may meet with success, and that it may be a grand step towards placing these Indians in a condition to become self-sustaining, and thereby free the Government from the burden of continuing to care for them for years in the future,

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK W. REED,
Farmer in Charge.

WILLIAM H. H. LLEWELLYN,
U. S. Indian Agent, Mescalero and Jicarilla Apaches.

NAVAJO AGENCY, FORT DEFIANCE, ARIZ.,
August 14, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from your office dated July 13, 1883, I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

Premising that I did not take charge until the 1st of January last, that I have been without adequate assistance to perform the work of the agency, that I was much of the time without funds, that the labor demanded of an agent here under present conditions is such as to prevent his performing *any* of his duties in a satisfactory manner, I will say that this report must needs be incomplete. It would require the descriptive powers of a Scott or a Dickens to portray the wretched condition of affairs at this agency in language such as to present a faithful picture of it to the mind of one who never saw it.

This reservation is situated on the elevated table land known as the Colorado plateau, and lies partly in New Mexico and partly in Arizona. It is about 105 miles square, and embraces something over 10,000 square miles of the most worthless land that ever laid out doors. It is wholly a sandstone mesa country, with occasional patches of valley land susceptible of cultivation by the rude Indian methods. It is almost waterless, in fact a barren rocky desert. What water does exist is alkaline, and nearly all of it is such as any well regulated animal east of the Rockies would refuse to drink; still it is the only kind available for these people and the white workers amongst them. Many a civilized stomach "goes back" on its owner on its first introduction to the "sheep water" of the Navajo country. The face of the country is almost entirely rock. Rock everywhere. No soil, as such, simply the sand and débris accumulated in the lower spots by ages of erosion and the action of water since the "early days" when the world was new. An Illinois or Iowa or Kansas farmer would laugh to scorn the assertion that you could raise anything in the sandy beds which form the planting grounds of this people.

Seventeen thousand Indians manage to extract their living (in addition to the mutton which forms the staple article of food) from these spots, and that, too, without any Government aid. If they were not the best Indians on the continent they would not do it. The United States has never fulfilled its promises made to them by treaty. It is safe to assume that it never will. As I have resigned and am about to leave here, and will probably be relieved before this report is read, I may be pardoned for resuming my rights and privileges as a citizen and speaking plainly of the gross wrongs perpetrated by the Government on the Navajos and on the Navajo Agency. Whether that treatment is due to ignorance, malice, or neglect it is time something was done

*The removal was effected in October. See page LXV of this report.

to remedy existing evils, and I should feel lacking in the performance of a plain duty if I failed to point out a few of them.

The character of the country, as already briefly described, makes it incumbent on these Indians to depend almost entirely on their flocks for a livelihood. They are purely a pastoral people, and necessarily so. Their sheep and goats furnish their staple food, and from the sale of wool they procure the other necessaries, flour, sugar, and coffee. These comprise almost their entire range of food supplies.

Heretofore little in the way of aid has been furnished by the Government for the sick, indigent, and helpless Indians, the agent being compelled to see them suffer under his eyes and to close his ears to their requests, or else supply the much-needed articles at his own expense. Coming, as I did, fresh from business life, and knowing the failure of the Government to fulfill its obligations to them, I for a time did my best to supply their needs. I spent some $800 in that way. I thought I could do for the United States what I could for any honest business man, firm, or corporation in the country—that is, make up for its omissions; and that, upon proper representations, the money would be repaid. I found, however, that the United States does not pay anything it can avoid. I was compelled to stop that, of course, in self-preservation. How any man could turn a deaf ear to the sufferings I witnessed here last winter—to the cries of hungry women and children whose only support had perished, owing to the severity of the winter, and who were thus deprived of all means of livelihood—puzzles me. But that impersonal myth, the Government, neither sees nor hears these things; and if any of its officers has humanity enough in him to heed them, he pays the expenses. I do not state this for my own benefit. I shall not be here when any action is had on these matters, if it ever is. What I have done is done. The money it cost me is dead loss. An institution which does not fulfill its written obligations cannot be expected to sustain its officers in an action dictated by any such weak sentiment as humanity. But, for the sake of the unfortunate individual who has to wrestle with this work hereafter, I desire to call your attention to the need of strengthening his hands and of sustaining him in doing the right.

When I came here there was not an ounce of hay or grain at this agency; there was not an ounce of provisions of any kind for issue; the thermometer ranged as low as 20° below zero (and we are over 7,000 feet above the sea); there was not a horse that could walk 2 miles without falling down from sheer fatigue caused by hunger and age, and I was compelled to buy food for them at my own expense rather than see them die of starvation. This at an agency for 17,000 people. There was not a house that would keep out the snow or the rain. The roofs leaked, the water ran in on the floors (the floors are below the level of the ground). In a word, the agent and employés who were to lift up these people to a higher plane, to carry out the civilizing policy of the Government, were expected to live in a lot of abandoned adobe huts, condemned by special, regular, and annual reports as unfit to live in fifteen years ago, condemned by every one who has ever seen them since, and repeatedly damned by all who have been compelled to occupy them. They are full of vermin and utterly unfit for human habitation. I have had to tie my children in chairs to keep them out of the water, on the floors, in mid-winter. I have seen my wife, a delicate lady, and who was at that time nursing a baby, walking around with wet feet on the floors of the agent's palatial quarters in a freezing atmosphere, and there wasn't a dry room or a warm room in the house. I have seen, as soon as the weather began to moderate, the snakes come out of the walls of those same palatial quarters. You wonder we *kick*. Of course we do. I sent my family away and sent in my resignation (the first time) in June because I felt that the conditions *never would* be bettered. It is not to be supposed that the Government would pay any more attention to the matter *now* than it has heretofore. Through all the weary years since this agency was located here those who did this work before me have begged, pleaded, implored for a place to live in, but all to no purpose. Why don't the Government give an agent here as good a shelter as it gives a mule at Fort Wingate?

I was told repeatedly by influential and well-meaning friends, verbally and by letter, to "hold on," "be patient," "we can't do it all in a month," "just wait till Congress meets," &c. You have heard it all repeatedly. The meeting of Congress would have been very consoling, no doubt, had I buried one of my loved ones as the result of this experiment. My family is not enduring this now, thank God; but the conditions are not bettered a bit (only that the weather is warmer), and the family of the agency physician *is* putting up with it in the hope that something will be done. I predict they won't stand it all next winter. "Wait till Congress meets." Wait until an indifferent Congress gets good and ready, and if this one doesn't wait for the next. But don't forget to wait. The same old song for the Indian, too.

Last winter I promised the Indians I would go amongst them and visit the portions of their country which I had never seen. I have always felt that it was an agent's duty to make himself personally familiar with the entire country covered by his Indians; to know their wants, their habits, their resources, the climatic conditions; the amount and kinds of stock owned by them; the number of families, the number

of children of school age. In short, an agent ought to know his Indians. These Indians range over not only the country embraced within the limits of the reservation as defined on the maps, but far into the adjoining lands. They are found to the south of Zuñi, as far east as the Rio Grande, on the north in Colorado and Utah, and to the west as far as the Little Colorado, as well as on the banks of the main Colorado. Many disputes have arisen between them and the surrounding whites. Many are rankling to-day. The Navajos cover more than 15,000 square miles of territory.

When I announced my intention of visiting the country they inhabit, and of examining into all the matters of interest to them, it was joyfully received by the Indians, as well as by the whites, who had been patiently waiting for some authoritative determination of the questions so long unsettled. Fifteen thousand square miles of mountain country is a good deal of ground for any one man to cover, in the few breathing spells one gets while doing the clerical work for 17,000 nomadic Indians, in quadruplicate. I managed to make fourteen trips amongst the tribe during the six months from January to June, in spite of the onerous conditions placed upon me by Congress; but in denying an agent for these Indians any clerical assistance, that body prevents his performing any of the higher duties of his office almost as effectually as if it forbade his doing so.

I have had no police. Navajos cannot be had for any such sum as $5 a month. The right to fix the pay of police should be vested in the Secretary of the Interior, and not be arbitrarily named by men who have no conception of the duties required. I have had to go after red horse-thieves and white; to remove unlawful traders from the reserve; to recover stolen stock; to chase criminals; and to do it all myself—be agent, clerk, chief of police and entire force, hostler, courier, everything, to be able to cope with, single-handed, and to wisely treat all the questions arising between 17,000 Indians and their white neighbors; and to personally watch over and guard every item of Government property at the agency while doing this; in a word, to be (were it possible) a hundred miles from here settling a dispute, and to be quietly making up papers and guarding the dish cloths and tin cups at the same moment.

The reservation lines have never been surveyed. Oh! how often I have written those words. And how much they mean to the man in charge here. How in the world am I to be always right on questions of jurisdiction, guarding this immense tract with its restless occupants? Must an agent continue to assume (as I have had to) that the reservation is right where he happens to be? There isn't a mark on the ground.

This work is a bricks-without-straw task all the way through. If a man has the mental and physical qualities demanded, the patience to endure, he can take those to a much better market—and he need not travel far. Any man who fills the bill here is worth $3,000 a year "and found." He is entitled to a good, comfortable house to live in, furnished: at least as good as an ordinary mechanic occupies "in the States." I do not believe the Government will get the right man for less. It could not keep me for a quarter of a cent less. But I consider myself "discharged, cured." I plead for the future worker in this field.

The Government ought to do something for the development of water on this reservation. There are places where the supply of water is barely sufficient for the needs of a few, and where, I think, a small sum properly expended would develop sufficient water to irrigate considerable land. In other places water has cut a channel through the loose sandy soil, into which it finally sinks, until the present beds of the little streams are 30, 40 feet below their former levels. These places are abandoned. Suitable dams would cause them to become productive by enabling the Indians to irrigate, and induce the natives to make permanent homes.

Since I came here I have freed some twenty persons from slavery. A regular slave system has been in active operation amongst these Indians from time immemorial. I determined to put an end to it. The slaves are descendants of war captives and of persons sold into slavery from other tribes. The original bondsmen were Utes, Comanches, Apaches, Moquis, Jemez, and from other tribes. Some were Mexicans captured in infancy. It is estimated that there are some three hundred slaves in the hands of the tribe. My plan was to prevent any concert of action in opposition to the freeing of the slaves, by taking each clan or gens and dealing with it singly. By judiciously fostering the jealousies and rivalries I found existing between them, I have so far succeeded in doing my work without open resistance, although some pretty violent talk was indulged in; and I was paid a visit one day by forty of the worst in the tribe, armed to the teeth, and prepared for a fight. I carried my point, however, and freed the very slaves they swore they would not surrender. This work ought to continue. Slavery should be eradicated.

Upon taking charge of the agency, numerous complaints came to me in reference to horse stealing by the Indians. I set myself to work to stop it, and by active measures and doing my work in person I have been able to do something toward that end. I have taken away from the Indians forty-six head of stolen horses and over five hun-

dred sheep. Of the horses, fourteen were returned to their owners; and of the sheep, all but thirty-two. The balance of the horses and the thirty-two sheep were sold at public auction, under instructions from your office, after being advertised for three months under the laws of the Territory of Arizona, the proceeds, after defraying expenses, being turned over to the county treasurer of Apache County, Arizona, by the justice of the peace who made the sale.

The agency farm was abandoned this season for the dual reason that we were without proper implements to work it and that I am of the belief that Government farms on Indian reservations are not the best thing for the Indians. The ground was turned over to the Indians, being divided into plots for them; and, under the intelligent supervision of the agency farmer, Mr. W. R. Fales, the water from Bonito Creek was conducted to the right spot and the whole farm systematically irrigated. The result is as fine a field of corn (Indian) as one would wish to see, and a due proportion of melons and pumpkins.

The wool clip this year will amount to about 800,000 pounds. The wool does not come up to its usual standard this season in either quantity or quality. The decrease in quantity is attributed to the very heavy loss of sheep during the severe winter of 1882–'83. Many of these poor people lost every head of sheep they had. Some lost 50 per cent. One man I know who had a flock of one thousand head saved but thirteen. Losses of two, three, and five hundred were frequent. The fiber this season is neither so long nor so fine as usual. The method of shearing amongst the Navajos is crude, barbarous, and wasteful in the extreme. They catch a sheep and throw him down, the shearer sitting on the animal or holding it in any manner to suit his convenience. He proceeds to hack (rather than clip) the wool from it with a case knife, a piece of tin, or any other instrument which can be whetted on a piece of sandstone. The result is, the sheep is sheared in chunks, so to speak; and not half the wool is realized that should be. The fleeces will not average more than a pound apiece. The wool is never washed. Navajo sheep are very "scrubby." The bucks are permitted to run with the flocks the year round. No care is taken of them other than to keep them from straying from the herd. In a flock of, say, five hundred, one will see a hundred and fifty bucks. Goats and sheep breed together to some extent, strange as it may seem. The result of such shiftless, improvident methods is easily apparent to any thinking person. They have too many sheep. The number could be reduced fully one-half (I believe, two-thirds) with benefit to the tribe. It has been urged that they be encouraged to reduce the number by the introduction of some blooded bucks and by issuing of the product to such of the Indians as proved deserving and who were willing to improve their condition and methods; they being required to take care of the high grade stock and to use their present "scrub" animals for food until the desired object was obtained. The result would be a better grade of wool, plenty of grass (such as it is) for the reduced number where now there is very scant picking; six, eight, and ten pounds of wool to the fleece instead of a scant pound, as at present; better wool, and consequently better prices for it. Out of all this would grow the care of stock, shelter for them in winter, selection, the idea of accumulation, permanent homes, desire for education, education itself, and ultimate civilization.

I think this would bring with it the turning of the excessive amount of horses and ponies they have into cattle, with its consequent benefits. They have an enormous number of useless ponies; out of all proportion to their needs. One Indian I know (and he is a young man, too) has over four hundred head. These animals are consuming grass and water that ought to be raising beef or mutton. And the continued use of them only tends to confirm their owner in habits of indolence and improvidence. As the Navajos measure a man's wealth by the number (regardless of quality) of horses he has, a radical change in their modes of thought must be brought about before much improvement can be made in this regard; but it can be done by persistent effort I feel sure.

The agency school was conducted during the past season under contract with Dr. H. Kendall, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and was in operation at the time I took charge, with an attendance of about 80 pupils. It was managed as an industrial boarding school, though no system of teaching industrial occupations was in operation or could be under the conditions existing. This was owing to the usual failure of the United States to perform its agreements in connection with the Indian work. The Government, by its failure, compelled the opening of the school in an unfinished building, without suitable appliances; without even a woodshed or a water closet; with a roof on its kitchen and dining room that was about as good as a sieve as a protection (it certainly was no better); *sans* everything almost that was needed for success in a school of this kind. Make bricks without straw, ye workers in this field. "Wait for Congress," and keep on waiting. But as sure as you do you'll get "left." The school is not a success thus far, and the United States Government is to blame.

We have a saw-mill, which I am told cost $10,000 to place in position. The only

covering for this valuable and useful machinery is the sky. It lies there exposed to the snow and the rain, to the sandstorm and the blizzard, rusting, rotting, and with a fine forest of pine timber within rifle shot. I have begged, implored, clamored for money to cover its nakedness. It makes me angry every time I look at it. I have offered to start it up at my own expense (the money to be refunded to me) and to net $500 a month to this tribe without the cost of a dollar to the United States. This, too, must "wait for Congress." It may be law, but it isn't business.

The interest I take in this work is my only reason for stating these matters. The indifference, the neglect of the legislative branch of the Government in regard to this important work, is not conducive to serenity of disposition. I have found in the honorable Secretary of the Interior and in your office a most earnest desire to do all that was possible to elevate this people. The history of mankind shows that the advances from barbarism to civilization have been by a series of steps or jumps rather than by a gradual forward movement. The Navajos have been standing still, in a transition period, for some time. They are ready for a jump. Shall it be a forward one? It can be made so by wise action, and where they set their feet when they alight there they will remain for a time. If this generation is given the proper impulse the next will be a wealth-producing factor in the civilization of the Southwest.

Congress ought to do something to enable such of these Indians as are willing and of the right caliber to take up land without being compelled to pay for it. It ought to devise means to protect them against being swindled. I know a most deserving Indian who selected a ranch one hundred miles from the reservation twelve years ago. He has lived there ever since quietly, has raised seven children, has built a house and corral. Four years ago he went to Santa Fé to get a title to his land. He paid some scoundrel $160 for a worthless paper, the man representing himself as the United States land agent. I reported these facts and sent the paper the Indian had received from this swindler to your office, but nothing was done. That sort of work discourages others who are willing and who have both the desire and the ability to become independent men.

The Navajos are, in my judgment, the most independent, self-reliant Indians we have; and I believe that in native shrewdness and intellect they are superior to any other tribe in the country. They are all armed and well armed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. RIORDAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PUEBLO INDIAN AGENCY,
Santa Fé, August 8, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration my first annual report for the A. D. 1883, which is as follows:

The Pueblo of Zuñi is in good health. Its crops are very promising; has a very good stock of sheep, cows, horses, goats, and donkeys; works wool, and its crops depend on rain. It is unclean and superstitious, but inclined to learn.

The Pueblo of Acoma is in good health. Its crops are not very good on account of drought; owns a good number of sheep, cows, horses, and donkeys. It is industrious, works wool for its clothing, improves in its habits, and is disposed to learn.

The Pueblo of Laguna is well. Has good crops; owns quite a number of all sorts of animals, which it cares for with careful attention. Its habits seem to improve, and it welcomes education.

The Pueblo of Isleta is well. Its crops, under the immediate irrigation of the Rio Grande, grow abundantly. It raises corn, wheat, beans, pease, oats, beautiful grapes, apples, peaches, &c. It has a considerable number of animals—the fruit of its industry. It is improving its habits, and highly appreciates education.

The Pueblo of Sandia owns very good lands along the shores of the Rio Grande; raises fruit and grain enough to live. It has some animals. It does not show any noticeable sign of improvement, but, on the contrary, is of a fanatic disposition. It is in good health.

The Pueblo of Santa Ana has very good crops bordering on the Rio Grande; raises many kinds of fruits, grain; grows horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and donkeys, and works wool. It is superstitious and ignorant, but promises to learn. The small-pox was there, but has utterly disappeared already.

The Pueblo of Zia plants little. It enjoys good health, and has a considerable number of animals. It is superstitious and unclean, but promises to learn.

The Pueblo of Jemes owns a rich soil and has very abundant crops of all kinds. It possesses a good stock of animals, and is well. Its habits are antiquated, superstitious, immoral, and ignorant; it is disobedient and lazy.

The Pueblo of San Felipe raises grain and many sorts of fruits, enjoys perfect health, and owns some animals. It is habitually superstitious, but wants to learn.

The Pueblo of Santo Domingo is a large one, having extensive and beautiful lands, and a great number of animals. It raises an abundance of grain, is in good health, and its habits are filthy, fanatic, and immoral. It is slow about education.

The Pueblo of Cochiti raises a great deal of all sorts of grain; works pottery, has good herds of horses and donkeys. It is filthy and immoral, but favors education.

The Pueblo of San Ildefonso is a very small one; most of its lands are owned by the whites, who have obtained them by purchase It has draught animals, raises enough for its living, is obedient, and wishes to learn. The small-pox has killed about thirty of its little ones lately.

The Pueblo of Pojoaque is almost extinct. Its best lands have been sold to the whites and the few remaining Indians hardly live. They are well.

The Pueblo of Nambé owns good lands and is well. It is lazy, antiquated, and superstitious. It scarcely lives, but seems to favor education.

The Pueblo of San Juan is a large one, has good lands, grows horses, donkeys, and a few cattle. It works pottery for sale. The small-pox has found its way to this Pueblo and made victims of all those whose parents did not believe in vaccination, on account of their stale superstitions. It is very disobedient, abides by its old habits, and wants to keep them.

The Pueblo of Picuris is small, and the greater part of its lands has been sold to the whites. It has very few animals and its habits are filthy, vicious, and retrograded. It is not inclined to learn.

The Pueblo of Taos owns a beautiful tract of land on the lap of the Sierra Madre and at the gap of the Cañon of Taos River. The small-pox is there now, and has wrought a great havoc. These Indians are superstitious, fanatic, and vicious, being yet in their old darkness, and go more on their ESTUFAS (secret chambers) than on education, but some inclination, however, can be seen in them for education.

The Pueblo of Tesuque is small and its soil very dry; raises very little; owns some cows, horses, and donkeys. Its habits are antiquated and cares not for morality.

The Pueblo of Santa Clara is very poor, fighting always among itself, and its habits are unclean and superstitious. In its disposition bad and lazy.

There are three schools under my care; one at Zuñi, one at Laguna, and one at Jemes. These are supported by the Government partly, and partly by the Presbyterian church. The teachers at these schools have to struggle with the laziness and little application of the Indians; progress, however, is there visible.

I would wish to have been more concise in this report, but could not, as I had to refer to every Pueblo, ever so slightly. From the time I took charge of this agency I have visited the Pueblos, spoken to the Indians of each respectively, and had the opportunity of making them understand the necessity of a change of life. I have patiently noticed their actual condition, habits, and disposition, and I would consider myself happy, if, with the aid of Providence and the Government, I could see these Indians respect the moral law and social order, as well as make them understand the love and fidelity that each husband ought to have for his wife, and vice versa; the duty of parents to bring up and care for their children properly, and, above all, to appreciate and care for the virtue of their maidens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PEDRO SANCHEZ,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK INDIAN AGENCY,
Randolph, August 20, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of affairs at this agency.

The year past has been an uneventful one with the Indians under my charge. Crops have been good, and the Indians have been generally well supplied with subsistence from the products of their own farms. Some, however, work off the reservation, and, for such as desire to do so, plenty of work is found at good wages.

A good demand exists, and is growing constantly, for the services of Indian girls as cooks and household assistants in the best families in the vicinity of the reservations. Such especially are sought after as have had a course of training in the industrial schools. Good wages are paid them and they soon become very efficient. Many Indian parents fully appreciate the advantage to their daughters of residing for a time in white families, and progress in housekeeping among them is very noticeable from this practice. If it were more common for the Indian boys to work for white farmers several seasons each before undertaking farming on their own account, I think their

improvement in agriculture would be more rapid. And yet they are making constant progress.

During the year a number of stump machines have been procured for the Seneca Indians, by direction of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. These have proved a great help to the Indians. They are kept in almost constant use, and many fields, which before were filled with large numbers of unsightly stumps, are now smooth, and the whole surface is brought into cultivation.

Many of the Indian women keep up the old custom of working in the fields, planting, hoeing, and harvesting, either alone or with the male members of the family. But among the more advanced this practice is rapidly becoming obsolete, and as the women learn the art of housekeeping more perfectly, they find their time fully occupied with household matters, and abandon the field work to the men.

The fight against the sale of intoxicating liquors to the Indians has been kept up during the past year. But the work of suppressing this evil is truly Herculean. The appetite is so strong in many cases that the victim will procure the drink at any cost, and too many stand ready to furnish it. Fine and imprisonment are risked unhesitatingly, and the difficulty of procuring evidence sufficient to convict is such that but few can be punished.

The schools upon the various reservations in my charge have in general been well sustained through the year, and the attendance has been good.

Upon the whole I think very satisfactory progress is being made by these Indians toward that citizenship which they all look upon as inevitable at some not very distant time.

Very respectfully,

BENJ. G. CASLER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NORTH CAROLINA CHEROKEE AGENCY,
Nantahalah, N. C., August 20, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Indian service of this agency.

One thousand members of this tribe live within the Qualla boundary situate in the counties of Swain and Jackson, North Carolina; these are mainly of full blood. In the counties of Graham and Cherokee about 600 reside, half of whom are full blood, and the other half being more or less mixed. In the counties of Buncombe, Yancy, Madison, and Clay, are near 400, none of whom are of full blood.

The Qualla boundary contains about 50,000 acres, mostly mountain land. Through it pass two beautiful streams—Ocona Lufty and Soco. Along their banks and at their confluence some fine bottom land is situated, nearly all of which is under cultivation, and yields abundantly of corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, and garden vegetables. The mountain portion of this land, which is by far the greater portion, is an excellent range for cattle and sheep. The Indians, however, are but little benefited by this, as only a few of them own stock except for farming and dairy purposes. The mountain portion also has an abundance of excellent timber on it.

These Indians own about 30,000 acres in detached tracts outside of the Qualla boundary, the larger portion of which lies in the counties of Cherokee and Graham, much of which is occupied and cultivated by them. The title for these lands is held by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in trust for the tribe. Some of these lands have been entered by white men and are now occupied by them, they claiming that the grantor to the Indians had never acquired a title from the State of North Carolina for the same. This has thrown a cloud upon the title of a portion of the lands belonging to the Indians and has given them much annoyance.

The condition of the persons composing this tribe compares favorably with their white neighbors. There are nine ministers of the Gospel, full-blood Indians, in this band, who "break the bread of life" each Sabbath to well-attended congregations at some eight or nine different points. Denominationally they are Baptist and Methodist. Well-attended Sabbath schools usually precede church services. They use no instrument of music in their churches, the human voices constituting this part of their devotion, which is rendered in a most beautiful manner. Among them there are some intelligent minds, and had they enjoyed our civilization earlier would probably now have been occupying higher spheres in life; but what the fathers have failed to achieve can be reasonably looked for among the children of the present generation, who are now enjoying excellent educational advantages, through the beneficent acts of Congress, and a fund of their own set apart for this purpose by the wise forethought of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Of the members of this tribe there is only one demented person, and suicide is

seldom if ever heard of among them. The physical condition of this people may be regarded as at a standstill, and the increase, especially among the full bloods, is very slight. None of the full-blood Indians residing in this State are wealthy. A few of them, however, own individual farms outside of their lands in common, and all of them are self-sustaining and producing sufficient for support, except a few lazy ones. There is much room for improvement in their social order of things. Taken as a whole they are orderly, peaceable, sober, law-abiding, and tolerably industrious. The State dockets of our courts present only a few cases of violations of law by these people.

The crops of this year will not exceed those of last year except in wheat, which is probably double that of any previous year.

At five different points schools are conducted, under the supervision of the Society of Friends, during ten months of the year, and are well attended. These Indians at this time seem to be much interested on the subject of education; they desire to learn the English language, and many of the younger ones speak and read it very well. These people enjoy the benefit of much missionary work from neighboring ministers of different denominations. Mr. Thomas Brown, the superintendent of the schools here, is an excellent worker in this field. The main industry of this tribe is agriculture.

In conclusion I will say that, in my humble opinion, the prospect looks favorable that at no great distance in the future the people in this band will be fit subjects for useful and intelligent citizens.

A census and new roll of this tribe have just been completed.

Respectfully, yours,

SAM. B. GIBSON,
Agent North Carolina Cherokees.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY, OREGON,
August 11, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with Department regulations and instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my twelfth annual report of this agency.

The condition of the Indians at this agency has not materially changed since my last annual report. I may safely say, however, that they are constantly improving in morality, and establishing upon a firmer basis the truths of religion, and gradually advancing in the social and industrial habits of life, and a majority of them are capable of becoming citizens.

In the agricultural sense of the word, the past year has been one of general reverses; and notwithstanding the fact that the acreage is greater this than in any preceding year, the Indians will not thrash one-third the quantity of grain that they did last year. Last fall they seeded down large tracts in fall grain, which was all killed by the exceeding hard frosts of the winter. By their own endeavors and the assistance of the Department they were, however, enabled to resow their fields this spring; but, owing to the summer droughts, quite a portion will never be cut, while other fields will have to be cut for hay on account of the meadows being destroyed by the inclemency of the past winter. And unless we have a liberal fall of rain here early this fall to start the grass, which is now perishing for want of moisture, the Indian cattle will be in but poor condition to withstand the rigors of winter.

A general cause of complaint with the Indians of this agency for some months back is that the whites are intruding upon their lands and allowing their cattle to run across the supposed line on the agency. In order to put an end to such actions I deem it advisable that the east boundary line of the reservation be resurveyed. The Indians are also desirous of having deeds made to them for their lands in severalty. Upon examination I find it impossible to do this without the aid of a surveyor, and I hope the Department will allow the estimate forwarded, that I may be able to fulfill their wishes in that regard. Many improvements are retarded by them, not knowing definitely where their boundary line will be by the new allotment, and this work cannot be completed any too soon for the advantage of the Indians.

According to Department instructions, I nominated three of the most intelligent and impartial Indians of this agency to act as judges of the Indian court, with one additional to act as sheriff for the court. As we have no Indian police at this agency now or at any other time, and there is no necessity for such officers at this agency to preserve law and order, I deem it but just that the judges of the Indian court be allowed the salary of policemen; otherwise there will be difficulty in securing any one to act in the capacity of judges, as the officers of the previous court here established have been paid without expense to the Department.

I have to report the continued prosperity of the schools under the able and efficient supervision of the Benedictine Sisters. The average attendance at the boarding-school at this agency for the past fiscal year has been fair, and the moral tendency of the

instructions has proven very beneficial, and the progress of the pupils in their studies and industrial habits has been to a high degree satisfactory.

The missionary labor on this agency, under the supervision of the Rev. A. J. Croquet, is in a flourishing condition, a new church 33 by 82 feet having been erected by the Indians, with assistance from Catholic Church, at a cost of $3,000. Divine service is held every Sunday morning and evening. Judging from the attendance, much interest is manifested in the services and teachings of the missionaries. Father Croquet has been resident priest here for twenty-two years, and during twenty-two years he visited Siletz Agency frequently every year as missionary, but never received any compensation from the Government. Father Croquet labors with great zeal, and now, after twenty-two years' service, sees the fruits of his labors in the fact that every adult Indian and child belong to the church and comply with its requirements in their daily lives.

The sanitary condition of this people is good, and, now that a physician is allowed this agency, I feel confident that they will increase in population.

I would respectfully call the attention of the Department to the verified petition of the Indians located at the mouth of Salmon River, forwarded to the honorable Secretary of the Interior February 19, 1879. Also the petitions verified and forwarded to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs under date of August 11, 1876, asking that they be attached to and form part of the Grand Ronde Reservation. When these Indians were moved to Salmon River from Neztucca by Commissioner Simpson, as an incentive to their removal he promised them the benefit of the school at this agency; that they were to have the same privileges of the saw and grist mills as the Indians located here; that they were to have their troubles settled here by the same laws that govern the Indians of this agency; and that efforts would be made to have the Salmon River country attached to and form part of the Grand Ronde Reservation. These promises were made to them before their consent was obtained to their removal to their present location. The reasons calling forth these petitions are: 1st, their location at the mouth of Salmon River is but six or eight hours journey from Grand Ronde over a good wagon road, while to reach the Siletz agency they have no road or trail, but two days' journey, the greater part of which they have to cross Siletz Bay and up the Siletz River, and during winter is very perilous in an open canoe. 2d, they have, since the establishment of this agency, been accustomed to visit here, are acquainted and intermarried with the Indians of Grand Ronde, and have to come here to obtain supplies and find a market for their products. The only road leading in and out to Salmon River is through Grand Ronde Agency, where the Neztuccas, Salmon River, and Tillamook Indians are located. Under the circumstances their wishes are reasonable, and I see no reason why the promises made them by the Government should not be fulfilled.

The Indians belonging to Grand Ronde Agency, when first moved from the Willamette Valley, were moved and located at the mouth of Salmon River, in 1855 and 1856, between Siletz and Salmon Rivers. They were afterwards moved to Grand Ronde, their present location, with the privilege of hunting, fishing, and pasturing stock at all times in Salmon River country. This country was under the jurisdiction of Grand Ronde Agency, but lately the Indians of this agency are forbidden to visit Salmon River, by order of F. M. Wadsworth, United States Indian agent, Siletz Agency. * * *

During the year the agency has been visited by Inspector Gardner, Archbishop Seghers, and other personages of note, and all, I believe, express themselves as satisfied with the progress made by these Indians in the religious, social, and industrial habits of life.

During the months of May and June we erected a substantial bridge over the Yamhill River, between the agency and mills, with a span of 125 feet. Nearly all the work was performed by the Indians, with but little cost to the Department except material. The statistical report called for is also inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. B. SINNOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON,
August 10, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my fifth annual report of Indian affairs at this agency.

HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

The past year has been marked with no striking events, but with general peace and prosperity. The summer has been unusually warm and dry. In consequence of this the hay crop is not as large as usual. Grasshoppers and crickets have swarmed upon the eastern portion of the reservation, doing considerable damage both to pas-

tures and meadows. The "black leg" has again appeared among the Indian cattle, and has destroyed a considerable number of this year's increase.

The killing of an Indian doctor by one of the tribe, who claimed to have had grievances sufficient to justify the act, his capture while fleeing northward, his subsequent trial by a jury of his own people, his conviction by that jury, and his execution by tribal authority, forms the most important event of the year, and has left a lasting impression upon the minds of the people in favor of law and order.

The opening of a new boarding school, located at Yainax, 40 miles distant from the agency, was an event of great interest among the Indians in that locality; so great that it has been found that the building, though 72 by 34 feet and two full stories high, could only accommodate about one-half the number of pupils who applied for admission.

It was also found that the school building at the agency was much too small to meet the demands of the people. Permission and funds were obtained from the Interior Department to erect new buildings at the agency to accommodate from 80 to 100 pupils. This building is finished upon the outside and about one-half completed upon the inside. It is also two full stories high, and on an average 40 feet wide and 90 feet long. It is an imposing building, and one of the finest of its kind in southern Oregon. It is hoped that it will be ready for occupancy and use during the early part of the winter.

Our boarding schools have been quite prosperous during the year, and have been crowded to their utmost capacity. During the forenoon of the day the children are in the school-room, where they are successfully taught the usual branches pursued in primary schools. The afternoon is devoted wholly to industrial pursuits, mechanical and otherwise. In these pursuits the children manifest much interest and are making commendable progress. With the enlarged and improved building and other accommodations now in progress of completion, we hope to be able another year to report an attendance of 150 pupils.

AGRICULTURE.

So far as frostiness of climate is concerned the present summer has been favorable for the raising of grain and vegetables. Last year an effort was made to raise potatoes for the agency school at a sheltered place upon the southern part of the reservation called "Modoc Point." One-half of an acre was planted upon the shore of Klamath Lake, and the result was a decided success. This year we have planted nearly an acre, and the prospect is fully as good as last year. There is a probability that there will be a yield of from 4,000 to 5,000 pounds. There is in this piece of land that I have selected for a school garden about 4 acres of good soil. Considerable work will need to be done in fencing the land and in removing the encumbering rocks. This place is 13 miles distant from the agency school, and yet it is the nearest place where vegetables can be successfully grown nearly every year. There is, adjoining this school garden, a tract of good agricultural land of about 2,000 acres, lying between the lake and the high range of mountains on the east, that is too dry for grain raising, &c. Could this land be irrigated it would be productive and of vast benefit to the Indians. It is thought by some persons that a portion of the water of Sprague River, about 4 miles distant, can be turned out of its channel, and by an irrigating canal made to fertilize and make productive this body of land. It is my purpose to investigate the feasibility of this plan, and may report upon it at some future day. Year after year these Indians have made efforts at grain raising. Occasional success has inspired them with new hopes. I have no doubt that they would succeed as agriculturists had they suitable lands for cultivation.

At Yainax, 40 miles east of the agency, our school, under the control of Mr. William T. Leeke, the teacher, has made a fair beginning in cultivating a school garden. About 3 acres of oats were sown, which have produced a good crop of grain-hay, which would, no doubt, have yielded, had it been threshed, about 100 bushels of oats. They have also put in about one acre of newly-broken land to the hardy kinds of vegetables with fair success. Should the season be favorable, another year will doubtless produce much better results.

INDIAN POLICE.

The order which required that but one ration should be issued to a policeman has driven from the force some of our best men. Others remain through the solicitations of the agent. The wonder to me has been that any remain. How men who are poor and have families to support can be induced to give their time to the service for $5 per month, two or three suits of clothes per year, and one ration per week, is more than I can tell. And yet such is their interest in the welfare and good order of the people that some of them continue to do so. With all these difficulties they are doing good service for the Government.

The saw-mill has cut about 750,000 feet of lumber during the year. One-half of

this amount has been expended for Government purposes. The remainder has gone to the Indians, and been largely used in improvements upon their ranches.

The Indian apprentices are making good progress in their trades, and will, in time, make fair mechanics. They lack, however, one essential to success, viz, a good common-school education.

The Indians under the control of the agent are about 1,000 in number. They are comprised mainly of Klamaths, Modocs, and Snakes, with a few Pit Rivers and others. The Klamaths and Modocs number about 800; the Snakes about 150. The remainder are Pit River, Rogue River, and Molalla Indians. The Klamaths and Modocs were originally one people, and speak the same language. They are, by intermarriage, rapidly becoming one people again.

THEIR SANITARY CONDITION.

The health of these Indians is generally good, and they are, I believe, slightly on the increase as to numbers. The number of deaths has, this year, been unusually large, and has been mostly either children or people past middle life. A large percentage of these deaths occurred during the winter months, and was the result of chronic cases.

THEIR SUBSISTENCE.

Fully two-thirds of these Indians subsist by raising cattle or by working for outside parties at cutting wood and rails, making hay, and general farming. They earned last year over $3,000 by transporting supplies for the military at Fort Klamath and for private parties. The balance subsist largely upon the natural products of the soil and the waters of the reservation.

THEIR HABITS OF LIFE.

To say that they are mainly industrious and good workers, that they are frugal and judicious in the expenditure of their money, that they are nearly all free from the vice of intemperance, or liquor drinking, that they have all adopted the costumes, and most of them the modes of living of the whites, is only saying what is known by those acquainted with them to be strictly true. Their progress in civilization is uniform and general, embracing nearly all the persons and families belonging to the tribe.

THEIR SOCIAL CONDITION.

Occasionally there are family difficulties, and difficulties between different members of these tribes, but these are yearly becoming less frequent. I know of but one Ind an among them who has more than one wife, and no case of the purchase of a wife has been known during the last three years. They are longing to understand and appreciate the marriage relation, and most of them desire to be legally married.

WHAT THEY HAVE OVERCOME.

Years ago many of them were intemperate, but have entirely reformed. Many of them were formerly engaged in horse-racing and gambling, but a case of this kind very seldom now occurs. A few years ago they were all under the influence of and afraid of their medicine men. But few of them now apply to these doctors for treatment, and many do not fear them. They have not for several years practiced any of their Indian dances known as the sun dance, the war dance, &c. Still they have many of their Indian ways, traits, and superstitions, which can only be overcome by years of civilizing influences and by the teachings of the school-room. Give them the years of protection and fostering care which many other tribes have had, and they, in my judgment, will be second to none in all that is required for citizenship.

Yours, very respectfully,

LINUS M. NICKERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
August 13, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit my first annual report of affairs at this agency. The time that I have been here is so short that I cannot make a report as complete as I would like. Many things will have to be estimated that, had the report been due at a later date, could have been given from actual count.

AGRICULTURE.

The great liberality of the Government in providing these Indians with the necessary farming implements has resulted in great good. I find a strong desire among

them to make homes. The young men desire to take land. The old lines and corners are so nearly obliterated that it is hard to get the matter of allotments as it should be to prevent trouble among them. The old maps on file in the office are of a poor quality, and so incomplete that they cannot be relied upon. Some work in the line of surveying and making maps is greatly needed in order to establish permanently the lines, so that each one may know where to do permanent work. With the proper encouragement these Indians will soon all, or nearly all, be established in homes of their own and be cultivating the soil.

The crop of hay is housed in as good condition as could be desired, but is not as large as that of last year, for two reasons: 1st, their fields have been run too long in hay and need breaking up and re-seeding, having become foul and run down; 2d, this has been a very dry season, no rain having fallen since the middle of May.

Good wheat can be grown here if properly put in, and that in the fall. Oats are more certain. Some of the finest fields of oats are now being harvested that I have ever seen. Some lots will yield from 50 to 60 bushels per acre. Many fields are light, owing to the slack manner of putting in.

Number of acres under fence, 2,500; under cultivation, 1,440; acres of new land broken, 18; new fence and old repaired, 1,513 rods.

The amount of grain now being harvested I have estimated as follows, viz: Oats I placed at 30 bushels per acre, 850 acres giving 25,500 bushels; wheat will not be over 15 bushels per acre—1,700 bushels; potatoes will be very light owing to the continued dry weather -20,000 bushels; turnips, 1,000 bushels; hay, 500 tons. There are a great many small gardens, but poorly cultivated. We hope to overcome much of this. We also have a garden of from 3 to 4 acres connected with the boarding-house, cultivated by the school-boys, under the direction of our efficient farmer, F. M. Stanton. I have carefully read the last annual report of my predecessor, and have carefully studied the situation, and I really cannot give so flattering a report as his. It is true the season has been against us, and many fields now sown in grain are very foul and need to be summer-fallowed. There is an abundance of good land here, and when rotation in crops is taught them we will be able to enlarge the figures.

Our old thrashing-machine has been repaired, and is now doing very fair work. Our new machine has just arrived and will be in running order in a few days.

TRANSPORTATION.

The greatest portion of our supplies come by schooner to Toledo, 8 miles from the agency, from which point they are transported in wagons by Indians and the Government teams. During the fiscal year ending June 30 the Indians transported with their own teams 105,829 pounds, and earned by such freighting the sum of $351.64. To say that the work has been well done is but just to those doing the work. I would join with Mr. Swan in urging that the supplies be forwarded at an earlier date, if it can be done, so as to reach us before the fall rains set in, for the reason that when these commence it about doubles the work and expense.

INDIAN POLICE.

On the first of July I reorganized the police force; some of the old ones I dropped from the force, adding new ones. I retained the old captain as a private, and promoted the acting sergeant. He was soon convicted of giving whisky to another Indian, and was removed from the force and also punished by confinement and hard labor. I then again promoted the sergeant. The force is now doing good service with a very few exceptions. I am satisfied that a course may be pursued here that will give us a good police force. Of course some changes will have to be made to effect it, but it will come in time. The greater portion of complaints brought are for wife-whipping.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians will compare favorably with the whites on this coast, with one exception, and that is the one great curse of venereal diseases, which does fearful work among them. Our resident physician, Dr. F. M. Carter, however, speaks hopefully in regard to the matter, and thinks he sees a slight change for the better. I can truly say that our physician is doing his duty and is endeavoring to help me in my efforts to bring this people up to a fair standard of health and cleanliness.

Number of births, 41; deaths, 29; number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year, 500.

MILLS.

We have a good saw-mill and flouring-mill, but cannot run them for want of money. The great need just now is lumber; many, very many, wish to build. In fact, there

is a constant demand for building material, and we cannot give it. In my opinion a great mistake was made here in making these mills steam power instead of water power. If they had been provided with water power the Indians could have used them without assistance. As it is, the saw-mill cannot be run without an engineer and head sawyer, and we must ask the Department for funds to work with. Now, we need much in this direction.

BUILDINGS.

The Government buildings are in a sad condition. We need lumber to rebuild, to make and repair fences. The much-talked-of "*Alsea houses*" are not completed, and there is no lumber to complete them. Out of fifteen that were promised the Alsea Indians, only ten have been completed. A great many of our young men would take land and go to work making homes for themselves if they could get lumber to build with. I have allowed the agency trader to use the mill to cut a few thousand feet of lumber for the erection of a store building. I have notified him that I will have to use the Government building now occupied by him for a commissary, as the shed now used for that purpose is not fit to store anything in.

INDUSTRIES.

The Indians' chief industry is farming, and I am agreeably surprised to find a very strong desire to know how to do better farming. Willing to learn, they quickly take to the trades needed here, but do not become first-class mechanics, for the want of the necessary facilities to make them so.

EMPLOYÉS.

Of white employés, we have a clerk, physician, farmer, teacher, assistant teacher, matron, and a cook. Of Indian employés, an interpreter, a teamster, carpenter, ferryman, mail-carrier, seamstress, and laundress—and, up to July 1st, we had also a shoemaker. Our police force consists of one captain, one sergeant, and ten privates. I am happy to say that at this writing all of these employés are working together in unison and hearty co-operation, and giving me as good service as I could ask.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Upon this hangs the destiny of this people. Without earnest and patient work in this direction, we can accomplish but little for the upbuilding of the Indians. The old are dying off, the middle-aged are set in their habits and ways. The young are susceptible of development under careful training. About the 1st of November, 1882, the school buildings connected with this agency were destroyed by fire, and, to the great sorrow of all concerned, the children were left without a place to pursue their studies, and many of them without a decent home to go to. After a short time an old and deserted mill was fixed up for a boarding-house, in which about 42 children were crowded. With a great deal of patience and care they were managed. A part of the old agency house was converted into a school-room; and in these very narrow quarters the educational work is going on. At the present our scholars are taking their much-needed vacation. We shall take up school again the 1st of September. We were for a time much elated to think we should have new buildings, in which we could place some 90 or 100 children, but there seems to be some doubt now as to having them for the present. We earnestly hope that every difficulty may be overcome, and that we will be granted the privilege of putting up new buildings.

I believe we can accomplish much good in this direction, as in this part of the work special attention is given to teaching the girls to sew, to cook, and to do everything pertaining to good housekeeping, and, as proof of the efficiency of the work, quite a number of the girls have been sought after to go out and do the cooking for the hands during harvest. The boys are taught the care and management of horses and cattle, also the planting and raising of all kinds of garden, as well as farm work in general. The Department has kindly given me funds to put an apprentice in one of the shops, which I shall do shortly.

CHURCH WORK.

The teacher, Rev. T. B. White, has charge of this branch of the work, holding religious services on each Sabbath morning and evening. The attendance at church is good; in fact, with our limited room, I may say all come who can get a seat. There is quite a lively interest manifested. The church record was lost in the fire last fall, so that it is impossible to report the exact number of members, and it is only as we can find them out by actual contact that we can tell who are church members. But I am happy to say that since I have been here the church work is taking on an encouraging look.

MINES.

There are some beach gold mines on this reserve, and much feeling and speculation is had in regard to them. Parties have applied to me with propositions which I could not consent to. I have told them that I had no authority to allow them to work them, and have referred them to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior.

CONCLUSION.

We are happy in the fact that we have a good square Christian man as trader to these Indians, keeping such goods as are needed, and with fair prices.

Some of the cows purchased by the Government and distributed to the Indians by Agent Swan have been sold by those to whom they were given. I have forbidden any further sale of such cows. Several were sold and butchered before I was informed of the manner in which they came in possession of them. In such cases I have required the Indian to buy another one in the place of the one sold or butchered. I have also forbidden them to sell their stock cattle, as there is plenty of room here for many more cattle than they have now, and, if managed well, in a few years they will have plenty of cattle to sell. There is a general disposition to get horses, and not being able to get first-class ones, they take up with cheap and inferior stock. The horses here belonging to the Government are getting old and worked down, as are many of the work oxen.

There are at present, by actual count, 637 Indians on the reserve. The census of 1880 shows 998 belonging here; of that number, about 360, composed principally of the Sinslaws, Coos, and Umpquas, are scattered along down the coast all the way between here and the California line. Many of them desire to return to the reservation, but have not the money necessary to make the trip, and I am not provided with funds to send for them. I think steps should be taken looking toward their return to the reservation.

Very respectfully,

F. M. WADSWORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Umatilla Agency, Oregon, August 10, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office dated July 13, 1883, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of affairs at this agency, to embrace the 10th of August. On the 1st day of May, 1883, I assumed charge of this agency, relieving R. H. Fay, my predecessor, in accordance with instructions of April 6, 1883.

The Indians have been actively engaged during the past few months in work of various kinds, such as fencing, splitting rails, cutting cord-wood, farming, &c., and on the whole they have done as well, if not better, than ever before. They see more and more the necessity of depending on their own exertions for a living, and there is no doubt but what they will succeed, more especially, surrounded on all sides by the whites as they are, they will be compelled to take land in severalty and live like their neighbors.

I have issued, in accordance with instructions from the Department, a fair amount of agricultural implements, at which my Indians seem to be much gratified, and I am satisfied that they will take good care of them, more particularly as I have impressed upon them your orders and the consequences that will ensue for a violation thereof.

The late order from the Department appointing Indian judges, although but a short time since, has been productive of good results. There have been only 5 cases which have come under their surveillance and punished by fines, which were all promptly paid. This mode of punishment I am compelled to adopt, as, until I can get sufficient lumber sawed, I have no place for confinement. I am under the impression that the Indians will not give much trouble, as they perceive that their own judges are in earnest to carry out the wishes of the Department.

Surrounded as we are on all sides by the whites, the greater part of whom look with longing eyes on this reservation, it is not to be doubted that every means will be resorted to in order to get a chance at this land, which is, perhaps, about the best in Oregon. The most effective weapon for this purpose is, of course, whisky, or some other intoxicant. Notwithstanding all our efforts, viz: the United States judge, marshal, commissioner, and myself, there are cases of this nature which we are unable to discover with certainty. The punishment inflicted in the few cases brought before the United States district judge at Portland, Oreg., have been punished in most instances by fine of from $10 to $25. In my opinion, where a person is convicted of selling liquor to Indians, in addition to a fine, a term of imprisonment should be

exacted, and the fine should be enough to reimburse the Government, cost of transportation, &c. I am pleased, however, to notice that the cases, so far as the Indians are concerned, are but few for the past three or four months, of this nature, and accompanied with no aggravating circumstances, except in one instance, last May, where an Indian was killed at McKay Creek—a case of justifiable homicide, according to the decision of the court here. Whisky was the cause, as well as the cause of the murder of a white man on this reservation last February. Four Indians are now undergoing sentence of 10 years in the Oregon penitentiary for this offense. All the facts were reported to the Department at the time of the occurrence.

During the month of July I, together with my employés, was working at the sawmill (17 miles from here), fixing the mill-race, flume, and dam, which we succeeded in placing in proper working order. Owing to the fact that the number of my employés (exclusive of physician and school employés) has been reduced to three, I will not be able to accomplish the work I intended. The half-breeds or mixed bloods and Indians have hired a sawyer, whom they pay themselves, to saw sufficient lumber for their present needs. This is a move in the right direction, and will tend to develop the resources of the Indians here, without in any way (except so far as the use of machinery is concerned) being an expense to the Government.

The boarding-school constructed last year has been in progress since January 1, 1883, and so far the results are satisfactory; although so far 45 is the number of scholars, yet I hope to be able to raise the number to 75. On the 12th of May last I issued to the boys an ample supply of clothing, generously furnished by the Government; also some to the girls, to their great gratification, as well as their parents. There are at the Forest Grove school some 18 children of this agency. With some few exceptions the report of the superintendent, Mr. Minthorn, is favorable.

The police have been zealous and efficient in the performance of their duties, and look after everything on the reservation with vigilance. I trust my recommendation for a subsistence allowance, as shown in my last estimate of funds, may meet with approval.

The health of the reservation is good; although a good many cases appear in my sanitary report, yet there are none of a very serious character.

For official courtesies extended by the honorable Commissioner and his officers, for the short period I have been in office, my thanks are due; also for valuable assistance rendered by the district attorney and the United States Commissioner. Statistics enclosed.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. J. SOMMERVILLE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,
August 14, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the year ending July 31, 1883.

INDIAN POPULATION, ETC.

As no regular census has been taken during the year, I can only arrive at the total number of Indians by referring to the records of the births and deaths as far as such items have been reported. From these I find that there were 19 births and 30 deaths; excess of the latter over the former, 11. To this add 15 Piutes, who have either removed to the Yakama Reservation, or ran off to their former country; there is a total loss of 26. This taken from the 835 reported last year leaves 809, made up as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Warm Springs	192	233	425
Wascoes	123	127	250
Teninoes	35	40	75
John Days	26	23	49
Piutes	7	3	10

Among these are included the 5 mixed bloods.

There are at least 700 persons who wholly wear citizen's dress, and 109 who do so in part. About 80 persons can read, and quite a number can write in English. The latter is the only language taught. No papers or books have ever been published in

the Indian language. Many who can read cannot or will not speak in English, so that there are only about 40 Indians who can use the English language well enough for ordinary conversation. We have been so accustomed to the jargon language that we understand them much better in it than when they try to make us understand in English. But for all this I look with no favor upon the jargon language, and always regretted the necessity for its use.

NUMBER OF SCHOOL CHILDREN, ETC.

I report 140 children of school age. Of this number there have been in school 80. Of these 70 were in school one month or more. Two schools have been carried on upon this reservation—one at this agency called the "day and boarding school," and one at the Sin-e-ma-sho Valley, about 20 miles northwest of this agency, called the "Warm Springs Industrial and Boarding School." In the former school was kept during eleven months, though but 202 days school was taught. The average attendance during the time was $20\frac{3}{8}$. Largest attendance was in December last, which was $36\frac{1}{5}$ out of 50 scholars enrolled. From the first of November to the first of May a noonday meal was given to all the Indian scholars. Hence the name, "day and boarding school."

At the industrial school, sessions were held in every month of the year, though but 190 days school was taught. The boarding-school commenced August 29 of last year, with 7 scholars. This number increased up to 26 boarding and 4 day scholars, in January of this year. The average attendance was $15\frac{1}{2}$. Largest average was in January last, and was $26\frac{1}{8}$ out of 30 scholars. There were employed in this school one industrial teacher and one matron, until last June, when an assistant teacher was employed. At the agency school there was one teacher, and for six months a matron also acting as assistant teacher. At the latter school industries were taught only to the girls, as most of the boys were too small; and, had they been old enough to perform labor, there were no facilities for carrying on industrial labors. The girls were taught cooking, housekeeping, and plain sewing. The industrial school has a garden of about 14 acres, which is doing quite well, notwithstanding the long-continued dry weather. None of the principal garden products are sufficiently advanced or matured to form a correct estimate. The boys have been taught carpentering, gardening, and the cutting of wood with ax and cross-cut saw. The girls were taught cooking, sewing, and housekeeping. It has been difficult to keep the children at this school. Their parents and friends do not fully appreciate the advantages of the training we aim to give, and too often take the children's part, when they run off home, on account of having been corrected, or from getting homesick.

APPRENTICES.

During the year I have had but two, one assistant blacksmith and one assistant sawyer. These two now fill the positions of blacksmith and sawyer, formerly filled with white employés. They give good satisfaction, and, while in some respects they cannot fill the positions as well as skilled white mechanics, they can do all that is really necessary in their line of work, with a little oversight on my part, or of some of my white employés.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORTS, ETC.

From these reports I find that 600 cases were treated, mostly among the Wasco and Tenino Indians. The Warm Spring and John Days are not convenient to the agency, hence seldom call for a physician, though they frequently procure medicines for the more common ills, but in severe sickness they invariably call in their Indian doctors. For a time I had hoped that they would abandon their belief in their medicine men, but it is ingrained into their very being from earliest infancy; and though they sometimes declare they have given up this belief, yet the very next critical case finds them flying to these men for assistance. The agency Indians are, in a measure, reclaimed, but have not altogether abandoned their belief. It is doubtful whether the present generation ever will be fully reclaimed. My principal hope is with the rising generation, though many of them will grow up with more or less of Indian superstitions instilled into their minds.

The mortality has been very large during the year as compared with the past, as there were 30 deaths; of these 20 were near the agency; two were accidental; a majority of the balance were chronic cases or old people.

MISSIONARY WORK.

This has been carried on almost entirely by myself and employés. Services have been maintained throughout the year, at both this agency and the Sin-e-ma-sho Valley upon nearly every Sabbath. The world's week of prayer was duly observed,

at which time I had the help of Rev. Mr. Dick, from the Willamette Valley. Quite a number professed Christianity and united with the Church. No contributions have been made during the year by any religious societies or other persons. The church building, 24 by 40 feet, which I reported as commenced last year, has been so far completed that services are held in it every Sabbath, and have been since the first Sabbath in July last. Most of the work has been performed upon it by my own hands, often in weariness and painfulness. I did it as my last legacy to the Indians I loved and whom I have so long helped.

CRIMES COMMITTED.

The year has been quite free from the more aggravating crimes. The few of the latter that we have had to deal with were nearly always brought about by intoxicating liquors. One Indian doctor was murdered last spring by an Indian whose father had been killed by this doctor, as he boasted. Two other men were in the tragedy, but there was no proof that they took part; but all three were drunk, and the drunken doctor was strangled by one man while the other two looked on. The murderer is now bound over to appear next September in the circuit court for Wasco County, to answer to the charge of manslaughter. I report but six Indians arrested and punished by civil law, and all for being drunk. Personal encounters are very rare among Indians. I report only three cases. Indians punished by an Indian council, 15, the causes being mostly for stealing horses or wives of other men. The court for the trial of Indian offenses has not been fully organized, hence I cannot say how it will succeed. I have great confidence in its ultimate success when fully carried out. I report no crimes as against the Indians by the whites, nor contrarywise. At least two whisky sellers have been arrested for selling liquor to these Indians; but as only nominal fines were imposed, there results but little fear of the law.

LANDS CULTIVATED, ETC.

By the Indians, I estimate 2,000 acres as having been cultivated; by Government, but 12 acres, and these were sown for grain-hay. The season has been the dryest known for years; in fact, there is no record of its equal since the settlement of this country. For all this, the crops are turning out much better than last year. This is owing to the bountiful rains in April and May, which so well saturated the ground that the crops in most places got a splendid start. Had the favorable weather continued the year's crop would have been the largest ever harvested, for all a scarcity of seed-grain prevented a much larger acreage from being sown. I estimate 3,500 bushels of wheat and 1,000 bushels of oats as the probable yield of the principal grain products. Gardens generally look well, and there will likely be 1,000 bushels of potatoes with other vegetables in smaller quantities.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

No allotments to any persons have as yet been made. A part of the reservation was surveyed years ago into lots suitable for allotment, as provided for by treaty of June 25, 1855, but nothing more has been done. Each passing year will make a satisfactory allotment more difficult.

STOCK OWNED.

Number of horses is estimated at 5,800; cattle, 500. During the year upwards of 200 head of cattle have been sold off or butchered for home use; so that there is no gain. But two men have sheep, of whom one has 200 and the other 100 head; the latter purchased this summer. The broken character of this reservation makes it better adapted to stock, and especially sheep, than anything else. The winters are milder than at any other point east of the Cascade Mountains. Last winter, while the mercury was marking from 10° to 30° below zero in other localities, at this agency the lowest was 6° below, and but little snow on the ground; so that stock all wintered in good condition, and we had fair beef all the time right off t e ranges.

THE MILLS.

The saw-mill has cut upwards of 139,000 feet of lumber, mostly for Indians. During most of the time it has been run by an Indian.

The grist-mill was run but little, as compared with former years, for there was but little wheat to grind. What time it was run an Indian had charge of the work, and my miller for the present year is an Indian.

FISH, FURS, ETC.

The run of salmon has been unusually good, and most of the Indians have secured a liberal supply of salt and dried salmon. But few furs are taken now-a-days, but

during the hunting season last fall a large number of deerskins were taken, and the total sales were upwards of $1,000. Unlike many of the white hunters, the Indians save all they can of the deer they kill. No doubt sometimes they kill deer too poor to save; but as long as dried venison, &c., is a necessary article of diet, they are not, as a usual thing, going to wantonly destroy game, simply for their hides or skins.

HOUSES OF INDIANS.

There are 75 frame houses occupied by Indians and 22 log houses. Seven frame houses were built during the year, all by the Indians themselves. None of them are very costly, but are good, comfortable buildings.

INDIAN FREIGHTERS.

The Indians have hauled with their own teams upwards of 40,000 pounds of freight, mostly Indian supplies, from The Dalles. For their work they have received near $400 in cash.

SUBSISTENCE OF INDIANS.

Fully nine-sixteenths of this is obtained by the labor of the Indians, for themselves or others, in civilized pursuits, and seven-sixteenths by fishing, hunting, root gathering, &c. There is an increasing demand for Indians as sheep herders, stock herders, assisting in gathering up and branding stock, especially cattle. Quite a number of men devote nearly the entire working season to gathering up stock and helping drive them to the various markets, especially Portland, Oreg.

EMPLOYÉS.

My present force of white employés consists of one physican, one clerk. two teachers, and one assistant teacher. All the rest of the employés are Indians. While we miss the society of those of our own race, it seems best for the future of these Indians to throw them upon their own resources as rapidly as possible. Knowing that this is the wish of the Government, I have bent all my energies in this direction, and expect that success will crown my efforts. The year has been one of progress. The seed sown will yield an increase some time in the future years. I cannot hope to see the full fruition. Others will reap the richer harvest from these years of toil, but to me there is joy in knowing that my own hands have gathered in some of the ripening grain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TONKAWA SPECIAL AGENCY,
Fort Griffin, Texas, August 10, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883:

Since making my last annual report there have been no important changes at this agency. The tribe of Tonkawas is in camp a few miles above the town of Fort Griffin, and they depend partly on the rations which are issued them by the Government and partly on hunting and fishing for their subsistence. The game is very scarce in this vicinity, and in consequence they often suffer for want of food. The amount appropriated by Congress for their support during the year 1883 was only $3,000, and the same amount was appropriated for their support the present year. They are on no reservation and own no lands of their own, so they can do very little towards supporting themselves. The soil and climate are not suitable for agricultural purposes, and the only way in which they could be made self-supporting here would be to supply them with cattle until they could get a start. The lands in this vicinity are being fenced, and it will be only a short time before this tribe will be compelled to leave here, if not removed by the Indian Department.

These Indians claim this country as their original home, and manifest a dislike to leave it; but if they could be furnished a good reservation in the Indian Territory, remote from that of the Comanches, their mortal enemies, there would be no trouble in securing their removal. I have several times called the attention of the Department to the condition of these Indians, but no action has been taken toward their removal.

The Government owns no buildings here, and the office, storehouse, &c., are rented from private parties.

There have been no cases of crimes being committed by Indians against Indians, Indians against whites, or whites against Indians.

There have been four cases of whites selling liquor to Indians, and all have been or are being prosecuted. One was convicted, and the other three are to be tried in a few days. This is the principal source of annoyance at this agency, and I find it almost impossible to keep the Indians from getting liquor in some way. A few more convictions, however, will have a good effect on the liquor-sellers.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is not good, and the number of deaths is largely in excess of the number of births, the former being eleven and the latter only four. Our reason for this is that there is no physician here authorized to care for them, and treat them when sick, and they are not able to pay for such medical services themselves. At the present rate it is a question of only a few years when they will become entirely extinct. There are no schools nor churches here, and as a consequence they have made no progress during the year in the direction of education and Christianity.

These Indians are perfectly peaceable and law-abiding, and no trouble has ever occurred between these Indians and the white settlers. The Tonkawas have ever been the friend of the white man, and they have many times suffered at the hands of their neighbors, the Comanches and Kiowas, on account of that friendship; yet, notwithstanding all this, they are more poorly provided for by the Government than any other tribe of Indians in the country. Their lands have all been taken from them, and none have been given them in return.

In conclusion, I would respectfully recommend that some steps be taken for the removal of these Indians, after the present year, to some suitable place in the Indian Territory, when, with a little assistance for a few years, they can become self-supporting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS CHANDLER,
Second Lieutenant, Sixteenth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OURAY INDIAN AGENCY, UTAH,
August 13, 1883.

SIR: In accordance with your letter of instruction, dated July 31, I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report of affairs at this agency.

During the last year I have ridden over most of the reservation, and find after careful observation that the bottom lying along Green and White Rivers contains all of the farming lands within the lines of the reservation. There is not a stream outside of the two mentioned that has running water in it two months during the year; the fact of the matter is, it is nothing but a desert, and it is just an utter impossibility for an agent to keep the Indians inside the lines of this reservation, as on three sides it is bounded by mountains where there is plenty of water, grass, and game.

DISPOSITION AND CONDUCT OF INDIANS.

The Tabequache band of Utes as a class are a well-disposed people, who express a desire to please Washington in every way except in going to work and having their children sent away to school. They are as fat as pigs, and most of them are the personification of laziness. They spend three-fourths of their time in lying down or sitting flat upon the ground. When awake they spend their time gambling, horse-racing, and hunting There are some exceptions to this general rule, as I have some Indians that are good workers. As a class, they are good-natured and friendly to the whites and Mormons. They do not class the Mormons as white men; they know too much about them.

DRUNKENNESS.

I have never seen but one Indian under the influence of liquor at this agency, but I am reliably informed that some of my Indians get drunk at Uintah. It is no trouble for them to get all the alcohol they want from the Mormon settlers through the country.

EDUCATION.

In regard to education and schools, I am sorry to say there has nothing been done whatever. I have used all the arguments and inducements at my command to get some of my Indians to send some of their children to some Eastern or Western indus-

trial-school, but have always been met by the same reasons for not sending them, viz: "Why is it that Washington does not build a school-house here, as he agreed to when we sold him our lands in Colorado? If we send our children away to school squaw heap cry all the time. Ute squaw heap like her papoose. Ute boy no understand white man house, mebbe so die." But their main argument is that Washington has always promised the Utes a school-house and never built one, but when he does, they will send their children to school.

BUILDINGS.

The dwellings are nothing but log huts, not fit for a white man to live in; they are full of vermin, and it is impossible to get rid of them, as the houses are built of cottonwood logs, with the bark left on. Just imagine the agent's house with a 7-foot ceiling and no ventilation, sitting on an eminence that is as destitute of vegetation as the Dry Tortugas, with the sun pouring down upon it for fifteen hours per day and the thermometer at 105 in the shade, and then going in there to sleep; and my house is the best on the reservation. My employés and myself have been sick a great deal this summer, caused principally from having to sleep in these sweat-boxes, and the way it is proposed to fix up old Fort Thornburgh for the new agency is not going to help matters much.

IMPROVEMENTS.

There have no improvements of a permanent kind been made at the agency during the year, notwithstanding there has been a very large amount of money expended for that purpose which was worse than thrown away. As far as the agent is concerned at this agency in the matter he is utterly powerless to do anything, as the agency for the last year has been continually afflicted either by commissioners or special agents who have spent a large amount of money and accomplished absolutely nothing. I do not know whether other agents are afflicted in this way or not, but any that are have my sympathy.

AGENCY FARM.

My employés fenced, plowed, and planted in wheat, oats, potatoes, &c., 40 acres of land which was virtually labor thrown away, as the $20,000 irrigating ditch that was recommended and constructed under the personal supervision of the Ute commissioners is an absolute failure, and as I expected to get my supply of water from it of course the farm is a failure also.

INDIAN FARMS.

There are ten of my Indians who made a start at farming this spring and have raised small patches of wheat, oats, potatoes, corn, &c. There were at least thirty more who had their locations selected and were ready to go to work, but there was no water forthcoming, and they did not put in a crop. I do not think they will ever farm very extensively, but most of them, in time, will cultivate small farms.

CRIME.

There has been no crime committed by these Indians or against their persons during the year on the reservation whatever. There was one of their number killed on Miguel Mountains, in Colorado, last October. It was impossible for me to get any definite information in regard to it, only that he was killed. The Indians themselves think he was as likely to have been killed by Colorado Utes as by white men, and I am inclined to the same opinion. On the 7th of August, 1883, there was a white man by the name of William Redman, of Middle Park, Colorado, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He was found by Harry Golden, of Snake River, and Andrew Strong, of Blue Mountain. A thorough investigation of the facts by myself and other white men found this to be the cause of his death.

SETTLERS.

There are two Mormons who claim ranches on this reservation: A. C. Hatch and P. Dodds. These ranches are the headquarters for all the cow-boys who want to hold cattle on the reservation. I understand Hatch is moving a large band of horses and cattle to this ranch; also, that he is going to cut hay on about two hundred acres of Indian land this summer. On December 23, 1882, I wrote to the Department, stating the facts in the matter, and was informed that it would require further report. This Hatch ranch is not one day's ride from this agency, and it is just as easy for an officer who has the authority to report on it in three days as it is to wait one year. My Indians talk about this matter a great deal, and are considerably worked up over it.

STOCK.

These Indians now own five good blooded stallions, of about 1,200 pounds weight each, that will have the effect of improving their stock wonderfully in the next three or four years; they are better pleased with this purchase than by anything that has been done for them. In the coming October they will have 800 good American cows, which is one of the best investments ever made of Ute money. If they are branded with the I. D. brand and their calves branded the same so the Indians cannot sell them, it will not be many years before they would have a herd so large that the sale of the steers every year would keep them in blankets and provisions. And if the Ute Indians of this tribe are ever to become self-supporting, it will be by making them rich in the increase of stock in spite of themselves. But there will have to be some measure adopted to keep them from selling their young stock, as there are plenty of white men standing ready to rob them, and if an Indian wants money he will sell his shirt if he can.

MISSIONARY.

There has been no missionary work done here except by the Mormons, and that was of a very practical kind, consisting of helping some of the Indians take out a water ditch for the purpose of irrigating their crops. The Unitarians are very anxious to do something for these Indians, but I am obliged to answer all their inquiries with there can nothing be done here now, as there is no place for a missionary to stop, which is much to be regretted, as I know that a good minister would have a good influence over the Indians as well as the white employés.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is remarkably good. There have only been five deaths reported during the year. There is very little venereal disease among them and no new cases at that. They receive and use a great deal of medicine from the agency physician, in whom they have great confidence. The medicine men have very little power among them now.

THE INDIANS.

The Indians on this reservation are what are known as the Tabequache band of Utes, and consist of 720 males and 640 females.

STATISTICS.

The annual statistical report of the agency is herewith inclosed.

In conclusion, I will say this is not a rose-colored report, but it is a true report of affairs at this agency.

Very respectfully,

J. F. MINNISS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UINTAH VALLEY AGENCY, UTAH,
August 14, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with Department instruction, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of this agency and the Indians under my charge. I assumed charge of this agency on the 21st of July. Owing to the short time I have been here, my report will be based more upon the condition of the agency and the habits of the Indians than upon the progress made during the last year.

This reservation consists of a table-land 6,300 feet above sea-level, sloping gradually toward the south, and containing over 2,000,000 acres, of which over 300,000 is arable. It is well watered by the Du Chesne and the Uintah rivers with their numerous tributaries. It is one of the most healthy and fertile districts in this section of country. From its natural slope, its many rivers, and its fertility, much more of the land is available for cultivation than the Indians in their present state of civilization and slow progress will be able to cultivate for many years. The cañons on the outskirts of the reservation produce plenty of wood and timber for the use of the agency and for the Indians. The streams afford good fishing and the mountains good hunting. Its natural facilities make this a wise location for an Indian reservation. The agency buildings are situated near the upper part of the reserve, commanding a view of a

large part of it. They are sufficient to meet the present needs of the agency with the exception of a school-house. They are in good repair. Most of them are framed, though a few of the older buildings are made of logs.

The Indians on this reservation now number 965 Uintah and White River Utes—nearly half and half. I find that it would be more satisfactory to the Indians and save the agent much trouble if these two tribes could be consolidated. The White River Utes receive more subsistence supplies and more annuity goods than the Uintahs. These two tribes come to the same agency and are treated differently in the presence of each other. The system as it is now conducted is calculated to cause jealousy between the tribes, and ultimately result in serious trouble. The chiefs of both tribes wish to be consolidated. I confidently hope it will be done as soon as possible.

Notwithstanding the friction resulting from this cause, I find that many of the White River Utes who are reported never to have done any farming before this year have followed the example of the more thrifty Uintahs and cultivated small patches of land here and there. This shows the disposition of the White Rivers, though no material results will be derived from many of their small farms this year.

Most of the Indians live in their "wickiups" and cook their food in the most primitive ways. Cooking-stoves have been issued to some of them, but after a short time they abandon them and return to their camp-fires. The majority of the Indians dress in leggings and blankets. My statistical report will show that only 23 of the tribe dress wholly in citizens' clothes and 31 in part. The Indians cannot make any decided advancement as long as they use one hand to hold their blanket around them while they are trying to work with the other. As a class they are indolent and poor, and do not look out for their future wants. They are very friendly to the whites at the agency, and are disposed to consult the wishes of the agent in all matters pertaining to their welfare.

They have under cultivation 223 acres of land planted to oats, wheat, corn, and potatoes. My farmer who is now harvesting their crops reports that they will have an excellent yield of oats, wheat, and potatoes, but that the corn crop will not mature. The seasons are too short for maturing corn. We estimate that their wheat crop will round up to 2,300 bushels, oats to 1,710, and potatoes to 900 bushels. Besides this they have built 3,647 rods of good fence during the past year, inclosing their small farms and pastures. The farmer superintended nearly all their agricultural works, and is pleased at the combined results of the efforts of the Indians and himself.

In the matter of stock raising the Indians have a decided preference to ponies over cattle. Four or five Indians of the Uintah tribe own nearly all the Indian cattle on this reserve. Their influence among the tribes is measured by the number of ponies they possess, and as long as this custom obtains among them they will raise ponies in preference to cattle. Nor are their ponies as good as they might be. They train the best for racers and riders, and leave the smaller and poorer ones for stock horses. The result is that not one in twenty are fit for work horses.

I am not able to give a full report of the school. My statistical report shows that the average attendance during the eight months of school of last year was 17 pupils. Perhaps this small number is due to the fact that there is no suitable school building here. I confidently hope that a new school building will be erected here as soon as possible. My teacher reports that the pupils who attended school during the last year made decided improvement. He says that while the Indian pupils are not as bright as white children, they possess a very fair degree of intelligence. The school, heretofore under the control of the Presbyterian Board, during the past year, has been conducted exclusively by the Department. The school employés consisted of a teacher, matron, and a cook. Rations have been furnished from the commissary for the Indian pupils. The cost of each pupil during the past year has been $105.74. Much prejudice exists among the older men, and especially among the medicine men, against the children attending school. Whenever the older men do consent to allow the children to attend school they consider that they have conferred a special favor upon the agent and the teacher. The younger men, who are brought more in contact with the whites in the settlements in the vicinity of the reservation than the more conservative old men who stay at home, see the advantages which the white people have from their schools, and consequently urge their children to attend the agency school. I cannot help thinking that the prospects for the school this year are better than they ever were before.

The police force at this agency numbers seven in all—one officer and six privates. They are very efficient in quieting little quarrels among the Indians. Their presence is always a guarantee of good order.

On the evening of the 19th of July the Chinaman cook was assaulted by two white men who demanded his money, and on refusing was brutally beaten over the head. The Chinaman succeeded in arousing some of the employés to come to his assistance and the robbers made off. The Indian police were summoned as soon as possible and put upon their trail. They followed the trail of the robbers about 12 miles by

moonlight, and then lost it, but instead of abandoning the search they camped where they lost the trail, and in the early morning succeeded in finding it again and soon came upon the robbers, arrested them, and brought them back to the agency. The criminals were turned over to the United States marshal and are now in jail in Salt Lake City awaiting the action of the grand jury in September. I give the details of this capture to show how persistent the police are in performing their duty. In this connection I may say that this is the only crime known to have been committed on this reservation during the past year.

Whisky has been brought in several different times by Indians and on one or two occasions brought to their camps by white men. The introduction of whisky is a matter of serious annoyance to the agent. It is much easier for Indians to obtain whisky now than it was before the country around the borders of the reservation had been settled. I do not think whisky is sold to the Indians openly. One Indian who had been fined by the chiefs for selling whisky to other Indians, said that a white man, whom he did not know, sold it to him in the dark. Nearly all the Indians love whisky, and it would be a hard matter to make them turn informers.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is very good. Nearly all of them come to the agency physician when they are seriously sick. The influence of the medicine men is gradually giving way to the services of a skillful physician.

Referring to their moral condition, they love gambling and horse racing, but they are honest and virtuous. Nearly half of them belong to the Mormon church; not from any special piety of the Indians, but the Mormons have always endeavored to curry favor with them.

In conclusion, I think the prospects for steady advancement are brighter than they ever were before. The Indians must for several years to come depend largely-upon the Department for their support, but they are gradually learning the art of self-dependence. Colorow and his little band of followers who would not come to this reserve to live have expressed to me their intention of permanently settling here without compulsion. The agent and the Indians are one in purpose, and the employé force is as good as I could wish.

Respectfully submitted.

ELISHA W. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 15, 1883

SIR: I have the honor to submit my eleventh annual report of the affairs of this agency and the condition of the Indians under my charge.

NON-TREATY INDIANS.

No treaty has ever been made with the Indians belonging to this agency. The reservation west and north of the Columbia River was set aside for them without their being consulted in the matter; consequently the Indians who have always lived upon the east side of the Columbia took but little interest in the reserve, and but a small number, comparatively, have removed to it, each tribe continuing to occupy their former locations, which, for the different tribes, are widely separated.

NO GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS FOR USE OF AGENCY.

No provision ever having been made for the erection of agency buildings upon the reservation, although the necessity for the same has frequently been urged by me in my annual reports and in special letters to your office, the residence of the agent was with the approval of your office located at a point most accessible and convenient to the different tribes as at present located, viz: The Colvilles, numbering 670, at a distance from the agency of from 22 to 30 miles, on the east side of the Columbia River, west of the agency; the Lakes, 333, at about the same distance, upon the west side of the Columbia River; the Okanagans, some 330, about 150 of the tribe being across the line in British Columbia, are located along Kettle River to Soozoos Lake, 135 miles distant: the San Poels, 400, on the San Poel River, 100 miles distant; the Methows, 315, living upon the Methow River, are about 100 miles distant; the Spokans, 685, Upper Band living upon the Little Spokan and adjacent prairies, 50 miles distant; the Middle Band in the vicinity of Spokan Falls, some 60 miles distant; the Lower Band on the addition to the Colville Reserve set aside for the Spokan Indians, 35 miles distant; the Cœur d'Alènes, 425, are on the Cœur d'Alène Reservation in Idaho Territory, 110 miles distant; the Calispels, 400, on the Calispel Bay,

near the Pend d'Oreille River, 35 miles distant from the agency; some 60 or 75 of the Calispel and Colville Indians live in the immediate vicinity of the agency. It may be inferred from the location of the Indians as above given, that their management is a matter of some difficulty, but their peaceful disposition was favorably commented upon by General Sherman in his late visit to this section, who volunteered the remark that the Indians of this agency at least had not given his department any trouble.

NECESSITY FOR GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS ON RESERVATION.

Although, as shown, the residence of the agent is centrally situated as regards the location of the different tribes, I remain unchanged in my opinion that Government buildings for agency use should be erected upon the Colville Reservation at a point on the Columbia River accessible to the greater number of the Indians of the agency, as the larger number of the different tribes will always be on the east side of the range of mountains between the Columbia River and the Okanagan River.

There should also be a small residence, stable, &c., erected on the Cœur d'Alène Reservation for the use of the resident farmer there.

NECESSITY FOR REMOVAL OF INDIANS TO RESERVATIONS.

I would renew the recommendation in my last annual report bearing upon the removal of the Upper Spokans to the Cœur d'Alène Reservation, referred to in my letter to your office of February 15, 1883. It would also be advisable to remove the Calispels to either the Cœur d'Alène or Flathead Reservation; they were originally from the latter place. There will, of course, always be some individual members of above tribes who will prefer taking homesteads and remaining where they are, and in such cases provision should be made for the necessary fees to enter their land. The funds, $500, placed to my credit by telegram for payment of homestead fees of Indians at this agency were not received until the 28th of June, 1883, too late to be available. I would recommend that provision be made for payment of said fees for the present fiscal year.

TRESPASS UPON TIMBER, CŒUR D'ALÈNE RESERVATION.

Much annoyance has been occasioned by white settlers trespassing upon the timber of the Cœur d'Alène Reservation in consequence of the undefined boundaries of the reserve, which, however, will be remedied when the survey authorized will be completed.

FAILURE OF CROPS.

Owing to the unusual dryness of the entire season the crops will fall far below the average of last year, although there have been a number of new farms taken and an increased acreage under cultivation; the Cœur d'Alènes in particular have suffered severely from the drought, and it is anticipated that there will not be half the yield of former seasons.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT CŒUR D'ALÈNE RESERVATION.

The new boarding school erected by the Sisters of Charity, at a cost of $4,500, at the Cœur d'Alène Indian reservation, referred to in my last annual report, has been completed, and is a large and commodious building, well adapted to accommodate 50 or more boarding pupils.

COLVILLE MALE AND FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The buildings for accommodation of the male and female boarding schools at the Colville Indian Mission have been enlarged and improved during the past year. The attendance of the boarding scholars at the three schools of this agency has been very regular during the past year, and at the annual examination the proficiency of the pupils was favorably commented upon by the large number of white settlers who were in attendance. More attention than formerly has been given to the industrial pursuits of the pupils. The larger girls and boys are very diligent in assisting in the dairying, cooking, farming, gardening, and general work incident to the conduct of the school.

AGENCY POORLY PROVIDED FOR.

The agency was visited last November by United States Indian Inspector Gardner, who commented upon the poverty of the agency equipments, and, I understand, recommended that they should be materially improved by the purchase of an ambulance and additional animals. He also visited the schools and professed himself as very favorably impressed with their management and the proficiency of the pupils.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work among these Indians is still carried on by the Jesuit Fathers, who have labored among them forty-three years past with a degree of success worthy of all praise; and much of the general good rendered to the public and to the Government by their influence over the Indians will never be known.

REDUCTION OF THE EMPLOYÉ FORCE.

The continual reduction of the employé force of the agency from year to year until we are at last deprived of even an interpreter, although there are eight different dialects spoken by the tribes of this agency, would seem to imply great proficiency on the part of the agent or that very small results are desired. It can scarcely be expected that an agent can perform the office work required and the necessary correspondence with your office, and at the same time give the proper attention to some 3,500 Indians, scattered over a tract of land equal in area to at least two of the New England States; and if some of the Indians complain of being neglected it should not be considered very surprising.

The practice of allowing parties having no connection with the agency to go among the Indians, without the knowledge of the agent, with authority from some official source, to inquire into their wants and make them promises which the agent would have no authority to do (and which would require an act of Congress to comply with) is calculated to impair the service and to render the Indians dissatisfied, and to destroy the authority of the agent. Too little has been done to strengthen the hands of the agent, and too much license has been given to persons to interfere with his work.

PROGRESS OF THE INDIANS.

Although there has been much to contend with in the management of this agency from the meager appropriations, the lack of the necessary employés, the want of mills and suitable buildings, the encroachments of whites upon their domains, and the difficulties attending the land titles of the Indians, the most incredulous will have to acknowledge that there has been a steady progress made in the right direction among the greater number of the tribes. They have maintained peaceable relations with the whites; they have abandoned their nomadic habits, and from the pursuit of game and fur-bearing animals they have turned their attention to agricultural pursuits. They have learned to appreciate the advantage of education for their children, and are fast becoming a self-sustaining and independent people. With fair dealing towards them by the Government there is no reason but to anticipate that their offspring will become good citizens and useful members of society.

The statistical report is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. SIMMS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEAH BAY AND QUINAIELT AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
Neah Bay, August 15, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your circular-letter of July 13, I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, being my first report for Neah Bay and Quinaielt agencies consolidated, and my sixth report as Indian agent.

This agency is located on the straits of Juan De Fuca, just inside of Cape Flattery, and the tribes and bands of Indians belonging thereto are scattered from the straits to the Columbia River, a distance of 200 miles by the coast line, and inland at Gray's Harbor and the Chehalis River, a distance of 50 miles. With Indians so widely scattered it is a very difficult matter for the agent to visit them as often as is really necessary for good government.

NEAH BAY AGENCY.

On taking charge of the consolidated agency September 17, 1882, I found the population of the Neah Bay Agency reported as follows: Makahs, 701; Quillehutes 318; and a school population of Makahs, 139, Quillehutes, 109. These numbers were reported by me until I could take a correct census, which was carefully done by the agency physician and myself during March and April last, and there are 507 Makahs and 236 Quillehutes; total, 743. The census also shows 88 children of school age of the Makah's and 48 children of school age of the Quillehutes.

On the 1st of October I had 43 scholars attending the industrial school. This number was increased to 58 during the winter and the average attendance has been 50. The school room is 21 by 24, and is well crowded with that number of scholars. Sixty is the outside number that can be accommodated unless the buildings are enlarged, but as 200 of the Makah Indians live from seven to fifteen miles distant from the agency it is not likely that more than 60 scholars can be had for the school. I am aware that a greater number have been reported by a former agent as attending school regularly, but facts will not justify the reports. The teacher, J. H. Forrest Bell, has, in addition to his duties as teacher, supervised the manual labor of the boys, conducted a Sabbath school regularly, and preached a short sermon every Sunday evening. I deem it of great importance in the work of improving the Indians to teach them a due observance of the Sabbath, and Mr. Bell has been a faithful helper in this work. He is a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and through his efforts a large number of useful presents were sent to the scholars by the Episcopal Board of Missions of New York, evidencing to the children that people living at a distance were interested in their improvement and welfare. All of the school employés have been faithful and attentive to their duties and a gradual improvement has been made.

The sanitary affairs have been looked after by the agency physician, Dr. Robert Lyall, and there is a perceptible improvement in cleanliness and a gradual lessening of the Indian methods in caring for the sick. Some of the old and fanatical ones still try to maintain the influence of their medicine men, but it is a rare thing to find them attempting to practice their tomanous.

I have endeavored to establish an Indian court as directed by the rules governing the court of Indian offenses, but so far I have not been able to find suitable Indians, who are willing to serve in that capacity. All offenses are examined into by myself or, in my absence, by the agency physician, and the offenders are punished by confinement in the agency jail and at hard labor, in proportion to the nature of the offense committed. I have no serious trouble in governing them, and am satisfied, that with firmness and fair and honest treatment no serious trouble need be apprehended.

There has not been any serious offenses committed by the Indians of Neah Bay Agency since I have been in charge, and the credit for good behavior is, to some extent, due to the vigilance of the Indian police. As a rule they have been prompt to perform every duty required of them. Those who have been negligent were promptly discharged.

The Quillehute Indians are 30 miles from the agency by land and 40 miles by water and so difficult of access that I cannot make frequent visits to them. The route by land is along the ocean-beach at low tides and over the spurs of the bluffs, and can only be traveled on foot. In my visits to them I have taken advantage of a smooth sea and made the trip in a canoe. These Indians are anxious to have a day school, and I have repeatedly urged to have their request granted. There would be an average attendance of 25 scholars, and I again respectfully request to have a school for them.

The Makah and Quillehute Indians depend almost entirely on sealing and fishing for a living. The sealing this year has been a comparative failure. From the best information I can gather not more than 5,000 seals have been taken, and the average price paid will not exceed $3 per skin. Under the rules of sealing one-third of the catch is given the schooners furnished for sealing purposes, and this leaves but $10,000 for the Indians, a falling off of $15,000 of the amount reported last year.

But little can be done in the way of farming, for the land at both locations is of very inferior quality and constant fertilizing is required to produce a respectable crop. I have given every possible encouragement to farming, assisted them in plowing, and furnished seed in many instances, but the late spring rains prevented seasonable planting, and the dry summer has hindered the growth of vegetables to that extent that the harvest will be very small.

QUINAIELT AGENCY.

Robert M. Rylatt has been the teacher at Quinaielt Agency since October 1, 1882, and has had general charge of the affairs at that place since that time. I have visited there regularly at the end of each quarter to pay the employés and make up the reports and returns, and found that reasonable progress was being made in the school and in general work among the Indians. The task of taking full charge of the agency and teaching the school is a laborious one, and Mr. Rylatt is entitled to great credit for the faithful performance of his duties. The other employés have also been faithful and attentive to their duties, and are entitled to a share of the progress made.

Dr. J. B. Price, agency physician, sent in his resignation in May, to take effect June 30. Circular No. 101 prohibits the agent from selecting a physician to fill the place. On the 4th of June I informed the Department of the vacancy, and after waiting until the 15th of July for an answer, or the appointment of a physician, I employed Dr. George A. Dearden to the place, and forwarded a descriptive statement for

approval. This action was rendered necessary for the reason that a physician could not be had within 70 miles of the agency; and to enable the agent to suppress the Indian doctors it is necessary to have a physician at the agency to attend to the sick whenever his services are required.

The trader, John W. Hume, is erecting suitable buildings for canning the salmon, and this will give employment to all the adult Indians during the fishing season. The Quinaielt River has a greater abundance of salmon, and of a better quality than any stream of its size on the Pacific coast, and the Indians are highly elated at the prospect of having more constant employment and better pay than ever before.

The school has made reasonable progress, but the attendance is not equal to the three previous years. This is caused by the death of some of the scholars, the maturity of others, and the lack of children of suitable age adjacent to the school to keep up the numbers. I transmit herewith the report of Mr. Rylatt for your information.

SHOALWATER BAY.

The school at Shoalwater Bay was not as well attended as formerly, and I closed it March 31, and discharged the teacher, not feeling justified in continuing the school with an average attendance of eight scholars. I shall employ another teacher and open the school again as soon as the Indians are settled in their homes for winter. During the summer they are very generally engaged in fishing and oystering for the white inhabitants, very few of them remaining at their village, and it would be a waste of money and time to try to keep the children in school while their parents are thus employed, unless a boarding school was authorized. A day school cannot be maintained at that place more than eight months in a year.

The employment of these Indians throws them in direct contact with the worst element of whites, and drunkenness and gambling have frequently occurred. During one of their drunken brawls one Indian was shot and instantly killed. As soon as I learned of the affair I went down there and arrested the murderer, and then learned that he had been arrested and examined by the civil authorities and admitted to bail on his own recognizance. After a careful examination into the circumstances I became satisfied the killing was intentional, and sent the prisoner to the agency jail at Quinaielt to hold until I could communicate with the Department. My action was approved, and as the killing was done off the reserve I was directed to communicate with the prosecuting attorney, which was done, and I was informed by him that at the next term of court held in Pacific County the affair would be carefully investigated. The prisoner is still in jail at Quinaielt.

The Shoalwater Bay Reserve is worthless for farming, all being sandy beach and precipitous bluffs, and nothing is raised by these Indians except a small amount of potatoes, turnips, and carrots. A few cattle and horses are owned by them, but no feed is secured to keep them in winter. They graze on lands adjacent to the reserve at all seasons.

Under date of June 7, last, I received a communication from the Department in reference to placing the S'Klallam Indians in charge of this agency, to which I replied under date of June 26. These Indians are remote from the Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency, to which they are assigned, and are contiguous to this agency. Large numbers of them are here during the sealing season and more or less of them are here at all times, and for the reasons stated in the letters above referred to they should be placed in charge of this agency, and the Quinaielt Agency should be placed with the Nisqually and S'Kokomish or made a separate agency. It is 300 miles from the Neah Bay Agency to the Quinaielt over the usually traveled route via Port Townsend and Olympia, and the only other way of reaching there is by sea in a canoe. The distance is 90 miles, requiring two days' time to reach there, and this mode of travel is hazardous at all times. I have made the trip in a canoe, and can do it again if necessary in discharging my duty as agent, but would not undertake it for any other purpose.

The policy of the Government in cutting down the salaries of agents is not calculated to increase their usefulness and efficiency. A man qualified to discharge the required duties must necessarily have fair business and clerical ability, and be able to govern successfully those placed in his charge; and as Indians are employed as farmers, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., he must have a fair knowledge of farming and mechanical work, for he must necessarily supervise and direct everything connected with the agency if anything is accomplished successfully, and for this service a salary of not less than $1,500 per annum should be paid.

I inclose herewith the statistics for the schools and industries, which give a fair exhibit of the work done for the past year.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, yours,

OLIVER WOOD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUINAIELT INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 3, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with your orders, I respectfully submit my report of affairs at this reservation. Having been intrusted by you to take charge here on the 1st day of October last, and having hitherto been an entire stranger to these Indians and their habits, and taking into consideration the many duties I am called upon to fulfill as teacher in charge, I may be pardoned if, while yet possessing but a limited knowledge of my widely scattered charges, I am unable to furnish as satisfactory a report as you would desire.

In presenting to you the labors and results of those employed at this agency, and of the Indians generally, I will commence with my own immediate charge, "the school." The average attendance during the year has been 25. During that time 3 male and 2 female scholars have been permitted to withdraw, having attained maturity, and 4 new scholars have been added, leaving a present total of 24 boarding scholars. I take great pleasure in rendering a favorable report of the progress made by the scholars in all branches of learning taught. In the school-room they are attentive, and pliable to the will of the teacher. At out-door employment they are cheerful, obedient, and industrious. The girls are quick to take in and retain the instructions of the matron and cook; some of them are excellent seamstresses, good plain cooks, good washers and ironers; equally good at bread and pastry making. The boys attain a general knowledge of gardening, and some knowledge of field work; also in the use of the ax and other tools, and in the management of a team. I estimate the boys of the school will this year realize some 200 bushels potatoes, 20 bushels beets, 300 bushels turnips, 75 bushels carrots, 5 bushels onions, and sufficient of pease and cabbage for school requirements. As you are aware, sir, many kinds of garden produce do not thrive or mature well so close to the ocean in this latitude. Our onion crop is almost a failure. Cucumbers, tomatoes, beans, and green corn do not thrive well here. We expect to secure about 12 tons hay; 45 rods fencing has been done by the employés and the scholars. A great portion of this has been in the renewal of old fences; also, 4 acres new ground have been broken.

Of the employés of this agency I cannot speak too highly; they are all that could be desired. I may specially mention the employé holding the position of teamster and blacksmith, whose duties are multitudinous, and none other than a worker, and a man capable of turning his hand to anything, could fill the position. Such a man I fortunately possess. The work of a teamster alone at this agency during one-half of the year is no sinecure.

There are no apprentices here; there are no employés to teach apprentices; save the physician and teacher, this agency has but one white male employé. There are no missionaries here; the employés have exerted themselves in the good work to the best of their ability. There are many aged and indigent Indians here, whom it is found necessary to supply with necessaries from time to time.

The death rates shown indicate the climate to be a healthy one, and, in fact, the general sanitary condition of these Indians is good. Considerable scrofula exists, but not to the extent I have known with some tribes.

The three Indian police of this agency do not display the zeal I could wish. They have done good service certainly, and a good police force is indispensable here; but on two occasions I have had to recommend changes in this small force. There seems to be a laxity it is hard to overcome. I should strongly recommend that this force be increased—in fact, doubled. There is a field here for their usefulness, as at times it is necessary to dispatch them to a considerable distance, often leaving the agency with but one of these officers at command.

Of the agricultural improvements by the Indians of this agency I can say but little. The tribes are so scattered, or live at so great a distance, that but little can be ascertained; and I might add that the ideas of these Indians, living isolated from civilization, are so limited that it is hard to get at facts and figures. Moreover, my duties are such, that to visit them has hitherto been out of the question. I can, therefore, only give by approximation the following: 1,000 bushels potatoes, 1,000 bushels turnips, 100 bushels carrots, 10 bushels onions, 20 bushels beets. A few have cabbage and pea patches; and of their hay crop probably 20 tons. But little has been done by these tribes so far as I can ascertain in breaking new land during the past year; and, in fact, it is hard to turn their attention from their old pursuits of hunting and fishing. These modes of life are more remunerating than farming patches of land, and they adhere to them with the tenacity they adhere to some of the heathenish customs and superstitions of their forefathers.

This allusion to the heathenish customs of these tribes leads me to speak of the code of rules governing courts of Indian offenses, dated March 20 last, and issued by the Indian Department, in pamphlet form, for enforcement at the several agencies. I called a general meeting of the Indians, and had a good gathering. Each rule was carefully read and explained, and as carefully interpreted. The Indians were invited to ask a further explanation of any rule they did not fully understand, and the same

was made clear to them. Upon conclusion, and after a talk among themselves, to my surprise but one rule was seriously objected to. I had expected much disapproval of Rule No. 8, but I presume the strict measures you had hitherto adopted to crush this buying and selling of their own kith and kin had prepared them to acquiesce to this order with scarce an objection. Rule No. 6 was the one sore spot, and as no modification could be allowed, but must be enforced in all its bearings, I was unable to form a court of Indian judges. Many would have been glad of the honor but for this stumbling block. I have not yet seen an Indian of this agency but believes in the efficacy of their native doctors; and I think I am safe in saying these same doctors are the main hindrance to advancement, having so firm hold of the superstitious natures of these people. An Indian doctor has but to spit on the ground and make certain meaningless signs to awe the stoutest of them. Although much has been done to induce these people to abandon these pernicious teachings, and although the practice is not tolerated at the agency under pain of severe punishment, yet so firm is the belief, that the sick are in many instances carried off to a safe distance for treatment by the magic arts of the medicine-man.

I am of the opinion it would be better if the Indians of this agency were more broken up into factions; but, so far as I can observe, their relationship to each other, in a friendly sense, is very close, and they are not so prone to report irregularities as is the case with some tribes.

Very respectfully,

R. M. RYLATT,
Teacher in charge.

NISQUALLY AND S'KOKOMISH AGENCY,
New Tacoma, Wash., August 24, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my thirteenth annual report. During the past year I have occupied three different positions and had headquarters at three different places. First, as farmer in charge at Skokomish Agency up to September 30, 1882. Second, as agent of the consolidated agency, comprising what had been the Nisqually, S'kokomish, and Tulalip Agencies, and including ten reservations, viz: Tulalip, Swinomish, Lummi, Port Madison, Muckleshoot, Puyallup, Nisqually, Squaxin, Chehalis, and S'kokomish, with headquarters at Tulalip. This position I held from October 1, 1882, to July 16, 1883. The extent of territory over which these reservations were scattered, and in which the Indians belonging to them lived, was about 200 miles in length by about 150 in width. Third, as agent of the Nisqually and S'kokomish Agency, comprising the last five reservations above named with headquarters at the Puyallup Reservation, which service commenced July 17, 1883.

An education being the most important aid to advancement that any one can have, and the Government having appreciated this fact with reference to the Indians, therefore nearly all the expense incurred for the benefit of those under my charge has been in the way of schools. There have been four boarding schools and one day school kept up most of the year, with a total attendance of nearly three hundred and an average attendance of about two hundred and twenty-five. The schools have been distributed as follows:

AT TULALIP

is a boarding school conducted under contract between the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the representatives of the Catholic Church, and managed by six Sisters of Charity and one layman, who acts as industrial teacher, besides the aid of the priest, who has a kind of general supervision over the school, as well as doing missionary work among all the Indians of that subagency.

The attendance here was limited to an average of 75, and most of the year the attendance was kept up nearly to the maximum. Children attending here were gathered from the five reservations belonging to this sub-agency, and were taught, fed, and clothed at Government expense. The self-denying and laborious efforts of these teachers show good results in the advancement and deportment of the scholars. The neatness with which everything is kept is highly commendable. During the year two scholars were sent from this school to the Indian training school at Forest Grove.

AT PUYALLUP

is another boarding school, which, like all those hereafter mentioned, is conducted by Government employés, nominated by the agent and appointed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the food, clothes, books, &c., are all furnished by the Government. The average attendance here has been about 65. The school is situated within 2 miles of New Tacoma, the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the influence that contact with the bustle and enterprise of such a place has is very appar-

ent on both Indians and scholars. Fourteen scholars have gone from this school to Forest Grove within the year, and eight others have graduated, but the number in school has been well kept up. The corps of teachers here employed will compare favorably with those of any white school in the vicinity. The discipline is excellent, the progress good, and the school is a credit to the service. There is still need of improvements on the buildings to make them comfortable for winter weather.

AT CHEHALIS,

through the earnest and untiring efforts of the head teacher, the boarding school has increased from 30 to 50. More remote from the centers of business than the last named, it has the advantage of a particularly healthy location, and the absence of many forms of temptation to vice that seem to be inseparable from our civilization.

The buildings are all in good repair and capable of accommodating fifty scholars, which are as many as can be easily obtained in that vicinity. From here eight scholars have been sent to Forest Grove. What has been said in commendation of the schools formerly mentioned will also apply to this. The self-denial of the individuals who isolate themselves and contribute their poorly paid services for the benefit of the benighted sons and daughters of the forest merits more appreciation than it generally receives.

AT S'KOKOMISH

the pay of the teachers has been cut down so low that it has been with the greatest difficulty that I could keep the school manned. At the commencement of the fiscal year I had a first-class corps of teachers there, and the school was in the best condition it has ever been, but all left within a few months on account of the reduction of pay, and with much difficulty I supplied their places with others, who again, after six months' service, finding the labors too great for the pay, all resigned, compelling me to hunt up others. This is very discouraging and disheartening to the agent, as well as disastrous to the school. Such frequent changes render almost useless the money spent for the scholars, and makes a great amount of extra work for the agent. Notwithstanding all these obstacles, the school has increased from twenty-five to thirty-five, and two have been sent to Forest Grove. In some respects the scholars here are in advance of any in either of the other schools, especially in the department of music, a number of the girls being quite competent to play the organ in church, and for Sunday school. The outside influences here, however, are not good, and do much to paralyze the good that is done the Indians and their children, and retard their advancement very much. This school is also boarding and industrial.

AT DUNGINESS

has been the only successful day school I have known in this vicinity. The average attendance here was about 25, but, as was the case at S'kokomish, for want of sufficient pay the teacher resigned in April last, and there has been no school at that place since that time. Although this is not on any reservation it is an important settlement, and deserves the aid of the Government in the education of its youth.

Allowances were made for other day schools at Port Madison, Lummi, and Muckleshoot Reservations, but the wages were so small that I was unable to obtain teachers, and therefore no schools were established.

There is an industrial department, connected with all boarding schools, and the scholars are taught to do all the kinds of work that the appliances at hand will admit of. At most of the schools the larger scholars work from three to four hours a day, besides their night and morning chores. Farms are attached to each of the schools, where the vegetables, &c., required for the school are raised by the boys, and the girls work with their instructors for their own benefit and that of the other scholars. The interest which the Indians take in the education of their children is much greater than ever before, as they see the advantage it is to those who have obtained it, and how much better off these younger educated ones are than themselves. If the present policy in regard to schools is continued for a few years longer, the Indian problem for this part of the Territory will be no longer a matter of doubt, but a result to be looked back upon with satisfaction.

The next most important matter with reference to the Indians is the allotment of lands in severalty, and the granting of good and sufficient titles to such Indians as will occupy and cultivate land given to them. On this point too there is an evident advance in the Indian mind, and the avidity with which those having the opportunity avail themselves of obtaining land is a strong argument in favor of granting it to them. Finding that nothing had been done for the Indians of the Tulalip subagency in alloting them homes, except the surveys of the reservations which were made many years ago, and the marks of which had in many cases become obliterated, I obtained an allowance to employ a surveyor, who has re-marked the boundary lines of such

allotments as the Indians wished to select and occupy on both the Tulalip and Swinomish Reservations, and he is now at work on the Lummi Reservation. Indians who have roamed about the country have, of late, returned to their several reservations and taken up land, and seem to feel a new interest in making something of themselves.

It is very evident to my mind, and is coming I think to be the prevailing opinion in this part of the country, that the proper course for the Government to pursue is, instead of keeping large and valuable tracts of land idle, on which an Indian dare not, and a white man cannot, make any improvements, to give to such Indians as will use it what land they need or are entitled to under the various treaties, with such safeguards as are needed to protect their ownership in it from the rapacity of avaricious and unprincipled white men, and then dispose of the remainder to actual bona fide settlers, and apply the proceeds towards the education of the children of the several tribes entitled thereto. The example of the more energetic Caucasian will stir up his more phlegmatic and untutored neighbor to greater efforts for himself, and harmony and good feeling towards the Government and the Indians will be likely to exist in a greater degree than at present. On the reservations belonging to the Nisqually subagency the allotments have generally been made, but there is but little record of them in the office, and there is need of much labor to get such records as are needed arranged.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is not encouraging. On both the Tulalip and Puyallup Reservations the mortality during the past winter was very large. The closer they are brought in contact with civilization the faster many of them seem to fade away. Those, however, who successfully pass as it were the shoals between barbarism and civilization seem to improve, and the health of themselves and their offspring is fairly good.

Each of the three sub agencies has had the benefit of the labors of a missionary, who has devoted his time to the religious welfare of the several parishes. These are supported by the several denominations to which the agencies were originally assigned, and are Catholic, Presbyterian, and Congregational. There are eight different church buildings owned and mostly built by the Indians, and in which they meet to worship God, besides two other Government buildings which are also used for the same purpose. As a rule the labors of gospel ministers have been as fruitful among Indians as any other class of people, and the rule holds good among the Indians of Puget Sound. To the labors of these devoted men is largely due the sobriety, industry, and good order of the various tribes.

In conclusion I have to acknowledge with pleasure the kindness and co-operation of the members of the various denominations with whom I have been called to act, and the faithfulness of the several employés who have aided me in my arduous and at times oppressive duties.

Very respectfully,

EDWIN EELLS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PUYALLUP INDIAN RESERVATION,
August 1, 1883.

DEAR SIR: The time for making my annual report has arrived. In so doing I have the honor to set before you the following facts concerning the educational operations connected with the school and farm on this reservation:

SCHOOL.

There were 57 pupils in this school when I took charge last year, viz, on November 25, 1882. Since that time 14 have been drafted into the Forest Grove training-school, 8 have graduated from the school and returned to their homes, 5 left school on account of ill-health, of which number 2 died, making a total of 27. This has been more than offset by the admission of 35 new pupils, most of them small, and very ignorant. Of the pupils now in school, 59 are full-blooded Indians—35 boys, and 24 girls; 6 are half-caste children—viz, 4 girls and 2 boys. * * *

GRADING OF SCHOOL.

The school is regularly graded into two departments, each department occupying a separate room, and being under the care of its own teacher. All the pupils are required to be in school four hours in the forenoon of each day. The smaller pupils spend an additional two hours during the afternoons in the school-room, under care of the assistant teacher, who is a Normal School graduate, and a teacher of many years' practical experience.

INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

During the afternoons the larger boys are placed in charge of the industrial teacher, who instructs them in farming and other manual labor. At the same time the larger girls are in charge of the matron, seamstress, cook, and laundress, who instruct them in general household duties and work, such as cooking, washing, ironing, making and mending clothes, dining-room and chamber work. Several of the larger girls use the sewing machine with ease and skill.

The teachers all aim to perform their respective duties faithfully, and, as much as in them lieth, to assist those children of the forest in rising up to the habits of our Christian civilization, out of which have sprung the highest culture of mankind.

FARM.

We have 20 acres of land under the plow, besides a hay meadow of considerable extent, from which a good crop has been cut this season. We have 10 acres in oats, 4 acres in potatoes, and 6 acres in rutabagas, cabbage, beans, carrots, and other vegetables. We have 4 horses belonging to Government on the reserve, 2 cows, 3 oxen, 2 young cattle, and 2 calves.

TRIBE.

The Puyallup Indians have allotments of land in severalty, and are doing good work as farmers in a small way. They nearly all depend upon their farms for subsistence. This implies a certain measure of industry, and the development of self-reliance and independence. Some of them take pride in making their homes and surroundings neat and comfortable. Not a few of them own teams and wagons, plows, and other necessary farming implements, and many of them live in good plank or "balloon-frame" houses, such as most of the white farmers of this country inhabit.

RELIGION.

A few of this tribe are Roman Catholics, but by far the largest number belong to the Presbyterian Church. The whole tribe, with perhaps a very few exceptions, are *nominally* Christians. Many of them are exceedingly earnest in the practice of their religious duties, coming for miles each Sunday to worship God in the neat and commodious mission chapel, erected partly by their own contributions, though chiefly by the Church Erection Board of the Presbyterian Church, and other liberal members of that denomination. This house stands within a stone's throw of the Government school buildings. It can be plainly seen from New Tacoma, the Puget Sound terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and right beside the line of the Puyallup road of that company. When the Cascade division of this great transcontinental highway is finished, the traveling world, as it goes towards our great Western Ocean, must pass within hailing distance of this ever eloquent proof that it is far more glorious for this Christian nation to help the Indian heavenward than to leave him a savage, and then kill him because he acts according to the savage nature which is left untamed and unenlightened. On each returning Sabbath morning hundreds of Indians gathering into the house of God to join in Christian worship and celebrate His praise, furnish living proof of the falseness of the atrocious adage, sometimes uttered by nominally civilized American citizens, that "The only good Indian is a dead Indian."

The missionary of the Presbyterian Board on this field is Rev. M. G. Mann, who was formerly teacher of this school, but resigned some years ago to enter upon an enlarged sphere of labor, which embraces all the tribes within this agency. The Presbytery of Puget Sound has recently given the missionary an assistant—also supported by the Board of Missions. This gentleman, Peter Stanup, was a former pupil of the Puyallup school. He afterwards took a course of instructions in Forest Grove, subsequently studied theology under a committee of Presbytery, and was *licensed* to preach the gospel in the early part of the present summer. This mission will cost the Presbyterian Board about $1,400 during the current year. When the missionaries are absent on Sundays at other places off the reserve furnished by them with Christian instruction, the elders of the Puyallup church conduct gospel meetings. The exercises at such times are conducted in their own language, and consist of singing, praying, reciting the Apostles' creed and Lord's prayer in concert, and of exhortation. The earnestness and fluency of those dark-browed Christians, so recently brought to the light of the gospel, might with great advantage be imitated by not a few religious assemblies composed of white American Christians.

The pupils of the school, as well as the teachers who can do so, make a point of attending the religious services of the church every Lord's day morning. Besides this, the children are all gathered into the school-room on Sunday afternoon for Sunday school services conducted by the teachers. The school is opened every morning

by a few minutes of prayer and singing. We thus endeavor to impress upon the pupils a sense of moral and religious responsibility, by cultivating the spiritual side of their nature. I need scarcely add that religious evening prayers form a part of the daily home and family life of this school.

Trusting that you will find the foregoing satisfactory, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

G. W. BELL,
Teacher.

EDWIN EELLS, Esq.,
Indian agent, Nisqually, &c., Agency.

TULALIP AGENCY, *August* 31, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with telegram received August 30, 1883, I respectfully forward annual report for the year ending June 30, 1883. I did not assume charge of this agency until after the close of the fiscal year, and supposed, as a matter of course, that my predecessor, Edwin Eells, had written up the annual report covering the year ending June 30, 1883. The limited time that I have had charge of this agency precludes the possibility of my making any lengthened report.

Upon my arrival here on the 16th of July, 1883, I relieved my predecessor, Mr. Edwin Eells, and since then have devoted my whole time to the affairs of the agency. I found the agent's house in very good condition; the employés' houses were also in very fair condition; but the houses at the mission were sadly neglected.

The crops this year have been poor, owing to the dryness of the season. The sawmill here, which is worked by water-power, proves to be one of the greatest acquisitions to this agency, as it enables us to saw all the lumber used on the reservation.

The dike at the Swinomish is all fenced, with the exception of about 3,300 feet. A ditch 4,000 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 2½ feet deep has been dug along the bluff for drainage. This dike now incloses 350 acres of the best farming land in Whatcom County, but there will be some trouble in plowing it, as the sod is thick and very firm.

EDUCATION.

The agricultural and industrial boarding schools are in charge of the Sisters of Charity, and a better conducted school is not to be found in the country. The children are all well dressed and are clean and well-behaved; the school-rooms are neatly arranged and kept well ventilated and clean. Those children while at school are never from under the watchful eyes of the Sisters, who are untiring in their endeavors to instruct them in the ways of civilization. The children attending these schools are not allowed to converse in their own language, but are strictly confined to the English language; in this way they learn much faster, as many of them read quite well, and some write a plain, intelligible hand. The boys are taught to work on the farm, to become proficient in the use of tools, to take care of the stock, and all such work which tends to make industrious and good men. The girls are taught to sew and do general house-work, and many of them make excellent housekeepers.

A number of the Indians work in mills and logging camps on the sound, and earn from $1.25 to $2.50 per day. Many of them cut cord-wood and sell it to the steamers, for which they can get $2.50 per cord, this being the most remunerative occupation in which they can engage.

Three-fourths of the population belong to the Roman Catholic church. They attend church every Sunday, and are attentive, pious, and well-behaved.

The Indian police are faithful and attentive to their duties, always reporting cases of drunkenness and other misdemeanors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PATRICK BUCKLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YAKAMA AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 16, 1883.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of your circular letter of the 13th ultimo, with blanks for statistics, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report from this agency:

I assumed charge of this agency on the 1st day of October last as the successor of Rev. J. W. Wilbur, who had been in charge here for about twenty years, and had

during all that time, with his excellent wife, labored honestly, faithfully, and efficiently in the tedious business of working Indians up from barbarism towards civilization. And in this thankless and difficult business he was comparatively as successful, if not more so, as any other agent during that time within the limits of the United States, as is attested by the churches, dwelling-houses, barns, farms, and the appearance of a large portion of the people of this reservation. But as civilization is a plant of exceeding slow growth, under the most favorable circumstances, and as it has as yet nowhere on earth reached maturity, and on this reservation had many adverse circumstances to contend with, it had not under the long and incessant cultivation of Agent Wilbur attained a large growth here, when wearied with labor and age he tendered his resignation. But the substantial results of his long and weary labors among this people well merit the plaudit of "well done, good and faithful servant."

YAKAMA RESERVATION.

This reservation, in its location and advantages, is so well and fully described in the first part of my predecessor's last annual report (see Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1882), that little more need be said on this point. It contains in all 800,000 acres, about one-third of which is agricultural land, the most of which is very rich and fertile. About two-thirds of the reservation is mountainous and broken, but is valuable for timber and pasturage. Considering all its natural advantages, this reservation is probably the most valuable body of land of like size in this Territory.

THE INDIANS

belonging to this agency, by the census of 1880, were 3,400 or over. I think, by what I have observed, that this number has been somewhat increased by excess of births over the deaths. But the Piutes, who were included in that census, have since stampeded, and the greater part of them left the agency and gone back to the region of country from whence they were brought by the military in February, 1879. At that time, according to the report of my predecessor for that year (see Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1879, p. 158), the Piutes then numbered 543. They were never contented here, having that strong fanatical attachment to the locality of their birth, universal among all barbarians; they have always been desirous of going back, and have been stealing off in small numbers, at different times, for the past four years. The census of 1880, taken in the latter part of that year, shows their number then to be 472, a difference of 71 in something over a year and a half. The decrease has been going on from the same cause, notwithstanding they have been drawing full rations of flour and beef weekly, have had blankets and clothing issued to them, and been paid for what work they have done for the Department. During the months of May and June they left in large numbers, ostensibly for the purpose of fishing for salmon in the Columbia River. But they only stopped there a short time, and passed over and on, easterly, towards "home, sweet home."

I had no means, power, or authority to force Indians back to the reservation who decided to leave it. Their leaving was reported by me to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at different times, stating my inability to force them back, and requesting that if the Department desired the Piutes returned to this reservation, that the War Department be requested to have them again brought here by soldiers. Under date of July 25 ultimo, I received a letter from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs (received on the 10th instant), informing me that the honorable Secretary of War had been requested to have the Piutes returned here by the military, and that I might expect them at an early day. The number of Piutes left on this reservation is less than 100. These were only waiting to see whether any steps would be taken to forcibly return those who have left. If this is not done, those remaining here will soon follow. As the Yakama Indians regard and treat the Piutes as inferiors, and as the language of the Piutes and Yakamas is totally dissimilar, there never has been, and probably never will be, any social intercourse between them, and as the Piutes, since being brought here, have always been dissatisfied, and regarded themselves as aliens, and have made absolutely no progress in civilization, or towards self-support, I suggest that their condition would be greatly improved if placed on a reservation among a kindred people.

CIVILIZE AND CITIZENIZE.

It would greatly facilitate the civilization of our Indians, sufficiently to be citizens, if a fixed and settled policy for that purpose was determined on by the Government and rigidly adhered to, and they required to unwaveringly adhere to it. It is surely the interest as well as the duty of the Government to run all her Indians through the civilization mill that they may be civilized and citizenized, and the Indian Bureau ended as soon as possible. The best and most speedy means to the accomplishment of this important end having been determined on, the whims and wishes of ignorant Indians should not be consulted or permitted to interfere with its attainment.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

This is the mill or course through which our Indians must reach civilization. Adult Indians, with their habits, prejudices, and superstitions fixed, like full-grown trees, can be but little changed by culture. It is wholly different with minor Indians. With them it is a truism that "just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined." Indian children can learn and absorb nothing from their ignorant parents but barbarism. Hence the vast importance of detaching them from their parents as soon as they reach school age and placing them in industrial boarding schools under the charge of energetic Christian teachers and instructors to take the place of parents, and by them be trained up during the formation periods of their lives into civilized habits and industries. Too much importance cannot be attached to industrial boarding schools among Indians. Upon the efficiency of teachers in these schools depends the progress of Indian civilization.

Upon taking charge here, I found a commodious two-story school-building, the lower story of which was divided into two school-rooms, and the whole upper story in one room as a dormitory for boys. I also found a tolerably commodious two-story building in process of construction, the upper story to be used as a dormitory for boys and the lower story for sitting and study rooms. Upon the completion and occupation of the latter building, I had the upper story of the school-building partitioned and finished off into two commodious school-rooms. These, with the two lower rooms, furnish school room for about 200 pupils. But the dormitory and dining-room accommodations are only comfortably adequate to about 130 pupils. The two-story boarding-house is without any room for a laundry, the kitchen is very inadequate, and the whole building having to furnish dormitory accommodations for the female pupils, and rooms for the matron, one assistant teacher, the cook, seamstress, and the laundress, and a sewing-room and sitting-room for the girls, together with dining-room for all the pupils, and laundry, is wholly inadequate for all these purposes. By a letter from the Department of the 28th ultimo, I was authorized to have additions constructed to the boarding-house and boys' dormitory, in accordance with plans and specifications previously submitted. I shall proceed to have said additions constructed as speedily as possible, which will enable me to accommodate about 250 boarding pupils, which is about half the number of Indian children of school age that belong to this agency. The highest interest of civilization demand that all these children should be placed in school and that none should be allowed to grow up in the ignorance and barbarism of their parents. But this cannot be done without greatly increased facilities.

It will be seen by reference to the fifth article of the treaty with the Yakamas, that the Government has never fulfilled her obligations to establish at suitable points within said reservation, within one year after the ratification of said treaty, "two schools, erecting the necessary buildings, keeping them in repair," &c. Another unfulfilled obligation of our Government appearing in said fifth article is the stipulation to "erect a hospital, keeping the same in repair," &c. It is going on 25 years since said treaty was ratified by the United States Senate, but no *two schools* or *hospital* has yet been constructed on this reservation. "'Tis true, and pity 'tis 'tis true," that the treaties and solemn promises by our Government to her Indian tribes are so lightly regarded and so often violated.

INDIAN JUDICIARY.

When I took charge I found myself overrun daily with trying cases and settling troubles, civil and criminal, from all parts of the reservation. At a general council, convened a few weeks after I took charge, I made known to the Indians that they must have tribunals among themselves for the settlement of their troubles; that it was time they commenced throwing off their old Indian ways, and taking on those of the whites, into whose great tribe they must soon be merged; that to this end I desired them to cease to have chiefs, and instead thereof to have justices of the peace, judges, and reservation (in lieu of county) commissioners. I at once districted the reservation into five districts and appointed a chief in each of said districts with the jurisdiction of justice of the peace, to act as such temporarily till an election could be held on the first Monday of the following April, for justices of the peace in each of said districts, the policemen in each district to discharge the duties of constable. In March last another general council was convened, at which arrangements were made for holding elections in April for justices of the peace in said districts, by appointing a polling place in each district, appointing a judge, inspector, and clerk of election in each precinct, and designating the manner of voting by requiring each candidate to adopt a color, and the voters (all male Indians resident on the reservation over 20 years of age) to each use a scrap of colored paper as a ballot of the color adopted by the candidate he desired to vote for. At said last-named council I districted the reservation into three districts, and appointed a commissioner in each to

form a board to perform such duties as are devolved on county commissioners. At the same time I appointed three judges to constitute a reservation court of original and appellate jurisdiction. As this April election was the first attempt of the kind ever made on this reservation, it was a novelty to the Indians, who took great interest in it, and as it was the first, I thought it best not to complicate the election with filling more than one office. At all the polling places the election went off harmoniously, the returns were duly made to me as directed, the successful candidates came to me from each district, and were fully instructed in their duties, commissioned, and sworn into office, and returned and entered upon the performance of their duties, and have been getting along in the discharge of the same fully as well as could be expected from ignorant, illiterate men. All parties tried before these justices of the peace have the right of appeal to the reservation court, the first term of which commenced on the third Monday in May. In aggravated cases of injustice or mistake in the verdicts of said justices of the peace (some of which occasionally occur), I reserved the right to set aside or change the same.

The board of reservation commissioners met at the agency on the second Monday in May, were instructed, commissioned, and sworn in by me. The clerk of the court is also *ex-officio* clerk of this board, who districted the reservation into convenient road districts; appointed road supervisors in each district; designated days on which all able-bodied men between the ages of 20 and 50 should work on the various roads and bridges; fixed the compensation of commissioners and clerk when employed, and of road supervisors; assessed a poll-tax of one dollar upon all able-bodied men between 20 and 60 years of age; appointed a collector and treasurer, said tax being for the payment of judges, commissioners, and road supervisors; and adopted the laws of this Territory as to working roads, what constitutes a lawful fence, breachy animals, &c. Said board of commissioners met again in regular session on the 6th instant, and transacted various business matters pertaining to the line of their duties.

The reservation court convened at the old church, 7 miles from the agency, to hold its first term on the third Monday of May last. The three judges having been previously commissioned by me were duly instructed in their duties and sworn into office, with the clerk, an educated half-breed, who speaks English fluently. Among the instructions was the reading of the rules "governing the court of Indian offenses," issued from the Indian Bureau and approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior April 10, 1883, and received by me May 16, five days before the meeting of the first term of the court. I found said rules mainly proper and applicable for the guidance of the court of this reservation in its duties, but in several particulars I found said rules inapplicable, and so instructed the court. It was not deemed practicable, as required by the first rule, to have "the first three officers in rank of the police force" to serve as judges, as this would have been mixing the executive and the judicial together, which is incompatible with our ideas of government in this country. Also, the requirement in the latter part of said rule, that "the judges herein provided for shall receive no money consideration on account of their services in connection with said court," is totally impracticable and inapplicable, as it requires a much higher and more unselfish patriotism in Indians than has ever been found among the whites. The Indian judges here, knowing that white judges receive a liberal salary, expected that they also would receive a salary, but when they found the Government had provided no funds to pay them for their services they refused to serve. I offered to pay them from taxes $3 for each day they served in session, but they regarded the amount as beneath the dignity of judges. I then offered them $5 for each day they served in session, provided the amount was raised from taxes and fines, and they agreed to accept and serve for one year. The requirement in the second rule, that "the court shall hold at least two regular sessions in each and every month," was wholly inapplicable to this agency, having five justices of the peace in different localities, whose courts are always open for business. Therefore, the second term of said court was in June, one month after the first term, and the third term, commencing on the 20th instant, two months after the second term. Hereafter the terms of said court will be once in two months. The withholding rations in whole or in part as a penalty for offenses, as named in rules 4, 5, and 8, is, of course, inapplicable at this agency, where rations never have been regularly issued, except to children at the boarding school, the police, and Piutes. Of course the requirement of the ninth rule, that "the civil jurisdiction of such court shall be the same as that of justice of peace in the State or Territory where such court is located," is wholly inapplicable to this agency, where there are five justices' courts always open.

The reservation court has held two terms, and will commence the third term on the 20th instant. They were in session two days the first term and three days the second term. I have been present at the court during its sessions, explained the law governing each case, and directed in the examination of witnesses, and explained the elementary rules of evidence, but have left the court free to decide each case themselves upon the facts obtained from the evidence. Nearly half the cases tried by the court are appeal cases from justices' courts. The decisions of the court, with a few exceptions,

have met my approval. The court is becoming so well acquainted with the *modus operandi* of doing business, that in future they can get along without my presence. I shall merely reserve the right to correct errors, and will thus be relieved from much labor, and have time to give more attention to other matters of importance, among which is

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

Next after education, the division of reservation lands in severalty, with secure titles in each Indian to a homestead, is the most important factor in the civilization of our Indians. This fact is so self-evident to thinking minds, that reasons in support are superfluous. My views on this point were fully expressed in my annual report for 1872 (see Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1872, pages 329, 330, under the head of "Surveys"). When I took charge here I found that none of the fences of the Indian farms conformed to the surveyor's lines and corners, that said lines and corners were wholly ignored and unknown, and there were disputes about the boundaries of farms which came to me for adjustment. But upon examining the agency records, I found no maps, plats, or surveys of any portion of the reservation, or the record of any allotment made to Indians. I was therefore powerless to adjust said disputes about the boundaries of farms, and directed said disputants to wait till I could obtain plats and field-notes of the surveyed portions of the reservation to enable lines and corners to be found. I have written several letters to the Department on this subject, but thus far have only received plats and field-notes of three wholly and three partly surveyed townships—about half the surveyed portion of the reservation. It is very important to the location and record of boundaries, to allotment claims, and to the permanent location of public roads, that the plats and field-notes of all the surveyed portions of this reservation should be here. Many Indians on this reservation have large and well-cultivated farms, but not one has the scratch of a pen to indicate his ownership in land.

NON-RESIDENT INDIANS.

About half the Indians belonging to this agency remain habitually off this reservation. Most of these have no fixed homes, but move about from one locality to another as their necessity for a supply of fish, game, roots, or berries may demand. Said supplies being precarious and often failing to satisfy their wants, they forage on and become very troublesome to white settlers, from whom I receive frequent complaints, of some of which I have apprised the Department at different times, and requested authority to force these roving Indians to come on the reservation, and make permanent homes thereon, in compliance with their obligations in the second article of their treaty, "to remove to and settle upon the reservation within one year after the ratification of this treaty." I also requested that where said Indians refused to obey my order to come and settle on the reservation, the military be required to force them to come. But said requests have been unheeded.

As there are thousands of acres of rich unoccupied agricultural lands on this reservation, I deemed it my duty last spring to make an effort to get said roving Indians to come and settle on portions of said lands, and accordingly sent out the Indian police of this reservation with orders to all of said Indians to at once come on the reservation and select permanent homes. But some lawyers and other white men in different localities had got the idea that the clause in the third article of the Yakama treaty giving the Indians

> The right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed places in common with citizens of the Territory; of hunting, gathering roots and berries, and of pasturing their horses and cattle on *open and unclaimed land*,

gave the Indians the right to remain off the reservation as they pleased, and said lawyers and other whites so informed the Indians and advised them to do as they pleased about going on the reservation, that the agent had no legal authority to force them to go. The Indians being thus advised, defied the police, and refused to obey my orders. These roving Indians are being exposed to, and steeped in, gambling, idleness, drunkenness, prostitution, and other lower vices of the whites, and their children are being trained in these vices. It is the duty of the Government to at once bring these vagabonds on the reservation, where they are not exposed to these evil influences, and where their children can be in school and the adults on farms of their own. As immigrants have been for years and still are rapidly pouring in and settling up this country, "open and unclaimed lands," within the meaning of said third article, have, either by occupancy or vicinage, ceased to exist. Indians of the agency should therefore be confined to the lands of the reservation, which are ample for five thousand.

INDIAN POLICE.

I have found the Indian police here very prompt and efficient in the discharge of their duties, and a great power for good and the restraint of evil. I frequently have to send them outside the reservation, sometimes as much as a hundred miles, to make arrests, recover stolen property, &c., and so far they have always been successful in the performance of their required duties, without interference or hindrance from the whites. When ordered outside the reservation in the performance of any duty, I always give them a written order, stating the duty to be performed, and requesting white men not to interfere with but to assist them when necessary and convenient.

There being no law requiring white men outside the reservation to respect the authority of an Indian policeman, I respectfully suggest the enactment of a law by Congress giving Indian policemen the power and authority of United States marshals in the performance of their duties outside of reservations.

CHRISTIANITY.

Experience has fully demonstrated that no healthy and permanent progress in civilization has ever yet been made among our Indians unaccompanied by Christianity. This truth is clearly apparent on this reservation, where all Indians who are trustworthy and upright in their conduct, and have cultivated farms, good, comfortable dwelling houses, barns, granaries, implements, cattle, horses, domestic fowls, with the dress and cleanliness of the whites, are all now, and have for years been, professing Christians. On the other hand, all Indians of this agency who are untrustworthy, lazy, live in rude, comfortless dwellings, or wickeups, amid filth, vermin, and squalor, the men having long and often plaited hair, and dressed more or less in the costume of the savage, depending but little on agriculture, and that little generally carried on by the labor of the women, and looking to fish, game, roots, and berries as the principal source of subsistence—such Indians, without exception, are not Christians, and adhere to the vile superstitions of their ancestors. The transforming power of pure Christianity is everywhere apparent among our Indian tribes; therefore Christianity should, by the Government, be highly favored among the Indians, and no officials or employés who do not respect, profess, and practice Christianity *appointed*, as it is upon officials and employés sent among them that they are dependent for civilization, which without Christianity is only cultured barbarism.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, LIVE STOCK, ETC.

On account of the long-continued drought in this region, there not having been any rain since the 1st of May, the grain crops will not be near so abundant on this reservation this year as some previous years. But all who have attempted in good faith to raise wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and garden vegetables, have succeeded reasonably well. Those who depend upon agriculture for subsistence and made a proper effort in that direction will have amply sufficient for their maintenance, and many will have a surplus for sale. This is not a corn country, and but little is raised except for table use in the form of roasting ears. Wheat is raised for bread, and some for hog-feed. Hay, oats, and barley are raised for feed of cattle and horses. Harvesting of wheat, oats, barley, and hay is about all over, and thrashing-machines are busy in thrashing wheat, oats, and barley.

The thrashing of the Department grain is about finished, yielding 1,200 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of oats, and 1,000 bushels of barley. There is, in addition to the new wheat, about 1,600 bushels of old wheat of last year and the year before on hand belonging to the Department. About 50 tons of hay have been put up for the Department from the school farm and about 600 tons at the cattle ranch. These supplies of grain and hay will, I think, be amply sufficient for department use for a year.

As the grain belonging to the Indians has not yet been thrashed, except in small part, the amount thereof can only be estimated as follows: Wheat, 3,500 bushels; oats, 8,000 bushels; barley, 3,000 bushels; and hay, 2,500 tons.

I received from Agent Wilbur 1,241 head of neat cattle, 442 calves, 77 horses, and 12 mules. I have issued to the Indians 71 head of cattle and killed 137 head for beef; have issued to Indians 121 horses and 3 mules.

But all these matters are minutely set forth in the statistics herewith sent as a bill of particulars.

Very respectfully,

R. H. MILROY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GREEN BAY AGENCY, *Keshena, Wis., August* 13, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report, and I trust that the fact that I have only had charge of this agency about three months will sufficiently explain its brevity.

This agency embraces three reservations in Wisconsin—the Oneida, in Brown County, the Stockbridge, in Shawano County, and the Menomonee, between Shawano and Langlade Counties—and each reservation is occupied by the Indians for which it is named. The number of Indians in each tribe, the quantity of land embraced in each reserve, the character of the soil, and many other facts of a kindred nature have been repeated by my predecessors, and I may safely pass upon them by saying in these there is no particular change.

The *Stockbridges* are moving on in about the same channel as of old, lumbering to some extent in the winter season and cultivating small farms during the summer.

The *Oneida* Indians are in advance in civilization of any other tribe in this agency, and more capable of sustaining themselves. The majority of the tribe are anxious for an allotment of their lands in severalty, and some are desirous of becoming citizens. Farming is the principal employment of the greater portion of the tribe, while considerable wood is cut from dead and down timber and sold at the nearest market.

The *Menomonee* Indians, as a tribe, are the least civilized. Many of the Menomonees of the Pagan party clothe themselves entire in buckskin and subsist principally upon the chase. In the winter of 1881 and 1882 the Menomonees made their first venture on their own account in lumbering, or cutting saw-logs from dead timber, upon their reserve. The trial, accompanied with the good luck they met with in selling the logs, made the venture a success financially; but this was followed by bad results in other respects. The farm was entirely neglected and their fields became desolate, and the money which they received for their logs, in most cases, was entirely gone at the approach of a long winter again. Last winter they cut and banked about six million feet of this same kind of timber, and although the prices offered are low, they are such as to enable the operators to make a living and some profit for their winter's work; and the Indians are anxious to embark in the same enterprise the coming winter. In farming, the Menomonees have made very little advancement for the past twenty years. The Menomonee tribal personal property, such as oxen, wagons, &c., should be sold to individuals, as it is a noticeable fact that the cattle and wagons belonging to individuals fare better than the tribal property of the same kind.

The agency farm is a failure of itself, as the cost of production of produce and grain with Indian labor is more than its value, and it is only a favored half dozen that it gives employment out of the mass; but the farm as an auxiliary to the boarding school must be a success, as many of the wants of the school can be supplied from the farm with the labor of the boys.

The boarding-school house, the erection of which was begun in May last, is being pushed forward to completion, with the expectation that it will be in readiness for the winter school.

Very respectfuly,

D. P. ANDREWS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LA POINTE AGENCY,
Ashland, Wis., August 15, 1883.

SIR: In accordance with Department instructions, I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the condition of this agency.

The Indians of this agency, known as the "Chippewas of Lake Superior," are located, under the treaties of 1854 and 1866, upon nine different reservations, situated in the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota. The payments stipulated in the treaty of 1854 have expired, but a small distribution of annuity goods and supplies is still continued to the bands who were parties to that treaty.

THE BOIS FORT OR VERMILLION LAKE BAND,

who were parties to the treaty of 1866, still receive a payment amounting to about $14,000 annually, $3,500 of which is made in money, and the remainder, according to treaty stipulations, is invested for them in provisions, clothing, farming implements, pay of employés, &c. Their reservations being located at Net Lake, Saint Louis County, Minnesota, remote from any white settlements, and in a country abounding in fish and game, they have subsisted principally upon the products of the chase, and have made less progress in civilization than some of the other bands in the agency.

During the last two years, however, the development of the iron and timber resources of that region have furnished employment for many of the younger men of the tribe, and the habit of labor acquired is showing in the increased attention given to the cultivation of the soil. The acreage is small, but is gradually increasing, and each year a much greater proportion of their subsistence is derived from this source. As I visit this band but once a year, and then in midwinter, I have little opportunity to report from personal observation upon their condition; but my employés located upon the reservation report a marked improvement during the year. Whereas in former times, when dependent entirely upon the results of the chase, they alternated between feasting and starvation, there are now but few cases of want among them. This band, as enrolled at the last payment, in February, 1883, numbered 700 persons.

During the past year a school has been established upon the Vermillion Lake Reservations, under the charge of Mr. W. W. Everts, who reports the Indians much interested in educational matters, the attendance good, and the aptness of the pupils as remarkable. In addition to the teacher and assistant, there are employed upon this reservation a blacksmith and farmer for the assistance and instruction of the Indians.

THE BAD RIVER RESERVATION

is located upon the shore of Lake Superior, in Ashland County, Wisconsin; is watered by three important rivers—Bad River, White River, and the Kakagon; it is heavily timbered with valuable pine and hardwood timber, and comprises much valuable agricultural land. The clearing and preparing farms in this heavy timber is slow and expensive work, and the small patches under cultivation make but a poor showing to visitors who have been accustomed to the large farms of our western prairies; yet, by careful inquiry at the United States Land Office I find that the yearly improvements in the way of clearing and cultivation by these Indians exceed in very many instances the average clearing and improvements of white settlers upon their homesteads in this vicinity. The Indians occupying this reservation are in the main industrious, frugal, temperate, and well advanced in civilization. Their homes are comfortable log-houses, kept in cleanly and orderly condition, well furnished, and the sewing machine and parlor organ have, in many instances, succeeded the beadwork frame and Indian drum, which a few years since were the only specimens of industrial or musical mechanism to be found.

There are upon this reservation a boarding and day school, supported by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and under the charge of the Rev. Isaac Baird, superintendent, who is zealous, earnest, and untiring in his efforts to educate, civilize, and Christianize the rising generation. That his success is not all that could be desired is owing in a great measure to the irregularity of the attendance, a trouble which it seems impossible to remedy, even those Indians who are most desirous that their children should receive the benefits of the school not having sufficient control over them to enforce a regular attendance. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the beneficial results of the school are very visible among the younger Indians, there being very few of them but can read fluently and write readily, at least in their own language. There has also been recently established a day school under the charge of the Catholic Order of St. Francis, which has a good attendance. Churches have been built and religious services, both Protestant and Catholic, are held regularly.

I have, during the past year, delivered to Indian heads of families of this reservation 122 patents conveying title in fee to 80 acres of land to each of the recipients, and still have many applications for allotments. Until recently most of them have been averse to dividing up their reservation, preferring to hold it in common and unimproved; but the desire for individual title to homesteads is now universal.

During the past winter authority was granted them to cut a portion of the timber from their lands for sale under certain restrictions designed for their protection, and many of them availed themselves of the privilege. The work was new to them, and they labored under many disadvantages, yet in every instance the work was profitable, not only pecuniarily, but also as a matter of education in the proper and systematic conduct of labor. For the success of their logging operations they were largely indebted to the assistance and advice of Mr. W. G. Walker, Government farmer, and I regret that it has been decided no longer to employ a farmer for these Indians, as his labor among them has been and still would be a great benefit to them.

These Indians are capable of entire self-support, and derive their subsistence from the cultivation of the small patches of land which they have cleared from the timber and from their labor in lumber camps, saw-mills, mines, and on the railroads in process of construction in the vicinity of their reservation. The majority of them are sufficiently civilized to be admitted as citizens of the United States, and I think their condition would be improved if so admitted and compelled to rely upon their own resources instead of being taught to look for annuity distributions from the Government. The number of Indians of this band who have received annuities from the Government during the past year was 482.

THE RED CLIFF RESERVATION

is situated upon the shore of Lake Superior, in Bayfield County, Wisconsin. The members of this band are mostly mixed bloods, and support themselves entirely by the cultivation of their lands which have been patented to them in severalty, and by labor in the various branches of industry, manufacturing, and fishing, &c., which are carried on in the vicinity of their reservation. They have cut and sold during the past winter a considerable amount of pine timber and steamboat wood from their lands, and are prosperous and amply capable of providing for themselves and should be admitted to citizenship at the earliest possible day.

The great drawback to their advancement is the abundance of whisky in their neighborhood, and my efforts to prevent the sale to them have been attended with but little success; I believe, however, that intoxication among them is decreasing, owing more to their own appreciation of the baneful effect upon themselves than upon my efforts to prohibit the purchase of liquor by them.

The day school upon the reservation is under the charge of the Catholic order of St. Francis, is well attended, and the progress of the pupils is very satisfactory. Many communities of citizens may be found in this State less intelligent, industrious, and prosperous than this band of Indians. The Government employés upon this reservation are a farmer (white) and a blacksmith (Indian). The number appearing on my pay-rolls as having received annuities during the past year was 250.

LAC COURT D'OREILLES RESERVATION,

Situated in Chippewa County, Wisconsin, like all the other reservations in this agency, is heavily timbered, and the clearing of farms is slow and expensive work, yet these Indians, or a large portion of them, are deriving a handsome subsistence from their labor and the cultivation of the soil. Their dress and habits are those of the whites, and among them are business men who will compare favorably with the average white. They are well dressed and well fed, through their own exertions, and are rapidly advancing in civilization.

During the year I have delivered to the heads of families of this band 188 patents to lands in fee, covering 80 acres each, and they also have availed themselves of the privilege of cutting and selling a portion of the pine from their patented lands, and have, in almost every instance, made a handsome profit from their winter's work.

During the past year there has been established upon this reservation at Lac Court d'Oreilles a school supported by the Government, under charge of Rev. D. J. Miner, assisted by Mrs. Miner, is well attended, and is accomplishing good results. A school-house and church have also been built at this point by the Catholic order of St. Francis, and at Pahquauhwong the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions maintained a resident native missionary, educated at their Bad River school, and also a day school which has a good attendance.

There are also employed by Government a farmer and blacksmith, and until the commencement of the present fiscal year an assistant farmer has also been employed to aid and assist the Indians in their farming and other avocations. The number of this band enrolled as having received annuities from the Government during the past year was 841.

LAC DU FLAMBEAU RESERVATION

Is situated upon Flambeau Lake and the headwaters of the Flambeau River, in Lincoln County. This is said to contain a large amount of valuable pine timber. I have not been able to visit this reservation, nor have I any employés upon it.

During the month of April last I received from the Department authority to erect a school-house for the Indians, but upon examination I found that during the summer months it would be impossible to do the work for the sum which I was allowed to expend, as the intervening country between the railroad and the reservation was swampy and of such a character that transportation of material, except in winter, was impossible. I have asked that authority for this purpose may be again granted, with the intention of erecting the building during the early winter months. The Indians of this band are cursed with neighbors who furnish them with all the whisky they can buy, and are the most addicted to drunkenness of any band in the agency. I have prosecuted the guilty parties whenever I could obtain the necessary evidence against them, but located as they are at a distance from the agency, and with no employé upon the ground to assist me, I have been able to accomplish but little towards suppressing the traffic. The subsistence of this band is derived principally from hunting, fishing, and labor in lumber camps operating in the vicinity. Their advance towards civilization for the reasons above given is principally notable from their having adopted its most debasing vices. The number of this band enrolled as having received annuities from the Government during the past is 480.

FOND DU LAC RESERVATION

Is situated upon the Saint Louis River in Carlton County, Minnesota. The Indians of this band have had no Government employés located among them for a number of years, and have derived little benefit from the agency, with the exception of the annual distribution of annuity goods.

I have erected during the past summer, by authority of the Department, upon this reservation a building designed for a school-house and teacher's residence, but have not as yet found a competent person to accept the position of teacher at the salary allowed ($600 per annum).

The lands upon this reservation have hitherto been held in common, the Indians being opposed to taking allotments in severalty. There has, however, of late been a change of opinion upon this subject. Since my visits to them during the months of May and June they have become desirous to select allotments and seem deeply interested in the school. I traveled over and inspected a large part of the settled portion of their reservation, and found that many of them had erected for themselves comfortable houses and that they had considerable land under cultivation. Their reservation has upon it some valuable pine timber and much of the soil is of excellent quality for farming purposes. I believe these Indians, if they could be assisted by a practical man located among them, could be rapidly advanced in civilization. Their subsistence is principally procured from labor performed for lumbermen, manufacturers, and others located in their vicinity, and from the cultivation of the soil. A small number of them still depend chiefly upon hunting and fishing. The number of this band who have received annuities from the Government during the past year was 431.

GRAND PORTAGE RESERVATION

Is situated upon Lake Superior, in Lake County, Minnesota, adjacent to the Canadian boundary line. The reservation is barren and rocky and is of very little value either as timber or farming land. There is upon this reservation a day school supported by the Government, under the charge of Mr. L. E. Montferrand; the attendance is very small, owing to the fact that the Indians of the band are scattered at long distances from the school, rendering it impossible for the children to get the benefit of regular attendance.

The Indians of this band derive their subsistence from fishing, hunting, and labor for whites located upon the northern shore of Lake Superior. They are a docile, tractable band, and I regret my inability to give them more assistance and instruction in the cultivation of their lands. The members of this band who received annuities from the Government during the past year were 236.

A reservation of one township of land upon Deer Creek, in Itasca County, Minnesota, has been set apart by Executive order during the present summer in conformity with the treaty of 1866 for the occupation of a portion of the Bois Forte band, who have improvements at that point.

In general the improvement of the Indians of this agency and their progress in the arts of civilization are very satisfactory. There is an increasing ambition among them to make for themselves comfortable homes, and the system of giving to them homesteads and allowing them to avail themselves through their own labor of the proceeds of the natural timber productions of those homesteads is opening to them a prospect of accumulating a little property, of which many will avail themselves, and I believe this to be the most important step for their advancement which has been made for years. Where the results of the day's labor are barely sufficient to supply the family with food, it is difficult to educate an Indian to thrift or desire to accumulate property; he literally takes no thought for the morrow, but with the sums realized from the sale of his timber made into saw-logs, and delivered upon the bank by his own labor, comes the possibility of a better manner of living and an accumulation of property which has never been open to him.

There have been no serious troubles or disturbances among them, but they have been more orderly, peaceable, and law-abiding than any white community comprising the same number of individuals within my knowledge.

A glance at the map showing the different reservations in this agency, their distance from this office, and the want of facilities for reaching them, will show that the agent has to depend almost entirely upon his employés for information regarding the condition of the Indians, and that a sufficient compensation should be allowed to secure competent, reliable men for the different positions upon these reservations. To make the work of the agent effective a large portion of his time should be devoted to visiting the reservations, where his influence, if properly directed, would be beneficial both upon the employés and the Indians.

Very respectfully,

W. R. DURFEE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA.,
August 31, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my fourth annual report. The change in the time at which this report is required, leads me to think it better hereafter to begin and end the report with the fiscal year, and I make this report to cover the period between September 30, 1882, the date of my last annual report, and June 30, 1883, end of the fiscal year.

The following table gives statistics of pupils during the period covered by report:

Tribes.	Connected with the school at date of last report.		New pupils received during the period.		Total connected with the school during the period.	Returned to agencies.		Died.		Remaining at school.		Total
	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*		*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	
Apaches	3	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Arapahoes	17	13	.....	.....	30	.....	3	.....	.....	17	10	27
Caddoes	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cheyennes	30	12	1	.....	43	5	1	.....	.....	26	11	37
Comanches	11	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Creeks	10	15	.....	.....	25	.....	2	.....	.....	10	13	23
Crows	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Delawares	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Gros Ventres	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Iowas	3	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Kaws	3	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Keechies	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Kiowas	4	5	.....	.....	9	1	3	.....	.....	3	2	5
Lipans	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Menomonees	5	3	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
Miamies	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Modocs	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Navajoes	.....	1	11	1	13	.....	.....	1	.....	10	2	12
Nez Percés	4	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Northern Arapahoes	8	2	.....	.....	10	4	.....	1	.....	3	2	5
Omahas	20	11	.....	.....	31	.....	1	.....	.....	20	10	30
Osages	20	14	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	14	34
Ottawas	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Onondagas	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Pawnees	9	4	.....	.....	13	1	.....	.....	.....	8	4	12
Poncas	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	4
Pueblos	10	8	1	2	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	10	21
Potawatomies	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Sac and Foxes	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Sioux, Rosebud	1	.....	23	11	35	1	.....	.....	.....	23	11	34
Sioux, Pine Ridge	4	1	23	8	36	1	.....	.....	.....	26	9	35
Sioux, Sisseton	4	4	.....	.....	8	1	1	.....	.....	3	3	6
Seminoles	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Shoshones	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Towaconies	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Wichitas	5	2	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	4	2	6
	188	108	70	24	390	15	11	4	.....	239	121	360

Our average during the nine months covered by my report was 367.7. For the whole year between July 1, 1882, and June 30, 1883, it was 343.

During the winter we had out in families, attending the public schools, 33 boys and 19 girls. At the end of June, 1883, we had placed out 99 boys and 43 girls. Our pupils come to us now for 5 years, 2 years of which we shall endeavor to place them under this family training. My reports for 1881 and 1882 give a fair expression of the continued esteem these placed-out students receive, and my remarks in those two reports in regard to its advantages are reaffirmed. In my judgment it opens up a practicable course to accomplish the destruction of race prejudices and to bring our Indian population into useful, productive life. Two years in our school will generally give to previously uneducated and untrained Indian boys and girls a sufficient knowledge of English and enough skill and industry to make them acceptable helps in farm and other industrial civilized pursuits. After three years' trial I can see nothing to prevent a very great expansion of this system, so that it may be made to bear upon thousands instead of a few score. But some encouragement and influence should grow up looking to the enlargement of their sphere of life and usefulness beyond reservation lines after the expiration of their school periods.

We have carried forward our shop-work much on the same plan as last year, and have increased the number of apprentices to the limit the room and facilities we have been able to create would allow. We are now able to give instruction to about 100 apprentices.

For information in regard to our school-room work, I respectfully refer to the report herewith of Miss C. M. Semple, the principal of that department.

Your attention is also invited to the sanitary conditions during the year and some views and deductions in the report of the school physician, hereto appended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. PRATT,
Captain and Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA,
August 20, 1883.

SIR: In reviewing the work of the school-rooms the points which seem of especial interest and importance are those which relate to the classification of pupils and arrangement of studies. It has been extremely difficult to secure uniformity in the sections of approximately the same grade either in methods or rate of progress. This difficulty has arisen from several causes, the chief of which, the frequent admission of new pupils at irregular periods, is made apparent by the following table showing agencies from which they came and dates of entrance:

Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, October 6, 1879; October 27, 1879; April 3, 1880; September 9, 1880; August 31, 1882.
Sioux, October 6, 1879; November 30, 1882.
Cheyenne and Arapaho, October 27, 1879; September 6, 1880; February 3, 1881; August 31, 1882.
Ponca, October 27, 1879; February 20, 1880.
Pawnee, October 27, 1879; August 31, 1882.
Sisseton Sioux, November 6, 1879; November 6, 1880.
Menomonee, November 6, 1879; November 6, 1880.
Iowas, February 25, 1880.
Pueblo, July 31, 1880; February 4, 1881; January 28, 1882; October 21, 1882.
Creek, January 22, 1881.
Osage, February 26, 1881; June 9, 1882.
Northern Arapaho, March 11, 1881.
Quapaw Agency, December 20, 1881.
Omaha, August 19, 1882.
Navajo, October 21, 1882.
Crows, February, 1883.

To find place and proper instruction for each company of new comers without any especial provision for individual teaching, and yet maintain anything approaching to a good system of grading, has been almost impossible. At the beginning of the year the boys learning trades and girls regularly detailed for half-day work were graded and divided into half-day schools, each teacher having charge of two sections. Before the close of the year the school resolved itself into seven of these half-day schools and two composed of younger pupils whose details were less regular. The average number of pupils to each teacher has been 37; the average attendance nearly the same.

I think it very desirable that we should have experimental shops for the boys not learning trades, where, under the care of a teacher, even the youngest pupils might have some kind of manual training daily. I do not doubt that the gain in health, energy, and clear-headedness would make any expenditure in this direction an ultimate economy. We invariably find that when an idle or mischievous boy is put to work at a trade his standing is raised in scholarship as well as conduct. In some cases the improvement has been very remarkable; in not one has it failed of good results.

At your request, I have put in the form of a schedule the course of study which we have attempted to follow, or toward which we have worked. Some exceptionally quick pupils have done a little more; a few, mostly adults or irregular in attendance, much less than the amount laid down. In the light of our experience and acquaintance with the results of Indian teaching elsewhere, this course seems all that ought to be expected of the average Indian pupil coming into school ignorant of English, and giving at least half the time to manual training. Further experience will probably show that in the case of large numbers it will be impossible to cover the ground fully.

FIRST YEAR—*First session.*—Objective study of language, writing words, phrases, and sentences upon slates or blackboards, and in note-books, in script. Number: By the use of objects and numeral frame, addition and subtraction orally, counting, writing, and reading numbers.

Second session.—Continue script work, but begin the study of Roman characters using charts or lessons prepared and printed for the class.

Drawing from the first: Illustrative, the pupil being encouraged to draw the object studied—linear, as a means of eye and hand training and the study of form.

Singing, gymnastics, modeling in clay, and other simple kindergarten occupations alternate with the regular school routine.

Adult primary, the same, with the exception of kindergarten occupations.

Arithmetic is left indeterminate in amount throughout the course in the lower grades. Adults can do much more than children in this branch.

Phonic drill and analysis to aid in securing correct enunciation and in the discovery of new words, begun this year, and continued in all the grades.

SECOND YEAR.—Continue objective script work. Begin First Reader, using Webb's Model, Lippincott's First, Picture-Teaching, charts of the same grade or prepared lessons. Language: Sentence-making, letter-writing, descriptions of pictures or objects, lessons or stories reproduced orally and in writing by the pupil. Number: Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division—Grube method—as far as knowledge of English permits. Drawing, singing, and gymnastics.

THIRD YEAR.—Second Reader work; language as in second year. Diaries begun. Number as in second year, using and learning simplest tables of reduction and fractional parts of numbers by use of kindergarten blocks and other objects. Much applied work in first four rules. Geography begun by use of molding-board; drawing and oral teaching. Easy lessons from Mrs. Hall's Our World or Guyot's Introduction, for reading and reference.

FOURTH YEAR.—Reading: Third Reader, supplemented by simple lessons in natural science, history, and geography, from Guyot's Introduction, Our World, Hooker's Child's Book of Nature, or printed lessons prepared for the class. Language: Abstracts of lessons, diaries, letters, descriptions, compositions, "Language Lessons," part first, introduced. Geography: Oral lessons, the class using a text-book for reference; drawing and learning definitions of natural divisions of land and water, names, positions, and general features of continents and the United States. Arithmetic: Reduction continued practically. Fractions begun. Much practical work in tables of time, measure, and weight, and in finding the cost of supplies of fuel, food, and clothing.

NOTE.—The following example given to a class of this grade by the commissary clerk was solved correctly by several pupils. Example: We have on the farm and at the school 5 horses and 4 mules. We are allowed to feed each horse 12 pounds of oats and 14 pounds of hay, and each mule 9 pounds of oats and 12 pounds of hay, daily. How many pounds of each will they be fed from January 1 to March 31, inclusive?

To another class of younger pupils, same grade, the following example was given as an examination question. Example: Metopa had $4.50, and bought 5 yards of ribbon at 12 cents per yard, 3 collars at 15 cents each. What did they cost, and how much had she left? How many oranges at 4 cents each can she buy with the money left? Solved correctly by fifteen out of a class of seventeen pupils. Eight of the same class worked practical questions in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of fractions. Six of the class no errors.

FIFTH YEAR.—Reading as in fourth year, introducing new Third Reader, or other reading of nearly the same grade; prepared lessons reviewing oral teaching of past years in natural science, animals, plants, &c. Language as in fourth year. Geography: Elementary geography as text-book, alternating with history, taught orally and by reading and writing abstracts. Number: Arithmetic continued; study of geometrical form, using Hill's Elementary Geometry for reading and reference.

In this course I have not considered the more advanced pupils, who have come to us from mission and agency schools. Some of them have dropped into third and fourth year grades. A small class have nearly completed the seventh-year studies of the ordinary grammar-school course. Two members of this class have had some instruction in methods, and practiced teaching, under supervision, with success.

Previous to our public closing exercises, which occurred May 23, all the classes sustained a written review. The papers were carefully prepared, and generally indicated the standing of the pupil, although no use is made of them for that purpose. We have had these reviews monthly throughout the year. No marking is done, and as there is nothing of a competitive nature, we have seen no evidence of the nervousness and mental strain which is usually attendant upon examinations.

The advance in text-book work, especially in the middle grades, has been apparently slower than during any previous year. This is chiefly because our experience has shown us the wisdom of making haste slowly. Our pupils, as a rule, come to us after the best years for memorizing have passed away, and even with the youngest of them this faculty is taxed by the multiplicity of objects and events which come under their notice, and duties required, many of which are made the subjects of constant instruction. The lessons of the school-room must be again and again re-

viewed and various tests applied before we can be at all sure that they are, in any practical sense, their own.

Language study, by means of sentence-making, abstracts of geography and history lessons, descriptions and letters, has received more attention this year than formerly. In the upper schools time has been well spent upon diaries, the daily notes being written upon slips of paper, and corrected before copying into the books. The result of this labor is apparent in the letters and review papers. Although there is still much bungling work, the May letters, written by scholars who have been with us three or more years, are, with few exceptions, good in composition, spelling, and penmanship.

The order and industry, especially during the last session, have been excellent. Not one of the new Sioux pupils, who came from camp December 1, and only one of the Navajos, was reported. Very few required even a reproof from their teachers.

Respectfully submitted.

C. M. SEMPLE,
Principal Educational Department.

Capt. R. H. PRATT, *Superintendent.*

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Carlisle Barracks, Pa., August 21, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with your request, to present the following report of the health and sanitary condition of this school for the past year:

There have been treated over five hundred cases, the larger part of which were simple diseases, such as slight colds and simple sore eyes. No malignant epidemic has prevailed. There were 20 cases of measles, all of which recovered without any untoward complications. The pupils passed through the diseases incident to the seasons with fewer serious cases than the same number of white persons in the community adjacent.

There have been more cases of malarial fever than they have had in the town of Carlisle, due no doubt to the fact that many of our pupils came from malarial districts, and being subjects of the disease it is liable to recur under slight provocation.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria both prevailed in the town and community, and a number of deaths occurred from both. We did not have a single case in the school. An epidemic of catarrhal fever, with many severe cases of throat and lung complications, passed over this community in February and March. Our pupils were not more affected by it than the whites; indeed, the most aggravated cases that came under my observation were among the employés and their families.

There have been 6 deaths; 4 were from consumption, 1 from acute pneumonia, and 1 from dropsical trouble, following pneumonia in a syphilitic subject; 2 of these cases were diseased when admitted; 1 took his bed same day he arrived and 1 very soon after. It will be seen that all the deaths that have occurred have been from pulmonary trouble, and all except 1 resulted from tuberculosis. The record shows that a very large majority of the deaths since the organization of the school have been from pulmonary affections. This accords with my personal observation and experience among these people.

The consolidated sick report of the Indian service for the year ending June 30, 1882, shows that out of a population of 144,822 there were 1,225 deaths, or 1 death for every 118 persons. There were 732 cases reported sick with consumption, and to report a case of consumption means to report a death in a very large majority of cases; hence I conclude that considerably more than half the deaths from all causes in the whole service were from consumption. Whether this is a larger death rate than occurs from this disease among other races I have not the statistics at command at present to show. Dr. B. G. Northrop, formerly State superintendent of instruction for Connecticut, and who has taken great interest in the Chinese and Japanese students sent to the United States to be educated, told me that very many of those who came died of pulmonary affections.

The opinion generally prevails that the Indians as a race are physically strong. In regard to this I would say that where so much immorality and lewdness exists as does among the Indians there must of necessity be a great deal of of venereal disease. This, with its concomitant scrofula, which prevails extensively among them, due to their utter disregard of all sanitary laws, and their use of improper and imperfectly prepared food, cannot fail to produce impoverished and debilitated constitutions. Dr. S. D. Gross, than whom we have no higher authority, says of syphilis, "A poison so potent, so subtle, so diffusive in its action and so difficult to eradicate, is well calculated to make the most fearful inroads upon the system." Especially is this true among the Indians, as their filthy habits and ignorance of remedial agents, gives the disease the best possible chance to ravage the system and impair the vital powers. Add to this sanguinary marriages, which are very frequent, as few marriages are con-

summated outside the tribes, and we have a train of influences which must deteriorate and weaken and establish predispositions which very slight exciting causes develop into fatal terminations.

In regard to the mortality rate of the camp Indians, there is no doubt but that the statistics are very imperfect; many bands and parts of tribes are far removed from the observation of the agency physicians, and many tribes are loath to report the deaths through superstition and for various other reasons.

In comparing our death rate with the figures as given in the Commissioner's report, I would mention the fact that in some instances the weakly and to their people the worthless children are sent to school. In this connection I would recommend that hereafter all pupils be submitted to a thorough examination, as suggested by the appended list of questions, before leaving their reservations.

I believe the half-day work and half-day school plan productive of the greatest possible good to these pupils, both mentally and physically. I most heartily indorse the planting-out system as inaugurated and practiced in this school. It furnishes the pupils an opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of domestic life and of civilized industry which they cannot get in the school. It is the most satisfactory test of character to which they could be subjected, as well as giving them the advantage of a varied and nutritious diet in connection with regular physical exercise, thereby very much enhancing their chances of overcoming any hereditary weaknesses. I regard the sanitary conditions of the school good. It is no doubt largely due to the sedulous care taken in this respect that we have escaped some of the epidemics which have prevailed in the community around us.

Respectfully,

O. G. GIVEN,
School Physician.

Capt. R. H. PRATT.

Health examination of applicant to be entered as pupil in the Carlisle School.

Name, ——— ———; sex, ———; tribe, ———; age, ———.
Examined at ———, this —— day of ———, 18—.
Father's name, ———.
Living? ———; state of health, ———; dead? ———; cause, ———.
Mother's name, ———.
Living?———; state of health, ———; dead?———; cause, ———:
Eyesight, ———; hearing, ———.
Any disease of stomach?———; bowels? ———; kidneys? ———.
Any cough?———; any spitting of blood? ———.
Any skin disease? ———; any suppurating glands? ———.
Any scrofula? ———.
Ever had fits? ———; ever had syphilis? ———
Ever had severe sickness? ———; nature, ———.
Ever received an injury? ———; ruptured? ———.
I certify that I have personally examined the person above named with the results shown.

———,
Agency Physician.

HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE,
Hampton, Va., October 1, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows on the work for Indians at this institution during the school and fiscal year closing July 1, 1883, and to make statements in connection therewith on the general Indian question:

Permit me to state, introductorily, that, fifteen years ago, this school opened with 15 negro students and 2 teachers. There have been this year 578 students and 35 teachers, besides officers; and the "plant," unincumbered, is valued at $350,000. Until 1878, negroes only were admitted. In that year it become our unmistakable duty to receive 17 captive Indians, who, under the care of Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., had changed from the worst of savages to well-disposed men eager for education, for whom no place was so suitable as Hampton, because of its industrial teaching. This, and all like schools in the South had been founded on the principle of admission for all, "without regard for race or color or previous condition of servitude." This hospitality to a few red men has resulted, not only in an increase to 109 Indians, but in the great work of Captain Pratt at Carlisle, Pa., to which this was an essential stepping-stone; in a new and hopeful public sentiment, a fresh departure in Indian education, and in a new demonstration of the Indians' capacity, with proper opportunities, to become good citizens.

Whatever their failures, they are found to be not from innate causes but from surrounding influences. So hopelessly seems the latter against them, that many despair of success; but is it not a little gain to feel that the red race is capable in

itself, both mentally, morally, and physically, of the duties of citizenship, and, not whether it can be done, nor yet how to do it, but that getting the men and the means of doing it is the question? The point is, really, what is the nation's will in the matter? That has not yet been decided. The weakness and inefficiency at Washington is that of the people themselves. The Indian question is one of honor and justice. The negro question involves the salvation of the country. The former touches the nation at no vital point, save as its broken pledges are sure in time to work out their revenges. It has a dramatic interest and present popularity which the other has outgrown. Will the red race finally have a faithful constituency of friends, like that of the blacks, who will steadily sustain the educational work for them that to succeed must be perpetual?

National aid has weakened the work for the Indians, as the lack of it has strengthened that for the negro; which latter now, however, can, I believe, stand the effect of it. The time for it has come. Well-meant legislation has been a curse to the Indian and in many ways still is. The ignorance and indifference of Congress in this matter are well nigh discouraging. A result of it is the annoying, harassing position of those who attempt co operation with the Government in the matter, which keeps in the background men able and willing to more than double such work as Carlisle and Hampton are doing. Money appropriated to found Indian schools over a year ago still lies in the Treasury, while funds needed to make existing work more efficient cannot be had. A plan should be devised which shall give to competent men the details of the difficult, delicate task of Indian education and civilization never to be accomplished while a legislative body attempts executive work. The most natural and simple way seems to be to make the Commissioner of Indian Affairs an independent, responsible officer, at the head of a Department, with ample discretion; and to create an educational bureau, with a strong man at its head. The present hydra-headed management is a good illustration of "how not to do it."

There is a class of men in the army, now that its fighting days are about over, who can be spared to help settle the Indian question, and are better than any other for the purpose; not because they are officers, but only so far as they are educated, experienced men, of high character and capacity; they have many advantages of position. Then, the economy of it! Civilian agents (excepting a few too valuable ever to lose to the cause) are not a success, with which the parsimony of Congress in giving meager salaries has had much to do. At first hopeful, I am now satisfied that nothing but this fatal parsimony must be expected, along with wasteful expenditures in other ways. Whatever can come of thoughtful study of our Indian problem, and of well-directed executive energy in working it out, is not, I believe, to be looked for as things are; while prompt, wise, and decisive action is imperative. To merely study and be interested in Indians is one thing; to work for their improvement, to learn their condition and meet practical obstacles, is to lose faith in present methods, not because of the system itself, but because of the men who apply it and the mixed control of affairs; while faith in the Indian is sure to grow. Success will not be the outcome of a system of laws or regulations, but of a practical wisdom and devotion of which there are to-day many individual illustrations in the Indian service.

Missionary work for Indians, during the past forty years an unobtrusive but vastly underrated effort, has been the most important success of all. There is nothing to compare with its results among the Cherokees, with the Sioux at Santee, at Peoria Bottom, and at points in Minnesota and elsewhere. Government has constructive power only in material things. It can build custom-houses and bridges and railroads, but on the moral side it is critical and obstructive rather than helpful. It has very slight results in character to show for its care of Indians for several generations.

REPORTS OF TEACHERS.

By Miss Isabel Eustis, in charge of classes: There have been 110 Indian students at Hampton during the year; one has died, leaving the number at present in school 109, 41 girls and 68 boys.

They represent 16 tribes.

Sioux	62	Absentee Shawnee	4
Gros Ventres, Mandan, Rees	8	Apache	3
Sac and Fox	7	Pawnee	2
Omaha	6	Papago	2
Pima	5	Menomonee	2
Winnebago	4	Yuma	1
		Onondaga	1

Twenty-two Indian students, a much larger number than ever before, are taking the regular normal course; in the senior class, 1; middle class, 2; junior class, 19. Twelve Indian boys have voluntarily become work-students this year There can be

no better training than this for an Indian boy when he enters into the arrangements intelligently and heartily. He has the discipline of six full days' work in the week, and studies two and a half hours every evening with the colored students, who are making a great sacrifice for an education. The remaining Indian students are divided into seven classes. Four classes attend school in the morning and work in the afternoon. Three work in the morning and go to school in the afternoon.

The plan of the school is to give each class a daily drill in reading and spelling, arithmetic and language (including penmanship), with one daily recitation, as soon as their knowledge of English will permit it, in some study which will give them new ideas and broaden their minds. Geography, history, natural philosophy, and natural history are the studies chosen for this. When the scholars are sufficiently advanced, we use the reading classes to some extent for the same purpose. An account of the school work of three representative divisions is given below.

The first division (3 years' work)

furnishes an example of what can be done by a little more than three years' training with bright scholars who came with no knowledge of English. It is made up of such scholars, with the addition of some who have been here a shorter time, trained in the mission schools before leaving their homes.

The first division in reading, Miss Cora Folsom, teacher.—The object of the class this year has been to establish a good foundation in spelling and a clear and intelligent manner of reading at sight. To read well with an Indian means that he must be *interested*, and to be interested he must have something to think about and study over out of school. With this thought in view, we took up Dr. Hooker's book on plants, and that proved such a success that we have lately taken up the volume on animals by the same author. The Indian habit of observation shows itself very plainly here. The wonders of plant and animal life are, in a great measure, new to him. The circulation of sap in the tree, the breathing of the leaves, and the development of fruit from seed to seed are inexhaustible subjects, and opens the doors to him into a new world of thought. But little time has been given to elocutionary work, plain, every-day reading being all we have attempted yet. We read every day from our little book, aiming at a clear pronunciation and thorough understanding of the subject, spell and define all the difficult words, and occasionally write a short abstract of what we have read, or illustrate it by drawings. Indians are almost invariably good spellers, and this class is no exception to that rule. There are not more than two who cannot spell all the words they are able to use. One girl in particular is quite remarkable in this respect, coming as she did directly from the Indian camp, with no knowledge whatever of our language. Although she has but little confidence in the English tongue she reads remarkably well, though with a slight accent, writes a very pretty hand, and will spell without hesitation almost any word found in ordinary reading.

Mr. Brandon, a graduate of Hampton, teacher of Indians, and in charge of Indian boys, reports on the—

First division in arithmetic.—At the beginning of the year they could work addition, subtraction, multiplication, and some division pretty well. This year they have studied long and short division, factoring, multiples, and reduction of common fractions. They are now working in addition of fractions. The majority work well, doing their work quickly and neatly. The girls are careless. Regarding their capacity, I see nothing extraordinary in either direction. I have not been able to see any difference between them and the colored students with whom I have studied, as far as their ability to understand arithmetic is concerned.

First division in language, Miss Laura E. Tileston, teacher.—The first division in language has followed in a simple form the regular course of grammar taken in the junior class. The lessons are given entirely without the use of books. Parts of speech are taught in the class by object teaching. Pictures are used for home work. Words are suggested by these and classified. Sentence-building is hard work for many of them, verbs tripping them at every step. The principal parts are taught as four chiefs, two of them lazy and two smart; helping verbs (the auxiliaries) being necessary in the former case, and nothing in the latter. Diagrams are of great service in showing which words belong together, and as one boy said, "are as good in grammar as working out a sum in arithmetic." Recently we have paid more particular attention to letter-writing and composition, changing poetry to prose, and forming sentences from diagrams. Pictures are used in the composition work. With this help they have improved steadily, and where at first it was hardly possible to get more than three or four lines, now they hand in as many pages, the writing and spelling being, with few exceptions, wonderfully good. A compound sentence in a paper just received, is rather more expressive than elegant, but is quoted as showing the general spirit quite fairly: "Grammar is good, and don't you forget it."

First division in history, Miss Josephine Richards, teacher.—"The studying of history is learning what we never knew before," wrote an Indian girl, and even with so bright

and thoughtful a class as the first division, it is a very true definition. Names and stories, which have always been household words with us, are not so fresh to them, but they pick them up very quickly and seem to enjoy their new treasures of knowledge. Some of them thus commented on the question, "What is the good of studying history?" "The history is good for learn about all things going in past times." "Because we want to learn about the world, discoveries, settlements, and also about Presidents." "I like it because I'll know about the world." "Because the people wanted to know who is the greatest man in the United States."

In teaching, the same general plan has been followed as last year. The familiarity of most of the class with English has made it very interesting to read them from works other than their simple text book ("Quackenbos' Primary History of the United States"), more detailed accounts of the men, the battles, &c., of which they have been learning. "The Boys of '76", and Hawthorne's "True Stories" have been very useful. A sister of Bright-Eyes, from Omaha, has been one of the stars of the class; a Sac and Fox boy, from Indian Territory, its most intelligent questioner and learner perhaps, while a little Sioux girl, the youngest of all, has shown a wonderfully retentive memory.

The fifth division—all boys (one and a half years' work).

This division is composed chiefly of Sioux from 12 to 30 years of age. A negro boy from the western coast of Africa, has joined the class this year; also a native of Ceylon, who was for some time cruising about the world in the yacht of an English gentleman, as his valet. At one time a Zulu, who was brought from Africa with a traveling show, and left the party to seek an education, was a member of the class.

Fifth division in reading, Miss Laura Tileston, teacher.—A year and a half ago, on a very warm morning, we welcomed a party of youths and maidens. Dusty and tired they sat about the rooms, while we endeavored to make them feel at home, and at the same time satisfy our curiosity, for it was a new sight to many of us to see tall, strong-looking men glance out from beneath long locks of dark hair. When a few days later they entered the class-rooms, nicely dressed, it seemed that such a step in their lives must be warmly met, and every nerve was alert to help them. Not one word of English could the fifth division boys use, with one exception. How then were they to read? The first lesson was in sounds, *m*, *n*, *l*, *r*, &c., through the alphabet. These amused them exceedingly, and often the teacher on entering a room would hear *r*, *s*, *t* sounds for her benefit. Many days were they gone over, and then words made, Monroe's Chart and the blackboard doing everything to aid them. After the sounds were learned merely as sounds we paid no more attention to them except as an exercise. Words were taught at sight and as a whole, the sounds were not further pointed out. In the vowels only one sound was given; *a* as in cat, *e* in ten, *i* in pin, *o* in on, *u* in up; and since then the long or short sound has been given in words, but no attention drawn to the difference. The primer was used with the chart, and afterwards the first reader. Now the class is reading the Franklin Second Reader as a preparatory to Monroe's Second, it being thought best for them to read two books of that grade. The attention this year is given especially to voice pronunciation, position, and speaking. All lessons are first taught from the board until words are recognized, then each member of the class reads a paragraph. Expression is only particularly noticeable by its absence. Still there is a slight effort made at exclamation or question marks, and the comma and period are fairly noticed. A lady who visited the class, a teacher of elocution, gave them some points in opening their mouths, which did them a great deal of good. Reading in concert is the next step, and helps them in any attempt at expression, as they are more willing to try when well supported. Another day each boy goes to the platform in turn, reading the whole lesson, and taking corrections from the class. One lesson is often all that is taught in a week, as every step has to be illustrated by drawings, no matter how crude, acted out, or in some way made clear to them; sometimes being put into Indian by the smallest member of the class, a bright little half-breed. The last time that a lesson is read is always the most exciting, as each tries to read the story through or, as they say, "read all, make mistakes, sit down." This exercise holds the attention of all to watch, and makes the reader especially careful of endings, such as *ing* and *s*, as an error is quickly noticed. In spelling, they have several written lessons a week, and, for the most part, the words given are all learned. Once in a while oral spelling matches are tried, and again the class will go to the board and write as many words as possible from memory. It repays all trouble to see these boys, after a year and a half, able to stand in any service with Bible, prayer or hymn book, and know that they read for themselves the message of of good will.

Fifth division in arithmetic, Miss Cora Folsom, teacher.—The characteristic of this class is faithful and hard work. Most of the boys came a year and a half ago, without a word of English, learned to add 2 and 2, and finally mastered the first two rules of arithmetic and the mechanical part of the multiplication and its tables. This year they have had short and long division, United States money reduction,

and very simple fractions, such as are found in the Franklin Elementary Arithmetic. For several weeks past they have been doing their hardest work, the analysis and explanation of practical examples. Their knowledge of English is so limited, and the expressions in the book so different from their ordinary conversational English, that oftentimes the example becomes almost entirely a language lesson. Still they are very wide-awake, and never satisfied until the work is thoroughly mastered. A very complicated example, put into words with which they are very familiar, will be readily thought out in Indian, but the difficulty is always in expressing these thoughts in English words.

The abbreviations, too, are a source of considerable real confusion, as well as fun. They will insist upon reading 5 lbs. "5 elbows." Upon asking one little boy how many dollars in 500 cents, he answered, "5 dollars and no cents"; then, after a little pause, he asked, "Which you rather have, dollars or cents (sense)"? To which one big boy responded, "I'd rather have sense, because then I could get dollars." Another little fellow said, "I'd rather have dollars, because then I would have cents (sense), too, wouldn't I"?

Fifth division in language, Miss Laura Tileston, teacher.—These are exceedingly bright boys, but being nearly all Sioux, are very averse to saying anything in English unless fairly sure that it is all right. Many of them went north last summer, and so understand much more than they can say, and it is a constant temptation to talk to them, rather than make them do so for themselves, for they are excellent listeners. Single words, taught by objects, came first, and afterwards were put into short sentences—the present, past, and future of the verbs were taught by the use of to-day, yesterday, and to-morrow. Finding that they had many single words in their vocabulary, such as *where*, *when*, *who*, *what*, *there*, *here*, &c., whose exact use they were not sure of, a sort of game was tried, which gave them confidence, and was a great help. About 100 cards were written with simple questions, such as "Where are you"? Answer, "Here I am." "What are you doing"? "I am sewing," &c. Two sides were chosen, and these cards were shuffled and distributed. A question was read from one side, and whoever thought he had the right answer would reply. Of course there were many funny mistakes, but they would try again and again, until each answer was properly placed, and at last all were learned. In this way they learned many of our every-day phrases, and were very quick in using them. Now they are giving more particular attention to letter-writing, as that will be of the greatest service to them when they go home.

Fifth division in geography, Miss Laura Tileston, teacher.—The fifth division take geography for their fourth study. They have been taught the division of land and water, by the use of the sand-table. Picture lessons of the people, costumes, and animals of different lands, have been given, and the minerals and products of different countries have been brought into the class as far as possible. They have been interested in the different ways men build their houses, and in their methods of finding communication with each other. A lesson on telegraphy and one on the Atlantic cable, given in this connection, aroused great interest.

Seventh division (5 month work).

The seventh division consisted of but 7 scholars until December, when it increased to 22 by the new arrivals from Dakota. These, of all ages between 9 and 24, knew no English, and only a few could read or write even Dakota language.

Seventh division in reading, Miss Cora Folsom, teacher.—In teaching these beginners what is known as the "word method" is used in connection with object teaching. They must be taught like little children in many ways, and yet in many others they must be regarded as they are, full grown men and women. They have been reading from the Monroe Chart, learning to write, spell, and use the words as they go along. They are, on the whole, an ambitious class, and the prevailing spirit is so good that the less thoughtful ones are swept on almost without their knowedge. To-day they are able to write from dictation a sentence like this, "I want to stand in that little boat and toss a stick into the pond."

Seventh division in arithmetic, Miss Josephine Richards, teacher.—A very interesting class, but somewhat heterogeneous in age and acquirements, ranging all the way from sire to son at the very first, when little White Corn, our Sioux baby, used to come with his papa and mamma. His problems were rather philosophical than arithmetical; how to find his center of gravity being more absorbing than addition or subtraction. To teach the new scholars to count in English was the first step. One or two of the little ones have not got very much farther, but others have gone on rapidly, and a few have been promoted to a higher class. Objects and a numeral frame have been found useful in giving the idea of simple addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. When in subtraction the difficulties of borrowing were to be met, the little straws done up in bundles of tens proved friends in need. It was pleasant to watch an Indian boy, who at that time assisted in the class, explain these operations

in Sioux to the scholars. Judging from their eager interest and the merry smiles called forth, he made it anything but a dry theme.

Seventh division in English, Miss Josephine Richards, teacher.—"Good morning," "Good evening," "How do you do?" Thus we begin our language class with the new seventh division, the members of which, however little they can say in English, have very speaking faces, remarkably free from the stolidity generally considered a characteristic of their race; and their faces we think do not belie them, for most have made steady progress since their arrival. Objects and pictures have of course played a prominent part in their instruction. Perchance some day, if Indians continue to come to Hampton, Academic Hall will boast a recitation room especially fitted up for such language classes, its walls hung with colored prints, and its cabinets filled with objects which, ornamental or not, would be sure to be useful as something to talk about and carefully observe. Suiting the action to the word is very needful, and some of the tall braves go through the exercise of pulling hair or sleeve, bending wrists or arms, shaking right hand or left hand with great gusto. They seem to show much interest, too, in writing down the sentences put on the board as the lesson for the day, and it is surprising how well they will afterwards read these or rewrite them from dictation when erased.

WINONA.

This year has been marked by the occupation of Winona Lodge, built for Indian girls by friends, at a cost of $30,000. It has done more for them in some ways than ten years' school work. The pride they take in the building is an education in itself. They have now a good opportunity for industrial training, and are taught to cut, sew, mend, sweep, scrub, dust, wash, and iron under careful direction. This new building has broadened and strengthened the Indian work in almost every direction. The assembly room provides a place for the weekly prayer-meeting and for a Saturday evening singing-school for boys and girls together. The large hall, with the other rooms thrown open, give ample space for social games on holiday occasions. The sunny hospital rooms make the care of the sick easy and increase their chances of recovery. We have been able to organize an Indian Sunday school for the first time, dividing the students into classes according to their ability, giving them more individual religious instruction. No record of the year would be complete without an earnest expression of gratitude, in behalf of the Indian girls, to all those who have opened wide this new door of opportunity to them. We expected much from the building, but the inspiration it has given the girls has been a continual surprise.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The Indian sewing department, Mrs. L. A. Seymour in charge.—The school year of 1883 has been one of marked improvement in the Indian sewing department. Our removal from the little crowded room in "Virginia Hall," to the spacious one in "Winona," has added an impetus to work. If the donors of King's Chapel, Boston, who gave the room, and the kind friends who brightened its walls with lovely engravings, could but realise how much they have done to elevate and encourage I think they would be more than paid for their labors of love. We have now 41 girls; 14 have been added to our number since the last report. Also, two little papooses—Little Bear and White Corn, who are very busy and show the effect of sanitary measures, if they do not appreciate them, or their parents' desire for an education; they help to enliven the sewing-room, where they are left during their motbers' absence in the morning, and are kindly treated and waited upon by the girls, who vie with each other in caring for them. Besides making the bedding, wardrobe and window curtains, &c., for Winona, 383 pieces, 452 articles of clothing (169 of them dresses), have been made almost entirely by the girls, and many of them cut and fitted by them. Most of this has been done by hand, as we have but one machine, and that is nearly worn out by the almost constant use of those who understand its use and by others who are learning. Each school day has classes for sewing and cutting from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Friday is devoted to mending, and it is gratifying to see how even the youngest will come with her bundle of nicely laundried clothes (done by herself) to repair the wear of time and the rents which will happen "we don't know how." Very little fancy work has been attempted, but a great amount of cutting, making, and mending, that will fit the girls for usefulness and make them self-reliant and independent, has been accomplished.

The help of our colored graduates in the education of the Indians deserves grateful acknowledgment. We doubt if it would be possible to find elsewhere and from another race, service so faithful, so intelligent, so conscientious, and so unassuming. The following report is from one of these:

The girls' housework, Miss Lovey Mayo in charge.—Last year the Indian girls were with the colored girls in Virginia Hall. There were a great many of the former, and as the latter had a better right to the building, the work in it was divided among

them, thus leaving the Indian girls without anything to do but to take care of their own rooms, make their clothes, and wash and iron them at many disadvantages. The colored girls had a nice sewing-room. Every afternoon, when the time came for the Indian girls' sewing school to begin, instead of going into a large room furnished for the purpose, they reported in the small bed-room of one of the Indian teachers. This year they have a handsome home of their own, with sewing-room, laundry, and a splendid chance to learn all those things that will be of so much value to them when they return to their homes. The work of the whole building is divided among them. The earnestness, willingness, and thoroughness with which they perform their several duties, is very creditable indeed. It is a large building, and requires a great deal of scrubbing and cleaning to keep things in order, yet there has never been a cleaning day when there were not plenty of willing hands to do the work required.

All of the Indian girls, from eight to twenty-four years old, make their own clothes, wash and iron them, care for their rooms, and a great many of them take care of teachers' rooms. Besides this they have extra work, such as sweeping, dusting, and scrubbing the corridors, stairs, hall, sewing-room, chapel, and cleaning other parts of the building. When one thinks of this, he cannot help saying, or at least feeling, that it is remarkable how they do all this and go to school. The way in which they do their work, too, would put to shame many who are far ahead of them in advantages. It would be hard to find a set of girls of any race who would do better were they placed under similar circumstances. It is, of course, a very good thing to know how to do all these things, but the lovely part of it is to know how to do them cheerfully. It is one of the rules of the building, if a girl is sick and cannot do her work, she must send her room-mate to make it known just after breakfast, that some other girl may be appointed to do the work before school time. We have had a great many sick girls this term, and whenever a girl was asked "will you please take ———'s work for her? she is sick," in spite of her other duties, the girl would almost always answer cheerfully, "all right," or "yes marm." There has been a very great improvement among girls this term, physically, mentally, and morally, and it is earnestly hoped that next year will bring with it even greater success.

The following report is from another gradnate (colored):

The girls' laundry work, Miss Georgie Washington in charge.—Before Winona Lodge was completed the Indian girls did their washing and ironing in Virginia Hall, late in the week, after the colored girls were all through. This was of course very inconvenient, especially when we had rainy weather and the clothes were to be dried in the house, so that their ironing came on Saturday. The girls bore these troubles very patiently, looking forward to the time when they would have a laundry of their own to wash and iron in and to keep clean. They began to work in their new laundry the latter part of October. There are two laundries—one wash laundry and the other ironing laundry; ten stationary tubs, clothes boiler, and starch kettle, new stove, five long tables, and plenty of soap and starch. With all these conveniences the girls, of course, were expected to do better work, and I believe they went into the laundry with that intention. They wash in different squads of eight or nine girls in each squad. Their clothes are inspected as soon as washed and if not clean they are washed again. This was hard at first for some of them to do, because they could not see the reason; but after being told and having to do them over a great many times, I notice they make it a point now to wash them clean the first time. I felt very much encouraged at finding one girl willingly washing one piece of clothes four times. I could not say then that it was perfectly clean, but I was perfectly satisfied that she tried to do her best.

Another difficult thing, at the beginning, was to make them understand what I wanted them to do. I had to use a great deal of natural language, because sometimes I would tell them something they would not understand, so the next thing was to show them what I wanted done by pointing out the object. A number of girls came Christmas, and the next week they were put into the laundry to wash. They could not speak a word of English, so here was the hardest class of all. As I inspected their clothes, I would tell them the name of the different pieces in English, at which they all laughed, and thought it the funniest thing they had ever heard. I thought I had succeeded very well at making them understand the name and use of the different things in the laundry, when one morning, as I was about to make the starch, one girl, understanding the starch kettle to be the boiler, put her washing in and had it boiling instead of the starch. Now these girls wash and iron very nicely indeed; and when one thinks of the progress these girls have made since Christmas he cannot help feeling that their next two years at Hampton will make them satisfactory workers. Whenever a girl is sick and unable to wash her clothes, I ask some girl who is well and strong to wash for her, and I must say I have been very much surprised in some of them by the willingness with which they do it. The girls could not understand at first why the underclothes should be ironed as nicely as the outer clothing, their excuse being that no one could see them. I was not surprised at this, because I have seen a great many people do the same thing for the same reason. Some may

think these Indian girls do not appreciate their clothes, and the chance of keeping them nice and clean, but they do; they like to wash and iron very much. Some, of course, do better than others; that is true of all people; but the most of them like to have their clothes look clean and neat.

Girls' cooking class, Miss M. A. Gillou in charge.—The cooking classes are now in Virginia Hall. Another year we hope to remove them to Winona and improve the girls' chances for instruction. This year four classes have had lessons in plain cooking. They have roasted and boiled meats, made and baked bread and cake, and learned to prepare tea, coffee, and chocolate. They are much interested in the lessons and frequently talk over the use they will make of them when they go back.

EDUCATION OF YOUNG MARRIED PEOPLE.

A feature of this year's work has been the taking of young married people as students in the school. Three such couples have been received; two from the Omaha tribe, and one from the Sioux tribe. The Sioux and one of the Omahas each brought with them a little papoose about a year old. The parents attend school half a day and work the other half with the other scholars. We have attempted at Hampton nothing more hopeful than this in training Indians. The husband and wife advance together with common interests. A home will be established on their return to the reservation, and their future will be comparatively secure.

It is interesting to notice, as side issues in this experiment, the increase of courtesy in the brave for his wife and the growing care of the mother for her child, and the effort she makes to keep her husband's possessions, her room, and her baby, and last of all herself, clean and tidy. It is touching, too, to watch the increasing expression of tenderness of the father to his child. At first the father evidently regarded tending the little bit of humanity with scorn, and the woman carried the heavy baby, while the man walked unburdened beside her. But the father grows to take great pride in his boy, and often relieves the mother now of part of the burden. He is never urged to this course, but is probably aware that it gives great satisfaction. We have seen some striking developments of Indian character in this direction. Nothing could be more exquisitely tender than the care of one of these big braves for his sick child a few weeks ago. The mother seemed awkward beside him. * * *

The three families are now in Winona. It is intended to build, during the summer, two small frame houses, costing $200 apiece, like the better class of houses at the agencies, and to teach two of the families to make them as attractive and happy homes as possible with such materials as can be procured at their homes. Their place in Winona will be filled by other carefully selected young married people who will, in their turn, make the same experiment in housekeeping. Funds for these two cottages have been procured.

LITTLE BOYS' HOME. (Miss J. Koch, in charge.)

We have been able this year to partly carry out a cherished plan of separating the little boys—7 to 12 years old—from the older ones, to give them something like home training. Until this year the younger Indian boys have been living with the older ones, and had had no care other than that which all the rest received. This year they were removed into division A of the Wigwam, and have had more especial attention paid them. The little fellows sadly needed "mothering." They needed special care in almost every direction. Being small and heedless, as all small boys are, their clothing gave out sooner than that of the older boys, and as they could not understand the virtue of mending in season, they were often in a sad plight. On this point the effort was directed not so much toward keeping them neat and clean for the time being as toward teaching them self-respect, and making them so anxious to look well that they would take care of their own clothes. With this object in view it has often seemed necessary to let a boy go ragged for a little while as a punishment for not caring properly for his clothing, and the lesson of neatness has been more surely taught in this way than it could be by precept; for to the Indian pupils a certain amount of clothing comes too easily and they give no thought to where it comes from, being used all their lives to Government support.

The small boys, as well as the larger ones, are expected to buy their underclothing as well as their shoes with the money they earn by work, and in order to control them in the use of this and thus teach them the value of money, it was necessary for me to keep their accounts. They were allowed spending money only when all their bills were paid, and were advised, when they did get it, both of the amount and the manner of expending it, which advice was rendered effective by a knowledge of the state of their wardrobes, and they have shown themselves more and more willing to save money for a specified object, and not to spend before earning. As to spending their money an additional hold was gained on them in this way, for when it had been discovered that one of the boys had been buying cigarettes he was allowed no

money for two months, although he had several dollars to his credit. The punishment was effective not only with the boy in question, but served as a warning to others. The rule that a boy who had a zero for bad conduct, and was therefore obliged to work on the Saturday holiday, could draw no spending money, has also worked satisfactorily. There has been a growing interest manifested in looking over their accounts, and they get much excited over the making up of their accounts every month, and often wish to see the book between whiles to calculate how much will be left if they get certain articles which they might do without. The responsibility of choosing their clothing and spending their money, with such restrictions as have been mentioned, has always been thrown upon the boys, and if by good care of their clothes they lay by any money, they are at liberty to spend it as they choose, provided they do not break the rules. The plan seems to have worked well.

When the Indians first come they are apt to go to bed with all their clothing on, cap and boots included. Especially is this true of the small Indian. It takes regular nightly visits and frequently interrupted slumber to get him into the good habit of taking off all-day clothing and wearing proper night dress. Not even when you think they have learned the lesson thoroughly is it safe to stop inspection. They take it very kindly, however, and if visited early enough open their eyes with a sleepy smile and say, with a yawn, "I'm all right," if they are all right.

One of the best opportunities of getting a good hold of them has been afforded by the "Children's hour." Every night after study hour they come trooping in for a short visit before bed time. An open fire made a good part of the attraction at first, before we were thoroughly acquainted, and as we became friends we talked of the day's doings, looked at pictures or read some good story, and the best time for slipping in a word of advice or reproof, or encouragement, seems to come in just then, and many little lessons of politeness and thoughtfulness have been learned at that time. On Sunday evening they are excused from prayer-meeting, and spend their time in a meeting here, where they may ask as many questions as they please about the "Story of the Bible," which they find very interesting, and after some marvellous bit of its history they often ask, "Is it true"? When I found the place in the Bible which had been given to one of the boys, and read about the Holy City which we all hope to enter, their merry eyes opened wide and their little faces grew thoughtful, and they wondered if the little boy who died last autumn went there, and asked "Did the angels come to take him"?

The inspection of their rooms, with little prizes given to the neatest among them, has spurred them on to making greater efforts to keep them neat, and much improvement in that direction has been made this year.

The health of the small boys has been uniformly good during the year; even measles, mumps, and whooping-cough, though prevalent on the place, have not come nigh them.

Discipline has been maintained among the boys without much difficulty. Prompt and invariable though not severe punishment has had its usual good effect and made the task of government light. In but one case was corporal punishment resorted to, and in that it had a most excellent effect. My authority has never been questioned by them, and I am seldom obliged to change a request to an order; and in but few instances has a boy been unwilling to do one of the many small things in which they help me.

THE HEALTH QUESTION,

which threatened to be an obstacle, if not a fatal barrier to Indian education at the east, has been to a degree settled. It is proved, we think, that constant care, regular life, and instructions in the laws of health, improve the physical condition of the Indian in spite of the change of climate and new mode of life to which he is subjected. Two Indian boys (Battice and Cracking-Wing), who, in the early part of the school year seemed on the verge of a fatal decline, have greatly improved, and are now in in a very favorable condition. Another (Medicine Bull) was also in such poor health that his return home was in consideration, but he improved under treatment and has, I think, a fair prospect of completing his school course and doing good work. No Indian boy or girl has been sent home on account of ill health. One Indian boy (Deluska), who was received at the school October, 1881, had, at the time of his arrival from the west, a serious disease of the lungs which was noted at the time. He has made no permanent improvement, and has been unable, during the greater part of the school year, to fulfil his duties in school and industrial work.

CARE OF THE SICK. (Miss J. Koch, in charge.)

Among white people we find those who bear pain heroically, and others who whimper over every little hurt and think they are surely going to die if they have a sore throat or stiff neck; and the same individual differences are found among the Indians, though the former class predominate largely. As a rule, the Northern Indians seem to bear

pain much more stoically and are more unwilling to acknowledge themselves sick than their Southern brethren; and among the latter, the small boys seem to have more courage than the larger ones, and are much less inclined to give up for trifles.

During the first part of the school year, lung trouble, sore eyes, and other manifestations of a scrofulous condition were the diseases most prevalent. One boy went to Massachusetts apparently in perfect health, and came home far gone in consumption, having already been told by his Massachusetts physician that he must die. Coming back all worn out by the trip, and finding a stranger in the place of his former nurse, he wanted to be sent home; but after a few days of rest and acquaintance with his new nurse he said he wished to die here. He was a most patient and even cheerful sufferer, responding to all attention with a grateful smile; and although he lived but about seven weeks after his return, he was much missed for some time. His has been the only death that has taken place during the year. Most of the sickness during the spring and late winter has been of a malarial type. Those among the Indian boys who have been subject to chills and fever at home, have been the sufferers. We have had few cases of chills, and no severe cases at all. Malarial headache has been the most common form of the disease.

The Indians may be divided into two classes—those who have lived in houses and are accustomed to the white man's clothing before they come here, and those who come directly from the tepee and wear the blanket. The first are more easily trained to good physical habits, and, as some northern people say, "know enough to go in when it rains;" the others usually disregard all warnings, and only learn to take care of their health under that hard schoolmaster, experience, through whose object lesson our wise Father teaches us when we are not willing to learn in any easier way. One boy came to me for medicine for a severe sore throat and was perspiring profusely. "Too much water" said he, passing his hand over his dripping face. I administered the medicine, and about two hours afterwards having occasion to visit another part of the Wigwam, found the boy—it was now twilight—sitting on the fence in his shirt-sleeves and bare feet allowing a raw November wind to dry the perspiration. This spring this same careless boy has suffered from an attack of pneumonia brought on by wearing moccasins in wet weather.

The Indian boy is not accustomed to working at home, and some of the least docile among them try to evade the rule by malingering. These are soon found out, however, and if a rigorous course of disciplinary treatment is followed up they soon get tired of nauseous medicine and go manfully to work.

When a new physician or nurse first comes it is almost impossible to get a patient to speak a word to them, or even to show their faces. They keep themselves tightly rolled up in their blankets and lie like so many mummies, but there is no difficulty after gaining their confidence, and I have found but one little boy who was unwilling to do one of the many little things they are frequently called upon to do for each other.

Taking the year as a whole, and considering their general condition on arrival, and their carelessness, the amount of illness is surprisingly small. The greatest number under treatment at one time has been 17; the smallest 2; and I think the average is somewhere from 6 to 8. We should keep in mind, in connection with the health question, the fact that when the Indian comes here he changes his climate, generally his clothing, his food, and all his habits, and begins a more confining life; works and studies nearly all day, and entirely gives up the free, indulgent life of the plains; and yet, in spite of everything, their general health has been constantly improving year by year; and our report compares more than favorably with the health report of the agencies.

The danger which now threatens to annul the effect of the Indian's education is his relation to this Government. The sin which lies at the door of the American people is not robbing the Indian of his lands. It is robbing him of his manliness. There is almost no incentive and no reward for an Indian's labor on a Government reservation. It is heart-sickening to think of students, after years of training in habits of industry and self-help, thrown back into an atmosphere of miasma.

We acknowledge with the deepest gratitude the private enterprise and generosity which has made the appointment possible of wise efficient men in charge of three important agencies in Dakota, who will do what is possible to stimulate and support Hampton boys and girls who return to their care.

We do not claim that the Indian character furnishes no difficulty in the problem of his civilization. He is weak. He adapts himself now with ease to the public spirit of the school and readily accepts its training, but this does not prove his ability to resist the spirit and traditions of his own people when he shall return to them. His mind is unenlightened. An Indian whose intelligence we have learned to respect surprises us sometimes by a darkness of mind and superstition which is appalling. It is revealed only to one he trusts, after most patient and sympathetic effort. He is so dependent on others for moral support that those who teach him feel a strong sense of personal responsibility for his failure. But there is a clear sense of right about

him, and a possibility of such power of manliness and self-control that our respect for him is continually renewed. We have yet to find any one who has worked intelligently and unselfishly for Indian education who doubts the possibility of his civilization.

RELIGIOUS WORK.

By Rev. J. J. GRAVATT, *Rector of Saint John's Church, Hampton.*

Since my last report I have held services with the Indians as follows: During the summer vacation I met them four times on Sunday and two evenings in the week. Those from Episcopal agencies attend regularly Sunday-school and church services in Saint John's Church, Hampton, where, it may be, years ago their forefathers worshipped with the settlers. Their behavior is very good. Their attendance upon the service is not only hopeful to them, but it awakens an interest in their behalf among residents and visitors. In addition to this I conducted service for them and the other students twice on Sunday and twice in the week. During the term they worship as usual in the old church, and I meet them Sunday afternoons and Friday evenings at the school. The Sunday-school is well graded, and by the valuable assistance of the teachers who take classes into different rooms we are brought into personal contact with each Indian. At the close of the exercise they come together and are questioned on the lesson. I think this a great improvement on last year. We make the teaching objective, as much as possible, by taking prominent characters in the Bible and by clustering events around them. I dare say that the Indians are in better shape now than at any time since their stay here. With many there has been a radical change of life. Some, under the faithful guidance of the Rev. H. B. Frissell, school chaplain, have joined Bethesda Chapel, and eight have been recently confirmed by the Bishop of Virginia, in Saint John's Church, Hampton. God's blessing is resting on this work. May He give us grace to do it aright, and may the students become messengers of "salvation and peace" to their benighted people.

By Rev. H. B. FRISSELL, *Chaplain of the school.*

The religious work of the year has been of unusual interest and attended with most satisfactory results. Much religious interest has been felt among the Indians, and in the school meetings a number of them have arisen to tell of their love for Christ and their determination to follow Him. At first they seemed hardly to understand the meaning of what was going on, but afterwards they took part either in their own tongue or in English, sometimes using an interpreter and sometimes commencing a prayer in English and ending in Dakota. There is a marked difference between the two races in their ways of looking at the Christian life. The Indian takes God's word for it that he can be saved through Jesus Christ. The only evidence of a changed life that he seems to look for in himself is the power to put down the old temptation. When he can do that he is quite ready to believe that it is God's help which makes him do it, and he comes and asks admission to Christ's Church. The colored student, on the other hand, finds it hard to take Christ's word alone as sufficient basis for believing. He frequently expects some evidence which will appeal to his senses. He finds it hard to believe that Christ calls him. Many of them wait for years for an experience such as others have had, and will not be satisfied unless they gain it. Religious work among both races is most interesting. They are both naturally religious. They accept the truths of the Gospel, and when they understand what the new life requires they struggle as earnestly as any people I have ever seen to be conformed to God's law. That their conception of the requirements of that law is very imperfect, that their moral standards have been degraded and their moral perceptions blunted by the dreadful experiences of the past, no one can deny; but after close observation in school and in the field I consider that they offer a most hopeful field for religious work.

The foregoing reports of teachers complete the account of the year's work for Indians in class-rooms, in home life, in morals and religion, and for the industrial training of the girls.

The total charity for Indians at Hampton from October, 1878, to June 30, 1883, has been $81,459.35; Government has given $52,170.92. Entire expense, $133,630.27. Charity has erected and fitted up all buildings and supplied one-third of current expenses. There is room for 20 more girls, but there is no money to help, the appropriation bill providing for only 100 at this place, while under the same bill 400 are waiting to be taken by other schools at $167 apiece per year; which, considering what is expected, is absurdly low.

Arrangements have been made to send north 15 of our youth who have, in response to a suggestion, applied to be sent for a year to the farmers of Berkshire County, Massachusetts. After one or two years at Hampton, the change has many advantages. The Indian Office can, by the law, help in this case only when children are sent for three years, which is a foolish limitation. It is well for Indians to spend four or five years in the East, dividing the time between regular school and farm life according to each indi-

vidual case, giving from one to three years to the latter. It is impossible for Congress to legislate wisely in such matters. There should be discretion in such things at the Indian Office. Experience should have a hearing. These children should be sent north and an appeal to private benevolence be made to supply the necessary but moderate expenses of our Indian colony in Massachusetts. While the charitable are willing to help in this cause, and it is well to call upon them, it is an unfortunate fact that they have too often been called upon to do what they have felt was forced upon them unjustly, and their liberal giving has been attended with no respect for those who are really responsible for Indians. Politicians as a rule have faintly comprehended and often prevented wise work for the Indian, and with good intentions have made the best men reluctant to take hold of their education. The difficulties found in the Indian only stimulate men; those found in official relations discourage them. Sending Indians to Massachusetts for the summer has been our practice for five years; leaving them there for a year or more is similar to Captain Pratt's admirable plan of putting his pupils with the farmers of Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania. Another year we might have 160 Indians in our care, placing 50 in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, at a moderate expense. All such work should be connected with and a part of a central institution, which shall receive the wild children, "break them in," and then judiciously scatter them.

Last January the faculty of the school took the following action:

Resolved, That the duty of the Government to its wards, the sentiment of the country, and the welfare and capacity as well as condition of the Indians, demand a just and liberal policy toward all well-conducted efforts for the education of the red race.

Resolved, That when private institutions, properly approved by the authorities, are willing for any reason to educate Indians for less than actual cost, for less than Government can do it in its own schools of like kind, besides providing land, buildings, and outfit at their own charges, they and not Congress should fix such terms; that such reductions should be voluntary and not called for by our national representatives.

Resolved, That the action of Congress in fixing, regardless of the recommendation of the Department of the Interior and of the application of the Hampton Institute for a higher rate ($175 per year, less than cost), the rate of $167 apiece, as the annual payment for the education of Indians at this school, is unworthy of the Government, and unfavorable, as far as private charitable efforts are concerned, to the cause of Indian education.

This action explains itself. It is in behalf of combined private and public education for the Indian illustrated at Hampton, a private corporation which attempts to thoroughly carry out the best and broadest practical education. The Society of Friends has received about 40 Indians into one of their schools in Indiana, on the terms allowed to Hampton, and when they shall come to introduce elaborate mechanical teaching will feel, as they even do now, the justice of our position. The allowance of $200 a year for each Indian at Carlisle is by no means a generous one. Hampton's application duly approved, for only $175 apiece per year, has twice been denied by Congress. We hope for better things from the next House, where the difficulty seems to lie. The last Congress, as above stated, provided for the education of 400 Indians anywhere in the United States, excepting at Hampton and Carlisle, at the rate of $167 apiece, who are to be kept, clothed, &c., for the entire year, calling for their training in a more complete and difficult manner than, so far as I know, is given in any school in the land for whites. We can do it here only because the immense "plant" for the negro makes it possible. No other well appointed school should have less than $250 apiece. Indeed, we have always kept at our own expense from 8 to 15 more students than the Government has aided. Should Congress, both in respect to Indian education and to Indian agents, be like a miserly man, going about to find the cheapest article? The published debates show that a few legislators were appreciative and liberal, but the result was a miserable allowance. You are no doubt aware, Mr. Commissioner, that very few existing schools for whites are at all adapted to educate Indians. I know of none. Such action does not stimulate but discourages private charity, and far from represents the feeling of the people in this matter. People may take Indians at that rate, but the work called for will not be done. I regard the provision as most unfortunate for the cause of complete training. It is adequate only when the labor instruction is simply in farming along with the simplest education, or when Indians are put as apprentices into established workshops. Well situated army posts under good officers seem to afford the best conditions for economical Government schools, from the large number that can be brought together in buildings already provided. Private schools will never, I think, take over 50 pupils, seldom even half that number, which makes the cost pro rata much larger than when there are 200 or more. What Captain Pratt does well at $200 apiece for 300 Indians a private school will find it hard to do at $250 apiece for 50 Indians. An invitation from the Government to private institutions to co-operate in Indian education resulting in some conference would have a good effect, but does not seem to have been thought of. The authorities seem as incapable of encouraging private effort as they are incapable of discouraging the few who have undertaken it.

Of the industrial training of our Indians I can only repeat what was reported last year, that they are willing and apt to work; 12 of them have recently, at their own request, preferred to work ten hours a day—studying two hours at night—to study-

ing mornings and working afternoons. In the latter case they, as a rule, receive $2.50 a month, with which they get their underclothing and shoes, the school uniform being allowed; in the former they are paid $5 a month, besides board, &c. Some of them show a disposition to save. They work all day because they see the advantage of skill. They are like other people when they have corresponding advantages. Their failures are, in effect, forced upon them.

The kind co-operation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in again giving us contracts for supplies is appreciated. This year we are making for the Indian service as follows: 2,000 pairs of men's brogan shoes, 1,100 dozen articles of tinware, 100 sets of double plow harness, 100 sets of wagon harness, all at prices corresponding to the lowest bids of outside contractors for the same article. The profits are scant, but it is well to get back cost of material and labor.

Our workboys are working as follows:

On the farm	16
As carpenters	17
In harness shop	4
In the shoe shop	12
In tin shop	5
In paint shop	1

The manager of the "Indian training shop" reports as follows:

"In all the departments of the shop commendable progress has been made by apprentices, and more applications have been made by Indians during the last three months to work a year solid and attend the night school than ever before. The occupancy of our new shop buildings about the first of March was the notable event of the year, and has a marked effect upon the *morale* of the shop, giving new interest to the entire work as well as greatly increased facilities both in producing and disposing of our manufactures. We think the money well expended in thus giving to the boys a comfortable and commodious building in which to spend their hours of labor. In conclusion, I think it can truthfully be said that, although the experience of the past has developed weak points in the methods pursued in our Indian work, yet the very consciousness of such weakness but stimulates endeavor to correct, and, taken in connection with the advantages of our present location, justifies the hope that the success of the coming year, viewed from both mechanical and financial standpoints, will be greater than ever before."

The health question, which is the Indians' weak point, is no longer serious. They have many ailments, and are rather irregular as well as slow in their labor, but their spirit and their productions are excellent.

OF RETURNED INDIANS.

Of the 25 boys and girls whom I left in October, 1881, at their homes in Dakota, I would give the following accounts from reports dated on or about October 1, 1883:

FROM YANKTON AGENCY.—Frank Yellowbird is teaching in the Government boarding-school at Lower Brulé. Says Rev. Mr. Cook: "He seems to be doing well, and I have faith to believe he will be an honor to Hampton Institute and to us." David Simmons is in the employ of the agent as an issue clerk, a position of trust; saves his money, supports his mother and sister, is a consistent Christian, and commends himself to everybody. Edwin Bishop, a most promising boy, was accidentally killed a year ago. Oscar Brown died this spring of consumption. Both of these boys were true Christians.

Rev. Dr. Williamson says:

Carrie Anderson and Lizzie Spider have not done as they should, but are both on the upward track now. Carrie is now in the Government boarding school as a pupil. Lizzie Spider has united with the church lately, and appears to be leading a more earnest, reformed life. It would have been different with these girls if they had had respectable homes. When one knows the temptations which surround such girls he condemns with compassion.

Samuel Brown is shoemaker and cobbler at Saint Paul's boarding school, under the special care of Rev. Joseph Cook, who is very much interested in him, and reports that he is doing well. Maggie Goulet is working in Mr. Cook's family at the agency, doing well. Emily West and Katy Lamont are both at home. They are capable girls, and it is a matter of regret that they cannot obtain suitable employment at some of the Government boarding schools. Josephine Malnourie has married a white man of repute, and is doing well. Arahochkis is living with his parents. Laughing Face is behaving badly, but with Ka-What and Ahuka is interested in farming at the agency. "All," says Agent Kauffman, "show marked improvement over those who have not had the benefit of training." Karnnach has returned to Hampton, paying his way, to improve himself in English and his trade, and is doing well.

The selection of youth from this agency was a poor one, the headmen all opposing education at that time, but none have gone back to Indian dress, all wearing citizen's clothing and short hair. Limited appropriations have prevented the agent from giving adequate employment to these youth.

Eleven Indians have been returned to Lower Brulé and Crow Creek Agency (consolidated).

(1) George Bush-Otter, taught in agency school for about one year, then attended school at Yankton Agency for about six months; after that returned to Hampton at his own request, that he might complete his knowledge of English and better fit himself for the work. Has done well. (2) Zedo Rencontre, worked at the agency at first, doing well, but afterwards fell out with the agent and was at home for a while; is now employed with his wife in the agency boarding school. He is spoken of as industrious, honest, and deserving. (3) Henry Rencontre, worked well at first, but is now at home sick; has worn citizens' clothes and has good influence. (4) Wi-cha-ha-sa-ka, did well at first; had trouble with the agent, but was at work at the agency in September this year, when he left and returned to Hampton for further instruction. He has greatly improved in the last two years, and is doing very well. (5) Winnebago, has worked at the agency off and on. Is not steady; was at work at agency in September this year. (6) James Good Road, was at work at agency school in September this year, doing very well. (7) Ti-your-cat-ka, was in the employ of the agent at Cheyenne River Agency in September this year. His people removed to that agency last spring. Agent Parkhurst reported that boys did well at first, but fell away later; did not stick steadily at work. They have done well since, under the care of Major Gasmann, who relieved the former agent last spring.

CROW CREEK.—(8) Edward Ashley, has been steadily employed at agency boarding school since his return home; has done exceedingly well; has recently returned to Hampton for more extended instruction to better fit him for his work. Is doing very well. (9) Frank Pamani, did very well in agency shop for a year and a half, then dropped off for a while; is now at work at the agency, doing well. (10) Andrew Fox, did well at first, afterwards removed to Standing Rock Agency, where he has been employed as apprentice carpenter for nearly a year at five dollars a month. Left the shop last spring to work on his uncle's farm. (11) Zie-wie, helped her father in his store for some time, but lost her health and died of consumption last spring. Her father, D. K. Howe (Don't-know-how), sent his only remaining daughter to Hampton in September of this year with a message to the teachers to this effect, that though his first daughter had died, he did not attribute her death to Hampton. He was glad his child had been taught the white man's ways, and his heart was glad because the white people were trying to educate the Indian children.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.—(1) Henry Fisherman, returned with the tinsmith's trade well learned, but there being no tools or shop provided he went into the carpenter's shop at the agency and has become quite proficient at that trade. He is reported to have given some trouble by reporting direct to the commissioner's office certain things which appeared objectionable. He has recently lost his place, and is with his father, who has a wood-yard and farm about forty miles from the agency. (2) Harry Brown, taught one year in agency school. Was at work at the agency in September, when he left and returned to Hampton for further training and instruction. He has done very well. (3) Le Roy Shutashnay, worked at the agency for about a year; was then out of employment for a time. Reported boyish and fickle. Is now at work at the agency. (4) Joseph Wahn, worked very well in the agency blacksmith shop for about a year; was afterwards employed by the military at Fort Bennett, Dak., where he is now doing well. Receives about $30 a month and his board. (5) Felix Bemost, employed by military authorities at $30 a month and board at Fort Bennett, Dak. Did very well until recently, when he was obliged to give up his place on account of sickness. (6) Louis Agenoughea, has worked very well at the agency, where he was employed in September this year, at $20 a month and rations.

No Heart, leading Sioux chief, reports that the boys have not done as well as they should, and requests that the boys now here and to be sent hereafter be kept at school for a longer period; he does not think three years long enough. He applies for the admission of another nephew. He has a son and five nephew shere, four of whom have returned home.

The foregoing details are given because the question is not "Can Indians be civilized?" but "What becomes of the civilized Indians?" As a whole, those sent back from Hampton have not been a failure. The success of the educated Indian depends on himself and his agent, who, when bad or weak, destroys half the chance of the pupil. Recent changes in Indian agents have already made a marked improvement in the record of returned Indian youth, and created a far more hopeful future. Of our thirty returned Indians, but 4 (those at Standing Rock) have had the benefit of a first-rate agent. Four of the six agencies above mentioned have been till recently in bad or weak hands, owing mainly to the small salaries which will seldom command the services of competent men. Our public policy is most pernicious in this respect. Twenty-two of the sixty Indian agents have salaries of about $1,500 apiece; twenty-one get $1,200 or less, and seventeen receive from $1,800 to $2,200; three only have the latter. None should get less than $2,000. When the agent at Standing Rock was about to resign to accept a better situation, a friend provided an addition to his salary that aves to 3,000 Indians one of the best men in the service. When other friends wished

the 3,000 Sioux Indians at Crow Creek and Lower Brulé to have a chance to improve, they urged a competent man and provided extra salary.

But the best of agents can do little while Indians are indiscriminately fed. The 1,000 Sioux at Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota, have, in thirteen years, been all brought near to the point of self-support, because (by a special provision) they were fed and helped only as they worked. The rest of the Sioux are worse off than ever, for the lazy and intractable among them fare as well as any. The treaties that provide food and clothing, &c., for the Indians state emphatically that education and ultimate self-support are their end. By an indiscriminate supply of their bodily wants, the result is put off further than ever; one provision of a treaty is made to defeat its real and declared purpose. Is this right? It would, I believe, be right to deny at once to lazy and intractable Indians at least sugar, coffee, and tobacco—the luxuries, letting them have beef, flour, &c., the staff of life, till they should do better. Remarkable results, which I have personally witnessed among the Shoshone and Bannack Indians on the Fort Hall Reservation, in Idaho, were brought about in this way. The Government has for many years been maintaining among some 60,000 Indians a great pauperizing system, which has no parallel in modern civilization, no excuse in reason or common sense. It would soon make a mob of the poor of our cities, and is ruinous to the red man, depriving him, by agreeing to feed him until he is ready to feed himself, of the real inspiration of all human activity, which is *necessity*.

The Indian question is, more than anything else, an executive one. The first thing, I believe, is to give them competent agents by providing better salaries, appointments being based on qualification for the duties. The second thing is to bring to bear the strongest argument that man can feel—the *argument to the stomach*. Those who know Indians agree that this more than anything else will influence them. I understand that the Indian Department has already authorized agents to withhold the luxuries from lazy Indians.

The following, suggested by an Indian agent, would, I think, go far towards raising the entire plane of Indian civilization in one year: Let any Indian fed by the Government be notified that unless he shall have, say, two acres of land under cultivation by another year, he will be deprived of his rations wholly or in part; he to have reasonable assistance. Willful neglect will then be followed by hunger. This fact saves the Anglo-Saxon from anarchy. Give the Indian the same motive to work as we have. I believe that the right to do this is implied in the treaties. An interpretation which makes them a curse to the Indians is preposterous.

The Indian cannot long keep his millions of unused acres. He must give the same excuse as the white man for his land, which is use. What he uses he can keep; what he cannot or will not use, he must give up. The "philanthropists" see this, and are trying to teach him the various arts of self-support; but they insist that he shall have fair pay for his land, and that the proceeds shall be guarded from the consequences of his own hunger and folly, so that he shall not soon be brought to vagrancy. Indians are being ground between the upper and nether millstones. Settlers are pressing around them. As fire is fought by fire, so civilization must be met by civilization. They must soon select and occupy their lands, or there will be no land to take, and be protected from the rapacity of whites and from their own extravagance by having made them inalienable for, say, thirty years. Only efficient and vigorous effort can save them. There are more births than deaths, I am informed, among the Sioux; dying out will not settle the question. If neglected, they may yet vex us more than they have ever done before.

The people are ready to help. Never was public sentiment stronger than now in favor of generous aid to the Indian. It favors the liberal support of competent agents; it calls for a wise and helpful rather than a destructive use of the ration; it favors liberal appropriations for education. Last year, while about five times as much was appropriated for Indian education as ever before, which, so far as all Government work is concerned, was great gain, it was, so far as private benevolence goes, so qualified and limited as not to, as it should, encourage and build up more schools. I respectfully submit the propriety in this matter of education, as in that of supplies, contracts, &c., for other things, that the value of the article furnished, of the work done, be considered in fixing the price. Why should not the charitable be allowed to fix the amount of their charity in training Indians? This has not been done. I recommend that a conference be called in order that satisfactory rates may be established, methods agreed upon, and more institutions be thus led to introduce Indian students. The people are ready to do much more; public sentiment is the result of individual effort and sacrifice, and is at the bottom of all our questions. I regard existing legislation on Indian education, while a great improvement on the past, as still in many ways obstructive of popular co-operation, and while of course well meant, yet a lamentable preventive of Indian progress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. C. ARMSTRONG,
Principal.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Forest Grove, Oreg., August 17, 1883.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in circular letter of July 13, I herewith submit the annual report of this school:

Forest Grove Indian Training School is located at Forest Grove, Oreg., 26 miles west of Portland, Oreg., on a lot consisting of 13 acres of land, 4 acres of which belong to the Pacific University and the remainder to private parties, all of which has recently been leased for one year. The location as regards the immediate surroundings and proximity to the Indian agencies, from which pupils are sent to the school, is a desirable one. The town of Forest Grove has the name of being a moral, temperance town. There are about 18,000 Indians in Oregon and Washington Territory within 300 or 400 miles of the school, and yet none of them near enough to be in actual contact with Indian children attending the school.

The buildings are two in number, with one shop building used at present for a wagon shop, buildings for the other trades being rented in town. Although the buildings are poorly constructed and not well adapted to the wants of such a school, they have not been expensive, and no very serious inconvenience has been felt in adapting them to the wants of the school. Buildings could be constructed so as to save much of the labor that is now necessary.

The want of a sufficient amount of land for farming purposes, fruit, and stock raising has been keenly felt, and the school will fail in one very important point so long as there is no land belonging to it. We have been able to get about 90 acres of land by giving a share of the crop for the use of the land, and have thus to some extent supplied this want.

The attendance at the school during the last six months has been very encouraging. There have been many more applications for admission than we could accommodate.

The first two lots of children that were brought to the school came with the understanding that they were to remain three years, and that time having expired they were allowed to return home; but 15 of them have returned to the school with the intention of remaining two years longer. Those that have remained at home are, with the exception of two, doing well. Three of the carpenters are working at their trade in New Tacoma, Wash., taking contracts, furnishing all the material, and building houses. They are giving good satisfaction and are making good wages. Two Indian agents have applied to the school for teachers for agency schools, but Government salaries were not a sufficient inducement, as the boys who have learned trades can get from $2 to $4 per day and plenty of work. The indications at present seem to be that pupils leaving this school, after having completed the course of study and learned a trade, will seek employment among white people. But as most of the Indians upon this coast have good land, many will engage in farming, and for this reason it is doubly important that the school should have a farm.

There does not seem to be so encouraging an outlook for girls leaving the school as for boys. There does not seem to be any good place for an Indian girl in the present state of Indian society. Out of the 15 girls that were allowed to return to their homes, 11 have returned to the school and one other is very desirous of returning, and two have been married to two young men who had been among the first to come to this school. They have made comfortable, pleasant, and happy homes.

Altogether 102 new pupils have been brought to the school during the last five months, and there are now in the school 151 pupils, and 10 others, who have been here before, have requested us to reserve places for them, as they intended to return in the fall. All that have been received recently came with the understanding that they were to remain five years. But it seems to me advisable that such pupils as had made some advancement before coming here should only be kept until they have completed the course of study and learned a trade. The school seems to be highly appreciated among the Indians on the reservations from which children have been sent to the school, and many of the parents of the children have expressed their gratitude to God and the Government for this opportunity of educating their children.

Of the 102 children recently brought to the school, 26 could speak English well, 36 moderately well, 10 could say a few words and understand any ordinary question addressed to them, and 30 could neither speak or understand enough to be of much benefit to them, and 6 had never been at school.

Of the Indians at the reservations from which these children were brought, 96 per cent. are self-supporting, 60 per cent. wear citizens' dress, and 20 per cent. speak English. From the above it will be seen that not only are there good school facilities among the Indians on this coast, but Indian society generally has made considerable advancement in civilization.

Religious instruction is provided for by the three churches in town, where the children attend preaching and Sunday school every Sunday. School is opened each morning with religious exercises conducted by the teachers, and the work of the day is closed by religious exercises consisting of reading a short passage from the Bible, comments, prayer, and singing, the exercises being conducted by the pupils in the

higher school grades in rotation. There is also a Wednesday evening prayer-meeting and a meeting Sunday evening for the employés' children and such as wish to attend from outside of the school. These meetings are conducted by the superintendent and employés, and a general invitation extended to all to participate.

Reports from the different departments of the school are made, by employés in charge, below. Each pupil engages in some kind of work one-half of the time and attends the school one-half of the time.

Some of the larger boys have been allowed to work for the farmers in the vicinity during harvest, and have given good satisfaction and received the same wages as white men.

Twenty-one of the smaller children were allowed to spend a few days with the members of a church 18 miles from Forest Grove. They made friends for themselves and the school, and recently there has been a proposition made by the same church to give 200 acres of land to the school if it would be permanently located on the land.

FARMER'S REPORT.

I have the honor to submit the following as the produce raised and growing on the land cultivated by the Indian boys of this school:

Cultivated 90 acres and raised—	
22 tons hay, at $20	$440 00
3 tons oats	168 00
20 tons straw, at $3	60 00
450 bushels potatoes, at 80 cents	360 00
52 bushels pease, at 60 cents	31 20
109 bushels radishes, at 50 cents	54 50
125 bushels onions, at $1	125 00
50 bushels beans, at $1.50	75 00
20 bushels turnips, at 40 cents	8 00
9 bushels carrots, at 50 cents	4 50
500 heads cabbage, at $1 per dozen	41 66
900 squash, at 5 cents	45 00
	1,412 86

Owing to the season being so dry, not having any rain since the 17th day of May, the crop did not turn out as well as it would if there had been rain. In fact the school crop, owing to its being cultivated so much, is the best in this part of the country, so far as I have seen.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

I would respectfully report that the boys who are under my care in the blacksmith department of the school have made commendable progress, better than I could expect considering their former habits of life before entering the school. Their deportment has been good, having never to my knowledge used bad language or misbehaved themselves in a manner that could give offense to any one.

The receipts of the shop for the year ending June 30, 1883, for work done outside of school	$655 50
Work done and on hand	160 00
	815 50

There are 6 boys working in the shop.

SHOE SHOP.

The shoemaker reports as follows for the last six months: All shoes and boots worn by the children are made in the shop; also, all mending for the school done in the shop. Work done in the shop from February 10, 1883, to August 10, 1883, amounts to $710.10. All parts of the work are done by the Indian boys, from taking measures to finishing. At first they work slowly, but seldom spoil material, and some of them have become quite expert workmen. There are 20 boys now working in the shop, but some of them are quite young.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The school physician reports as follows: The health of the school for the last year has been comparatively good. There have been but few acute diseases of a dangerous nature. Three have died. I attribute the small per cent. of deaths to the fact that great care has been taken, by which the sanitary condition of the place has been kept up to its highest standard.

WAGON AND CARPENTER SHOP.

Our wagon and carpenter shop has had so many changes in management that less has been accomplished than in the other trades. We started in this fiscal year with an excellent mechanic, and wagon-making and carpenter work were progressing rapidly, when the death of Mr. Blood, our wagon-maker, left us again with no one to run our shop, and also took from us one who had taken an unusual interest in the school, and one whose influence was of the most desirable character.

SCHOOL-ROOM.

In the school-room the teachers report that so many new pupils makes it seem almost like beginning again, but with three teachers and a thorough grading of the school it is in better working order than ever before. A detailed account of our methods and aims in instructing the pupils would occupy too much space for such a report as this. In a work of this kind there are so many things to be considered that it is no easy matter to meet all of the indications.

1. Five years is a short time in which to get an education and learn a trade.

2. The formation of correct habits, while it is the work of a lifetime, must be made a matter of prime importance to these children during their short stay here, especially habits of industry, a thing largely lacking in Indian character.

3. Character-building demands constant attention, and while ideas of morality are in general very much perverted (and white people have done not a little to confuse them), there are very marked differences between different tribes; and then, when we take into account individual characteristics, the problem becomes a complicated one.

4. The first thing almost that occurs to one engaged in this work is, what can we do for these children that will enable them in turn to do something for their people when they return to their homes? Most important of all is religion, next is speaking English, next reading, then writing and composing, then speaking in public (since that is the only way that older and uneducated Indians receive ideas), and these things we keep constantly before them.

The following reports from the ladies in charge of the girls when they are not in school will give some idea of the every-day routine of the school. A similar plan is pursued with the boys, with excellent results, under the immediate management of Mr. McConville, the farmer.

REPORT OF MATRON.

The housework is divided among the girls, one being appointed as leader of each class, and changing the work throughout every two months, so that in time each girl gets to work in every department. All the girls, except the laundry girls and two kitchen girls, are required to work in the sewing rooms three hours each day. Some cut and fit dresses, others make the boys' clothing, doing good work both at the machine and by hand.

The little girls are learning to ply the needle nicely on carpet-rags, quilt-pieces, and doll-clothes. All clothing for both boys and girls is made in the school by the girls. The girls, almost without exception, are pleasant in disposition, easy to control, and are fast forming industrious and neat habits. Some amongst them are bright Christian characters, whose influence over the others is a great help to those who have them in charge, and we believe will have an untold effect upon the women of their tribe when they return to their homes.

SEAMSTRESS'S REPORT.

I have had from 6 to 10 girls. We have used about 1,500 yards of gingham in making aprons, dresses, &c.; 600 yards unbleached muslin for underwear; 500 yards dress goods; 400 yards flannel for boys, and 200 yards calico for girls' dresses. Some girls can cut and fit clothing, and all can sew nicely, and run the machine as well as any one. As a rule, they are very kind and obedient, and very anxious to learn to do everything as I do, so we find them very pleasant, and it makes my work pleasant also.

LAUNDRY REPORT.

The work of the kitchen is done by a detail of 10 girls, all working until first call for school at 8.30 a. m. In the forenoon one of the girls assists the cook; afternoon the kitchen girls that were in school in the forenoon wash the dishes, and then all go into the sewing room except one, who assists the cook in preparing supper. After supper the whole detail works until the work is done. The dining-room work is done

by 6 girls, and 8 girls do the washing, ironing, and mending for the girls. The boys do their own washing. All are industrious and obedient, as a rule, and are careful to do their work well.

No compensation is allowed the pupils for the work done, yet they all seem to work cheerfully and do their work well. We find it necessary to economize in order to keep within the appropriation.

No money has been donated to this school since I have been here, but a balance of $1,012 was on hand when I took charge, some of which has been expended in bringing Indian girls to the school in case where no Government funds were available for that purpose, and in that way a number of girls are enjoying the advantages of the school that could not have otherwise been brought here. It is unfortunate that there is no land belonging to the school, as the expense of maintaining the school could be materially reduced and the number of pupils increased if there was a farm belonging to the school.

The school is greatly indebted to the Indian Office for prompt responses to requests and suggestions, and we feel that although the possibilities for accomplishing what is needed here would be greatly increased by the expenditure of a little money to put the school on a permanent basis, yet great good has been done here and can yet be done with the amount now allowed, which is even now much greater than is expended in some schools of this kind where great good is being done. We feel like acknowledging the very evident care extended to this work by Providence during the past, and believe that the same Power that has thus kept will still provide for the needs of the work in the future.

Respectfully,

H. J. MINTHORN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

PUBLIC ACTS.

[PUBLIC—No. 7.]

CHAP. 13. AN ACT to provide for holding a term of the District Court of the United States at Wichita, Kansas, and for other purposes. [Vol. 22, p. 400.]

District courts U. S., Kansas and Texas; term at Wichita, Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be one term of the United States district court for the district of Kansas held at Wichita in each year, on the first Monday of September, from and after the passage of this act; but no cause, action, or proceedings shall be tried or considered in the court herein provided for unless by consent of all the parties thereto, or order of the court, except as otherwise hereinafter provided. The clerk, marshal and district attorney for said district of Kansas shall perform the duties pertaining to their offices respectively for said court, and the clerk and marshal shall appoint a deputy to reside and keep their offices at Wichita, who, in the absence of the principals shall do and perform all the duties appertaining to their said offices respectively. But the city or county authorities shall provide a suitable building, without expense to the United States, in which to hold said court.

SEC. 2. That all that part of the Indian Territory lying north of the Canadian river and east of Texas and the one hundreth meridian not set apart and occupied by the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Indian tribes shall, from and after the passage of this act, be annexed to and constitute a part of the United States judicial district of Kansas; and the United States district courts at Wichita and Fort Scott, in the District of Kansas, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all offenses committed within the limits of the territory hereby annexed to said district of Kansas against any of the laws of the United States now or that may hereafter be operative therein.

Northern district Texas, enlarged.

SEC. 3.—That all that portion of the Indian Territory not annexed to the district of Kansas by this act, and not set apart and occupied by the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole Indian tribes, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be annexed to and constitute a part of the United States judicial district known as the northern district of Texas; and the United States district court at Graham, in said northern district of Texas, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all offenses committed within the limits of the territory hereby annexed to said northern district of Texas against any of the laws of the United States now or that may hereafter be operative therein.

U. S. court, Graham, Texas, to have jurisdiction.

SEC. 4.—That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect in any manner any action or proceeding now pending in the circuit or district court for the western district of Arkansas, nor the execution of any process relating thereto; nor shall anything in this act be construed to give to said district courts of Kansas and Texas, respectively, any greater jurisdiction in that part of said Indian Territory so as aforesaid annexed, respectively, to said district of Kansas and said northern district of Texas than might heretofore have been lawfully exercised therein by the western district of Arkansas; nor shall anything in this act contained be construed to violate or impair in any respect any treaty provision whatever.

Treaty rights preserved.

Approved, January 6, 1883.

[PUBLIC—No. 37.]

CHAP. 59.—AN ACT to authorize the Seneca Nation of Indians, of the State of New York, to grant title to lands for cemetery purposes. [Vol. 22, p. 432.]

Grant of title to lands by Seneca nation of Indians, of New York, for cemetery purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Seneca Nation of Indians, of the State of New York, in the manner provided by their constitution, to quitclaim to the Wildwood Cemetery Association of the village of Salamanca and State of New York, duly organized under the laws of said State, not to exceed thirty acres of land within said village of Salamanca, as defined in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, for cemetery purposes; *Provided*, That a suitable plot of land within said Wildwood Cemetery be set aside for interment of Indians resident on the Alleghany Reservation.

18 Stat., p. 330.

Proviso.

Approved, March 1, 1883.

[PUBLIC—No. 39.]

CHAP. 61.—AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and for other purposes. [Vol. 22, p. 433.]

Indian appropriations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

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CROWS.

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[Vol. 22, p. 437.]

Removal of Crow Indians and erection of agency buildings, &c.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to furnish flour and meat, and such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may require, forty-eight thousand dollars, and of this sum ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary may be expended for the removal of the Crow agency to some suitable location on their reservation and for the erection of necessary agency and other buildings; in all, one hundred and five thousand dollars.

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KICKAPOOS.

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[Vol. 22, p. 438.]

For settlement, support, and civilization of Kickapoo Indians in the Indian Territory, lately removed from Mexico, including such as may be removed hereafter, including the purchase of stock, six thousand dollars; in all, ten thousand six hundred and seventy-nine dollars and five cents.

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SIOUX OF DIFFERENT TRIBES, INCLUDING SANTEE SIOUX OF NEBRASKA.

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[Vol. 22, p. 444.]

Patents to Santee Sioux to be of legal effect, &c.

15 Stats., p. 637.

Provided, That the patents authorized to be issued to certain individual Indians by the concluding paragraph of article six of the treaty with the Sioux Indians, proclaimed, the twenty-fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine shall be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted for the period of twenty-five years in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, or in case of his decease, of his heirs, according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian or his heirs as aforesaid in fee discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever, and no contract by any such Indian creating any charge or incumbrance thereon or liability of said land for payment thereof shall be valid.

Conditions in patent.

Modification of existing treaties with Sioux.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to complete the negotiations with the Sioux Indians for such modification of existing treaties and agreements with said Indians as may be deemed desirable by said Indians and the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with the provisions of the sundry civil appropriation act approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available.

22 Stats., p. 328.

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REMOVAL, SETTLEMENT, SUBSISTENCE, AND SUPPORT OF INDIANS.

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[Vol. 22, p. 445.] Removal of Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas to a more favorable location.

For subsistence and civilization of the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas who have been collected upon the reservations set apart for their use and occupation, four hundred and thirteen thousand dollars; of which sum five thousand dollars may be expended in removing the Northern Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians now in the Indian Territory to a more favorable location.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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[Vol. 22, p. 448.]

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars made by the act "Making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and for other purposes" approved May seventeenth eighteen hundred and eighty two, for the erection of a school house in the Indian Territory, adjacent to the southern boundary of the State of Kansas, and near the Ponca and Pawnee reservations, and for the instruction therein of such children of the Indian tribes located in the Indian Territory as were then least provided for under the then existing laws or treaties, is hereby reappropriated and made immediately available for the completion and furnishing of the school building and erection of outhouses, near Arkansas City.

Erection of industrial school near Arkansas City for "Chilocco" school.

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[Vol. 22, p. 449.] Removal of Indians, &c.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to defray the cost of removing Indians and property in consolidating agencies ten thousand dollars.

Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas in permanent homes on homesteads upon the public lands, and to purchase stock, implements, and other necessaries, ten thousand dollars, of which a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars may be expended in defraying the expenses of such of said Indians as are now in Washington City.

21 Stats., p. 200.

For the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Interior to continue to carry out the provisions of the act of June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, "ratifying the agreement submitted by the confederated bands of Ute Indians in Colorado, for the sale of their reservation in said State, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same" five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be taken from moneys appropriated by said act and remaining unexpended; and the commission appointed under said act, and known as the Ute Commission, is hereby abolished to take effect March fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty three. And the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of the Ute Indians, may instead of paying to said Indians the fifty thousand dollars provided by the agreement incorporated in the above named act in cash, per capita, pay the same in stock, or such other property as the Secretary of the Interior and said Indians may agree upon.

Ute Commission abolished March 15, 1883.

Stock in lieu of money to Sioux.

Temporary clerical force under Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to employ temporarily sufficient clerical force to bring up the work on the records of the files division of his office, three thousand dollars, to be immediately available,

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 22, p. 451.] Misrepresentation as to fact, &c., in any voucher, account, or claim.

SEC. 8. That any disbursing or other officer of the United States or other person who shall knowingly present, or cause to be presented, any voucher, account, or claim to any officer of the United States for approval or payment, or for the purpose of securing a credit in any account with the United States, relating to any matter pertaining to the Indian service, which shall contain any material misrepresentation of fact in

regard to the amount due or paid, the name or character of the article furnished or received, or of the service rendered, or to the date of purchase, delivery, or performance of service, or in any other particular, shall not be entitled to payment or credit for any part of said voucher, account, or claim; and if any such credit shall be given or received, or payment made, the United States may recharge the same to the officer or person receiving the credit or payment, and recover the amount from either or from both, in the same manner as other debts due the United States are collected: *Provided*, That where an account contains more than one voucher the foregoing shall apply only to such vouchers as contain the misrepresentation: *And provided further*, That the officers and persons by and between whom the business is transacted shall be presumed to know the facts in relation to the matter set forth in the voucher, account, or claim: *And provided further*, That the foregoing shall be in addition to the penalties now prescribed by law, and in no way to affect proceedings under existing law for like offenses. That, where practicable, this section shall be printed on the blank forms of vouchers provided for general use,

Penalty.

Provisos.

This section to be printed on blank vouchers.

Approved, March 1, 1883.

[PUBLIC—No. 78.]

CHAP. 139.—AN ACT to establish certain post-routes. [Vol. 22, p. 572.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following post-routes be, and the same are hereby, established:

* * * * * * *

INDIAN TERRITORY.

From Cottonwood to Fort Smith. Vol. 22, p. 575.
From Briartown to Webber's Falls.

* * * * * * *

Approved, March 3, 1883.

[PUBLIC—No. 79.]

CHAP. 140.—AN ACT to create three additional land districts in the Territory of Dakota. [Vol. 22, p. 582.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the Territory of Dakota bounded as follows, to wit, commencing at the most easterly point where the Missouri River crosses the second standard parallel; thence up and along said river to the most westerly point where said river crosses said parallel; thence west on said parallel to the south fork of the Cheyenne River; thence southwest along said south fork of said Cheyenne River to the twenty-sixth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence south to the south boundary of the Territory of Dakota; thence east along said south boundary of said Territory to the Missouri River; thence northwesterly along said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, constituted a new land district, and the office shall be located at such place in said district as shall be designated by the President of the United States.

Additional land districts, Dakota, authorized. Boundaries, &c.

Location of offices.

SEC. 2. That all that part of the Territory of Dakota bounded as follows, to wit, commencing at the most westerly point where the Missouri River intersects the second standard parallel; thence northerly along said river to the fifth standard parallel; thence west to the twenty-sixth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence south to the north fork of the Cheyenne River; thence east and south along said river to its mouth; thence up and along the south fork of the Cheyenne River to a point where the second standard parallel produced would intersect said river; thence east to the Missouri River, at the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, constituted a new land district, and the office shall be located at such place in said district as shall be designated by the President of the United States.

Boundaries.

Location of office, &c.

Boundaries.

SEC. 3. That all that part of the Territory of Dakota bounded as follows, to wit, commencing at a point on the twelfth standard parallel between ranges sixty-three and sixty-four; thence north to the north boundary of the Territory of Dakota; thence west along said boundary to the eleventh guide meridian; thence south along said meridian to the twelfth standard parallel; thence east to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, constituted a new land district, and the office in said district shall be located at such place as shall be designated by the President of the United States.

Location of office, &c.

Appointment of registers and receivers authorized.

Duties, compensation.

SEC. 4. That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to appoint a register and a receiver for each of said land districts, who shall discharge like and similar duties and receive the amount of compensation allowed by law to other officers discharging like duties in the land offices of said Territory: *Provided*, That such officers shall not be appointed nor land offices opened in the districts created by the first and second sections of this act until a cession shall have been made by treaty duly ratified by Congress of a portion of the Great Sioux Indian Reservation within the limits of the said districts.

Inoperative until a cession of country by Sioux is ratified.

Approved, March 3, 1883.

[PUBLIC—No. 80.]

CHAP. 141.—AN ACT making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and for prior years, and for those certified as due by the accounting officers of the Treasury in accordance with section four of the act of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, heretofore paid from permanent appropriations, and for other purposes. [Vol. 22, p. 582.]

Deficiency appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter stated, namely:

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INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

* * * * * * *

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

* * * * * * *

Vol. 22, p. 585.

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians authorized to bring suit, &c., in Court of Claims against the United States.

The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians is hereby authorized to institute a suit in the Court of Claims against the United States to determine the rights of the said band in and to the moneys, stocks and bonds, held by the United States in trust for the Cherokee Indians, arising out of the sales of lands lying west of the Mississippi River, and also in a certain other fund, commonly called the permanent annuity fund, to which suit the Cherokee Nation, commonly called the Cherokee Nation West, shall be made a party defendant. The said Eastern Band shall within three months after the passage of this act file a petition in said court, verified by the principal chief of said band, setting forth the facts upon which said claim is based. The said Cherokee Nation West shall within six months after the passage of this act file its answer to said petition, and said cause shall proceed to final determination pursuant to the practice in said court, and such rules or orders as the said court may make in that behalf.

Cherokee Nation West made a party defendant.

Procedure.

Evidence to be transmitted to said Court of Claims.

The Secretary of the Interior shall transmit to said court, for the consideration of said court, copies duly certified of all records, reports, papers, and other documents on file in the Department of the Interior which he may deem necessary to said cause or which may be requested by either of the parties hereinbefore referred to, and the said parties, respectively may take and submit to said court such additional competent testimony as they may desire. And jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon said court to hear and determine what, if any, interest, legal or equitable, the said Eastern Band has in said moneys, stocks, bonds so held in trust as aforesaid by the United States, and shall enter a decree specifically defining the rights and interests of the said Eastern Band therein, and in any moneys hereafter to be derived from sources similar to those out of which the existing fund arose.

Jurisdiction.

Decree.

When the interest (if any) of the said Eastern Band has been ascertained as aforesaid, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, out of the portion of said fund adjudged to said parties, respectively, pay all the proper costs and expenses of said respective parties of the proceedings herein provided for, each party, except the United States, to be liable for its own costs and expenses, and the remainder shall be placed to credit of the said Eastern Band and of the said Cherokee Nation, in accordance with their respective rights as ascertained by the said judgment and decree of said court.

Payment of costs and expenses.

Credit to be given, respectively, under decree of court.

In the said proceeding the Attorney-General, or such of his assistants as he may designate, shall appear on behalf of the United States. Either of the parties to said cause may appeal from any judgment rendered by said Court of Claims to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the said courts shall give such cause precedence.

Counsel for the United States.

Right of appeal.

Cause to have precedence.

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 22, p. 590.]

Amount due Dominick Corcoran, per certificate numbered sixty-four hundred and seventy-nine, of Second Comptroller, dated July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, for value of lands and improvements thereon in the "Muckleshoot Prairie," taken for use of Indians, April seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, three hundred and twenty dollars.

Dominick Corcoran's improvements on Muckleshoot Prairie.

For the survey and appraisement of certain lands adjacent to the town of Pendleton, in the State of Oregon, belonging to the Umatilla Indian Reservation, in accordance with the provisions of an act approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two (in addition to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars appropriated by section six of said act), two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; said sum to be reimbursed to the United States out of the proceeds of the sale of said lands.

Survey of lands of Umatilla Reservation, Oregon, near Pendleton.

22 Stats., p. 297.

For the survey and appraisement of a part of the reservation of the Omaha tribe of Indians in the State of Nebraska, in accordance with the provisions of an act approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; said sum to be reimbursed to the United States out of the proceeds of the sale of said lands.

Survey and appraisement of part of Omaha Reservation in Nebraska.

22 Stats., p. 341.

The proceeds of all pasturage and sales of timber, coal, or other product of any Indian reservation, except those of the five civilized tribes, and not the result of the labor of any member of such tribe, shall be covered into the Treasury for the benefit of such tribe under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe; and the Secretary shall report his action in detail to Congress at its next session.

Proceeds of pasturage, sales of timber, coal, or other product of Indian reservations to be covered into the Treasury for use and benefit of tribes.

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[Vol. 22, p. 599.]

SEC. 4. * * * For the payment of claims audited and allowed by the Second Auditor and Second Comptroller of the Treasury under the provisions of the act of August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, "to authorize the auditing of certain unpaid claims against the Indian Bureau by the accounting officers of the Treasury," for services rendered and supplies furnished on account of the Indian service, as fully set forth in House Executive Document number forty-two, second session, Forty-seventh Congress, ninety-six thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-one cents.

Claims against Indian Bureau, payment of.

22 Stats., p. 345.

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Approved, March 3, 1883.

[PUBLIC—No. 82.]

CHAP. 143.—AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and for other purposes. [Vol. 22, p. 603.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, namely:

Sundry civil appropriation.

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UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

* * * * * * *

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

[Vol. 22, p. 623.] Winnebago Indians, Wisconsin, census. 21 Stats., p. 316.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to expend a sum, not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars, out of the accumulated fund in the Treasury belonging to the Winnebago tribes in Wisconsin, for the purpose of completing the census provided for in the act approved January eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Construction of Indian school buildings.

For constructing new school buildings for use of Indian schools, to be expended under the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars.

Preservation of records, &c., Indian Bureau.

For preserving and transcribing mutilated and defaced papers and records in the Indian Bureau, five thousand dollars.

Payment to Cherokee Nation when the deed is executed for the benefit of the Pawnees, Poncas, Nez Perces, Otoes and Missourias, and Osages.

That the sum of three hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid into the treasury of the Cherokee Nation, out of the funds due under appraisement for Cherokee lands west of the Arkansas River, which sum shall be expended as the acts of the Cherokee legislature direct, this amount to be immediately available: *Provided*, That the Cherokee Nation, through its proper authorities, shall execute conveyances, satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior, to the United States in trust only for the benefit of the Pawnees, Poncas, Nez Perces, Otoes and Missourias, and Osages now occupying said tract, as they respectively occupy the same before the payment of said sum of money.

United States vs. Crow Dog, murderer of Spotted Tail.

That one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of presenting the question of jurisdiction to the United States Supreme Court, by habeas corpus proceedings, in the case of the United States against an Indian called Crow Dog, convicted in the first judicial district court of the Territory of Dakota for the crime of murder, in the killing of another Indian called Spotted Tail, including costs of transcript, printing the same, printing briefs, and counsel fees for said defendant.

Assent of Sioux Indians to agreement, &c. 15 Stats., p. 639, agreement of October 17, 1882. See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 68, 47th Cong., 2d Sess., Misc. Doc., Vol. 14, p. 305. Title to lands, &c. Appropriation.

For the purpose of procuring the assent of the Sioux Indians as provided by article twelve of the treaty between the United States and the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, made and concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to agreement made with the said Sioux Indians transmitted to the Senate February third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, by the President, with such modifications of said agreement as will fully secure to them a title to the land remaining in the several reservations set apart to them, by said agreement, and to the Santee Sioux the proceeds of that portion of their separate reservation, not allotted in severalty, ten thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary to be immediately available, and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

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[Vol. 22, p. 628.] Ethnological researches among the North American Indians continued. Statistical atlas.

For North American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution: For the purpose of continuing ethnological researches among the North American Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries and compensation of all necessary employés, forty thousand dollars, of which three thousand dollars shall be expended for continuing and completing the compilation and preparation of a statistical atlas of Indian Affairs by C. C. Royce, under the direction of the bureau of ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, which shall be immediately available.

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UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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[Vol. 22, p. 630.] Violations of Indian intercourse acts, &c.

For punishing violations of the intercourse acts and frauds: For detecting and punishing violations of the intercourse acts of Congress, and frauds committed in the Indian service, the same to be expended by the Attorney-General in allowing such fees and compensation to witnesses, jurors, marshals, and agents, and in defraying such other expenses as may be necessary for this purpose, five thousand dollars.

Approved, March 3, 1883.

PRIVATE ACTS.

[PRIVATE—No. 22.]

CHAP. 54.—AN ACT for the relief of E. P. Smith. [Vol. 22, p. 755.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, in the settlement of the accounts of E. P. Smith, late an Indian agent, are hereby authorized to adjust and settle the same upon the principles of equity and justice, and to award him credit for disbursements which appear to have been honestly made in good faith, and have inured to the benefit of the Indians or the United States.

Approved, February 22, 1883.

[PRIVATE—No. 24.]

CHAP. 63.—AN ACT for the allowance of certain claims reported by the accounting officers of the United States Treasury Department. [Vol. 22, p. 755.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and required to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the several persons in this act named, the several sums mentioned herein, the same being in full for, and the receipt of the same to be taken and accepted in each case as a full and final discharge of, the several claims examined and allowed by the proper accounting officers under the provisions of the act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, since January ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, namely:

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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To Simon Brown, administrator of Hannah Cramer, deceased, of Creek Nation Indian Territory, two hundred and fifty dollars. [Vol. 22, p. 795,]

To Jackson R, Gourd, of Cherokee Nation Indian Territory, eighty dollars,

To the estate of Jeter L, Thompson, deceased of Cherokee Nation Indian Territory, three thousand two hundred and forty-five dollars.

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Approved, March 1, 1883.

[PRIVATE—No. 60.]

CHAP. 113.—AN ACT for the relief of Powers and Newman and D. and B. Powers [Vol. 22, p. 804.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to pay, out of any money that may hereafter be appropriated for the use and benefit of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, to Powers and Newman the sum of nine hundred dollars, and to D. and B. Powers the sum of eleven thousand three hundred dollars, which sums shall be in full satisfaction of claims against said Indians for property destroyed.

Approved, March 3, 1883.

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent. produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Fourteen installments, unappropriated, at $30,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 584, § 10	.....	$420,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Purchase of clothing	Tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	....do	$15,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	Fourteenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 585, § 14	5,200 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Pay of physician and teacher	.....do	....do	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	Amount to be expended in such goods, &c., as the President may from time to time determine.	Seventh article treaty of July 27, 1866.	Treaty not published.	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Assinaboines	.....do	.....do	....do	30,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans.	.....do	Eighth article treaty of September 1, 1868.	....do	40,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October 28, 1867.	Fourteen installments, unappropriated, at $20,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 596, § 10	.....	280,000	.....	.....
Do	Purchase of clothing, same article	.....	....do	14,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.	.....	Vol. 15, p. 597, § 13	7,700 00	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaw	Permanent annuity in goods	.....	Vol. 1, p. 619	.....	.....	$3,000 00	.....
Chippewas, Boise Forte band.	Twenty installments, for blacksmith, assistants, iron, tools, &c.	Two installments, at $1,500 each, unappropriated.	Vol. 14, p. 766, § 3	.....	3,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Twenty installments, for schools, instructing Indians in farming, and for the purchase of seeds, tools, &c.	Two installments, at $1,600 each, unappropriated.	....do	.....	3,200 00	.....	.....
Do	Twenty installments of annuity, in money, goods, or other articles, provisions, ammunition, and tobacco.	Annuity, $3,500, goods, &c., $6,500; provisions, &c., $1,000; two installments, unappropriated.	....do	.....	22,000 00	.....	.....

Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Ten installments in money, at $20,000 each, third article treaty of February 22, 1855, and third article treaty of May 7, 1864.	One installment of $20,000 due	Vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.		20,000 00		
Do	Forty-six installments to be paid to the chiefs of the Mississippi Indians.	Nine installments, of $1,000 each, due.	Vol. 9, p. 904, § 3		9,000 00		
Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands.	Forty installments: in money, $10,666.66; goods, $8,000; and for purposes of utility, $4,000.	Eleven installments, of $22,666.66 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1168, § 3; vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.		249,333 26		
Do	Ten installments, for purposes of education, per third article treaty of May 7, 1864.	One installment of $3,000 due	Vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.		3,000 00		
Choctaws	Permanent annuities	Second article treaty of November 16, 1805, $3,000; thirteenth article treaty of October 18, 1820, $600; second article treaty of January 20, 1825, $6,000.	Vol. 7, p. 99, § 2; vol. 11, p. 614, § 13; vol. 7, p. 213, § 13; vol. 7, p. 235, § 2.			9,600 00	
Do	Provisions for smiths, &c	Sixth article treaty of October 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of January 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212, § 6; vol. 7, p. 236, § 9; vol. 7, p. 614, § 13.			920 00	
Do	Interest on $390,257.92, articles ten and thirteen, treaty of January 22, 1855.		Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13			19,512 89	$390,257 92
Creeks	Permanent annuities	Treaty of August 7, 1790	Vol. 7, p. 36, § 4			1,500 00	
Do	do	Treaty of June 16, 1802	Vol. 7, p. 69, § 2			3,000 00	
Do	do	Treaty of January 24, 1826	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 4			20,000 00	490,000 00
Do	Smiths, shops, &c	do	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8			1,110 00	22,200 00
Do	Wheel-right, permanent	Treaty of January 24, 1826, and August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5;			600 00	12,000 00
Do	Allowance, during the pleasure of the President, for blacksmiths, assistants, shops and tools, iron and steel, wagon-maker, education, and assistance in agricultural operations, &c.	Treaty of February 14, 1833, and treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 419, § 5; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	840 00 270 00 600 00 1,000 00 2,000 00			
Do	Interest on $200,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty August 7, 1856.	Treaty of August 7, 1856	Vol. 11, p. 700, § 6			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do	Interest on $675,168 held in trust, third article treaty June 14, 1866, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 786, § 3			33,758 40	675,168 00
Crows	For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good, substantial woolen clothing; females over twelve years of age a flannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as their necessities may require.	Treaty of May 7, 1868; fifteen installments of $19,000 each, due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9		285,000 00		
Do	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of May 7, 1868	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9	4,500 00			
Do	Twenty installments, for pay of teacher and for books and stationery.	Six installments, of $1,500 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 7		9,000 00		
Do	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 8	2,000 00			

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Crows	Twenty-five installments, of $30,000 each, in cash or otherwise, under the direction of the President.	Twenty-three installments, of $30,000 each, due.	Act of April 11, 1882.		$690,000 00		
Gros Ventres	Amounts to be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., as the President may from time to time determine as necessary.	Treaty not published (eighth article, July 13, 1868).		$35,000 00			
Iowas	Interest on $57,500, being the balance on $157,500.		Vol. 10, p. 1071, § 9			$2,875 00	$57,500 00
Kansas	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent		Vol. 9, p. 842, § 2			10,000 00	200,000 00
Kickapoos	Interest on $93,581.09, at 5 per cent		Vol. 10, p. 1079, § 2			4,679 05	93,581 09
Klamaths and Modocs.	Twenty installments, for repairing saw-mill, and buildings for blacksmith, carpenter, wagon and plow maker, manual-labor school, and hospital.	Three installments, of $1,000 each, due.	Vol. 16, p. 708, § 2		3,000 00		
Do	For tools and materials for saw and flour mills carpenter's, blacksmith's, wagon and plow makers' shops, books, and stationery for manual-labor school.	Two installments, of $1,500 each, due.	....do		3,000 00		
Do	Pay of physician, miller, and two teachers, for twenty years.	Two installments, of $3,600 each, due.	Vol. 16, p. 709, § 5		7,200 00		
Miamies of Kansas	Permanent provision for smith's shops and miller, &c.	Say $411.43 for shop and $262.62 for miller.	Vol. 7, p. 191, § 5			674 05	13,481 00
Do	Interest on $21,884.81, at the rate of 5 per cent., as per third article treaty of June 5, 1854.		Vol. 10, p. 1094, § 3			1,094 24	21,884 81
Miamies of Eel River.	Permanent annuities	Fourth article treaty of 1795; third article treaty of 1805; third article treaty of 1809.	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4; vol. 7, p. 91, § 3; vol. 7, p. 114, § 3; vol. 7, p. 116.			1,100 00	22,000 00
Molels	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school, and subsistence of pupils, &c.	Treaty of December 21, 1855	Vol. 12, p. 982, § 2	3,000 00			

Nez Percés	Salary of two matrons for schools, two assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and two millers.	Treaty of June 9, 1863	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5.	3,500 00			
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article of treaty May 10, 1868.	Fifteen installments, of $12,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 657, § 6.		180,000 00		
Do	Ten installments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, for Indians engaged in agriculture.	Five installments, of $37,500 each, due.	....do		187,500 00		
Do	Pay of teacher, farmer, carpenter, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 658, § 7.	6,000 00			
Omahas	Twelve installments, fourth series, in money or otherwise.	Eleven installments, fourth series, of $10,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1044, § 4		110,000 00		
Osages	Interest on $69,120, at 5 per cent., for educational purposes.	Resolution of the Senate to treaty, January 2, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 242, § 6.			3,456 00	69,120 00
Do	Interest on $300,000, at 5 per cent., to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Treaty of September 29, 1865	Vol. 14, p. 687, § 1.			15,000 00	300,000 00
Otoes and Missourias.	Twelve installments, last series, in money or otherwise.	Eleven installments, of $5,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1039, § 4		55,000 00		
Pawnees	Annuity goods, and such articles as may be necessary.	Treaty of September 24, 1857	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 2.			30,000 00	
Do	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	.... do	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 3.	10,000 00			
Do	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Estimated, for iron and steel, $500; two blacksmiths, $1,200; and two strikers, $480.	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 4.	2,180 00			
Do	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices, to assist in working in the mill and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated	Vol. 11, p. 730, § 4.	4,400 00			
Poncas	Fifteen installments, last series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Five installments, of $8,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 997, § 2.		40,000 00		
Do	Amount to be expended durng the pleasure of the President for purposes of civilization.	Treaty of March 12, 1868	Vol. 12, p. 998, § 2.	10,000 00			
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money	August 3, 1795	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4			357 80	7,156 00
Do	.....do	September 30, 1809	Vol. 7, p. 114, § 3			178 90	3,578 00
Do	.....do	October 2, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 185, § 3			894 50	17,890 00
Do	.....do	September 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2			715 60	14,312 00
Do	.....do	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 330, § 2			5,724 77	114,495 40
Do	For educational purposes, during the pleasure of the President.	September 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2	5,000 00			
Do	Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	October 16, 1826; September 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 296, § 3; vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 7, p. 321, § 2.			1,008 99	20,179 80
Do	Permanent provision for furnishing salt	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2			156 54	3,130 80
Do	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	September 20, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 9, p. 855, § 10.			107 34	2,146 80
Do	For interest on $230,064.20, at 5 per cent	June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 855, § 7.			11,503 21	230,064 20

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Pottowatomies of Huron.	Permanent annuities	November 17, 1808	Vol. 7, p. 106, § 2			$400 00	$8,000 00
Quapaws	For education, smith, farmer, and smith-shop during the pleasure of the President.	$1,000 for education, $1,060 for smith, &c.	Vol. 7, p. 425, § 3	$2,060 00			
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of November 3, 1804	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 3			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 541, § 2			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do	Interest on $800,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1842	Vol. 7, p. 596, § 2			40,000 00	800,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on $157,400, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2			7,870 00	157,400 00
Do	For support of school	Treaty of March 6, 1861	Vol. 12, p. 1172, § 5	200 00			
Seminoles	Interest on $500,000, eighth article of treaty of August 7, 1856.	$25,000 annual annuity	Vol. 11, p. 702, § 8			25,000 00	500,000 00
Do	Interest on $70,000, at 5 per cent	Support of schools, &c	Vol. 14, p. 757, § 3			3 500 00	70,000 00
Senecas	Permanent annuity	September 9 and 17, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 161, § 4; vol. 7, p. 179, § 4.			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Smith and smith-shop and miller, permanent	February 28, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 349, § 4			1,660 00	33,200 00
Senecas of New York.	Permanent annuities	February 19, 1841	Vol. 4, p. 442			6,000 00	120,000 00
Do	Interest on $75,000, at 5 per cent	Act of June 27, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 2			3,750 00	75,000 00
Do	Interest on $43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	do	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 3			2,152 50	43,050 00
Senecas and Shawnees.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of September 17, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Support of smith and smith's shops	Treaty of July 20, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 352, § 4	1,060 00			
Shawnees	Permanent annuity for education	August 3, 1795; September 29, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4			3,000 00	60,000 00
Do	Interest on $40,000, at 5 per cent	August 3, 1795; May 10, 1854	Vol. 10, p. 1056, § 3			2,000 00	40,000 00
Shoshones and Bannacks:							
Shoshones	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Sixteen installments due, estimated at $11,500 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9	184,000 00			

Do	For pay of physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000 00			
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops	do	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 3	1,000 00			
Bannacks	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Sixteen installments due, estimated at $6,937 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9		110,992 00		
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000 00			
Six Nations of New York.	Permanent annuities in clothing, &c	Treaty, November 11, 1794	Vol. 7, p. 64, § 6			4,500 00	90,000 00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	Sixteen installments, of $130,000 each, due; estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10		2,080,000 00		
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel	Estimated	do	2,000 00			
Do	For such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming.	Sixteen installments, of $200,000 each, due; estimated.	do		3,200,000 00		
Do	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13	10,400 00			
Do	Purchase of rations, &c., as per article 5, agreement of September 26, 1876.	do	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5	1,100,000 00			
Tabequache band of Utes.	Pay of blacksmith	do	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10	720 00			
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	do	Vol. 15, p. 627, § 9	220 00			
Do	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.	do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15	7,800 00			
Do	Thirty installments, of $30,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, &c.	Fifteen installments, each $30,000, due.	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 11		450,000 00		
Do	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, &c.		Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12	30,000 00			
Winnebagoes	Interest on $804,909.17, at 5 per cent. per annum.	November 1, 1837, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 546, § 4; vol. 12, p. 628, § 4.			40,245 45	804,909 17
Do	Interest on $78,340.41, at 5 per cent. per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870	Vol. 16, p. 355, § 1			3,917 02	78,340 41
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Ten installments, of $25,000 each, being third series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Five installments due, of $25,000 each.	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4		125,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, of $15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Twenty installments, of $15,000 each, due.	do		300,000 00		
Total				1,420,150 00	9,029,225 26	349,522 25	6,120,045 40

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trust lands during the year ending October 31, 1883.

Statements A, B, C, D, E, F, and G show in detail the various stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, and collections of interest.

Following these statements is a consolidation of all interest collected, and a statement of interest appropriated by Congress on non-paying State stocks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

A statement also will be found showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands, all being sufficiently in detail to enable a proper understanding of the subject.

A.—*List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior (Treasurer of the United States custodian), showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.*

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large.		Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest.
		Vol.	Page.				
Cherokee national fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	$541,638 56	$31,378 31	$68,000 00	$4,080 00
Cherokee school fund	Feb. 27, 1819	7	195	75,854 28	4,621 26	15,000 00	900 00
	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478				
Cherokee orphan fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	22,223 26	1,333 40	.....	.....
	Feb. 14, 1873	17	462				
	Oct. 20, 1872	7	381				
Chickasaw national fund	May 24, 1834	7	450	347,016 83⅓	20,321 01	.....	.....
	June 20, 1878	7	450				
Chickasaw incompetents	May 24, 1834	7	450	2,000 00	100 00	.....	.....
Choctaw general fund	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	450,000 00	27,000 00	.....	.....
Delaware general fund	May 6, 1854	10	1048	189,283 90	11,887 03	.....	.....
Iowas	May 17, 1854	10	1069	55,000 00	3,520 00	.....	.....
	Mar. 6, 1861	12	1171				
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	May 30, 1854	10	1082	77,300 00	4,801 00	.....	.....
	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519				
Kaskaskias, &c., school fund	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	20,700 00	1,449 00	.....	.....
Menomonees	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	19,000 00	950 00	.....	.....
Ottawas and Chippewas	Mar. 28, 1836	7	491	4,000 00	230 00	.....	.....
Pottawatomies, education	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	4,000 00	200 00	*1,000 00	.....
Total	.....	....	.....	1,808,016 83⅓	107,791 01	84,000 00	4,980 00

*No interest appropriated on a 1,000 abstracted bond.

SECURITIES HELD FOR INVESTED TRIBAL FUNDS.

B.—*Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	$13,000 00	.....	$13,000 00	$910 00
State of Louisiana	6	11,000 00	.....	11,000 00	660 00
State of Missouri	6	50,000 00	$50,000 00	.....	.....
State of North Carolina	6	41,000 00	13,000 00	28,000 00	1,680 00
State of South Carolina	6	118,000 00	.....	118,000 00	7,080 00
State of Tennessee	6	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
State of Tennessee	5	125,000 00	.....	125,000 00	6,250 00
State of Virginia	6	90,000 00	.....	90,000 00	5,400 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	156,638 56	.....	156,638 56	9,398 31
Total	....	609,638 56	68,000 00	541,638 56	31,378 31
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	490 00
State of Louisiana	6	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	120 00
State of North Carolina	6	21,000 00	8,000 00	13,000 00	780 00
State of South Carolina	6	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	60 00
State of Tennessee	6	7,000 00	7,000 00	.....	.....
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	60 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	51,854 28	.....	51,854 28	3,111 26
Total	....	90,854 28	15,000 00	75,854 28	4,621 26
CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.					
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	.....	.....	22,223 26	1,333 40
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas	6	.....	.....	168,000 00	10,080 00
State of Maryland	6	.....	.....	8,350 17	501 01
State of Tennessee	6	.....	.....	104,000 00	6,240 00
State of Tennessee	5½	.....	.....	66,666 66⅔	3,500 00
Total	....	.....	.....	347,016 83⅔	20,321 01
CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.					
State of Indiana	5	.....	.....	2,000 00	100 00
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Virginia, registered	6	.....	.....	450,000 00	27,000 00
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	.....	.....	53,000 00	3,710 00
State of North Carolina	6	.....	.....	87,000 00	5,220 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	.....	.....	49,283 90	2,957 03
Total	....	.....	.....	189,283 90	11,887 03

B.—*Statement of stock account, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
IOWAS.					
State of Florida	7			$22,000 00	$1,540 00
State of Louisiana	6			9,000 00	540 00
State of North Carolina	6			21,000 00	1,260 00
State of South Carolina	6			3,000 00	180 00
Total				55,000 00	3,520 00
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.					
State of Florida	7			16,300 00	1,141 00
State of Louisiana	6			15,000 00	900 00
State of North Carolina	6			43,000 00	2,580 00
State of South Carolina	6			3,000 00	180 00
Total				77,300 00	4,801 00
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC., SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7			20,700 00	1,449 00
MENOMONEES.					
State of Tennessee	5			19,000 00	950 00
OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.					
State of Tennessee	5			1,000 00	50 00
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6			3,000 00	180 00
Total				4,000 00	230 00
POTTAWATOMIES—EDUCATION.					
State of Indiana	5			4,000 00	200 00

C.—*Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States as custodian for the various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also abstracted bonds, for which Congress has made no appropriation.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas	6	$168,000 00	
State of Florida	7	132,000 00	
State of Indiana	5	6,000 00	$1,000 00
State of Louisiana	6	37,000 00	
State of Maryland	6	8,350 17	
State of Missouri	6		50,000 00
State of North Carolina	6	192,000 00	21,000 00
State of South Carolina	6	125,000 00	
State of Tennessee	6	104,000 00	12,000 00
State of Tennessee	5	145,000 00	
State of Tennessee	5¼	66,666 66⅔	
State of Virginia	6	544,000 00	
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	280,000 00	
Total		1,808,016 83⅓	84,000 00

D.—*Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.*

Tribes and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Page.	Sec.	Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
Choctaws	Jan. 20, 1825 / June 22, 1855	7 / 11	236 / 614	9 / 3	$390,257 92	$19,512 89
Choctaw school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	49,472 70	2,473 63
Choctaw general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	3,689 00	184 45
Creeks	Aug. 7, 1856 / June 14, 1866	11 / 14	701 / 786	6 / 3	200,000 00 / 675,168 00	10,000 00 / 33,758 40
Cherokees	July 15, 1870 / June 5, 1872	16 / 17	362 / 228	..... /	724,137 41	36,206 87
Cherokee asylum fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	64,147 17	3,207 36
Cherokee national fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	427,242 20	21,362 10
Cherokee orphan fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	228,835 43	11,441 77
Cherokee school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	457,903 72	22,895 18
Chickasaw national fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	959,678 82	47,983 94
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	42,560 36	2,128 01
Delaware general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	673,894 64	33,694 72
Delaware school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	11,000 00	550 00
Iowas	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57,500 00	2,875 00
Iowa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	116,543 37	5,827 16
Kansas	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	200,000 00	10,000 00
Kansas school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	27,174 41	1,358 72
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Pianke-shaws	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	2,700 92	135 04
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Pianke-shaws school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	20,711 97	1,035 59
Kickapoos	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	93,581 09	4,679 05
Kickapoo general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	128,571 78	6,428 58
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	20,000 00	1,000 00
Menomonee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	134,039 38	6,701 97
Miamies of Kansas	June 5, 1854	10	1094	3	21,884 81	1,094 24
Osages	June 2, 1825 / Apr. 1, 1880 / July 15, 1870 / May 9, 1872 / June 16, 1880	7 / 21 / 16 / 17 / 21	242 / 70 / 362 / 91 / 291	6 / ..... / 12 / 2 /	69,120 00 / 3,566,055 33	3,456 00 / 178,302 76
Osage school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	119,911 53	5,995 57
Ottawa and Chippewa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	16,956 25	847 81
Otoes and Missourias	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208	.....	219,503 45	10,975 17
Ponca fund	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422	.....	70,000 00	3,500 00
Pottawatomies	June 5, 1846 / June 17, 1846	9	854	7	230,064 20	11,503 21
Pottawatomies general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	89,618 57	4,480 93
Pottawatomies educational fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	72,993 93	3,649 70
Pottawatomies mill fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	17,482 07	874 10
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	Oct. 2, 1837 / Oct. 11, 1842	7 / 7	541 / 596	2 / 2	200,000 00 / 800,000 00	10,000 00 / 40,000 00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	55,058 21	2,752 91
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157,400 00	7,870 00
Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	21,659 12	1,082 96
Seminoles	Aug. 7, 1856 / May 21, 1866	11 / 14	702 / 757	8 / 3	500,000 00 / 70,000 00	25,000 00 / 3,500 00
Senecas of New York	June 27, 1846	9	35	2–3	118,050 00	5,902 50
Seneca fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	40,979 60	2,048 98
Seneca and Shawnee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	15,140 42	757 02
Senecas (Tonawanda band) fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	86,950 00	4,347 50
Shawnees	May 10, 1854	10	1056	3	40,000 00	2,000 00
Shawnee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	1,985 65	99 28
Shoshone and Bannock fund	July 3, 1882	22	149	2	6,000 00	300 00
Eastern Shawnee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	9,079 12	453 95
Stockbridge consolidated fund	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405	.....	75,886 04	3,794 30
Ute five per cent. fund	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	500,000 00	25,000 00
Ute *four* per cent. fund	June 15, 1880	21	204	5	1,250,000 00	50,000 00
Winnebagoes	Nov. 1, 1837 / July 15, 1870	7 / 16	546 / 355	4 /	804,909 17 / 78,340 41	40,245 45 / 3,917 02
Amount of four and five per cent. funds, as above stated, held by the Government in lieu of investment	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,033,838 17	.....
Amount of annual interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	739,791 82

The changes in the statement of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows, viz:

This fund has been increased by—

The proceeds of sale of Osage trust lands	$205,303 43
The proceeds of sale of Otoe and Missouria lands	34,766 15
Total increase	240,069 58
This fund has been decreased by—	
Payment to Creek orphans	6,193 66
Net increase	233,875 92
Add amount reported in statements D and D No. 2, November 1, 1882	14,799,962 25
Total as before stated	15,033,838 17

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Interest.
Cherokee national fund	$156,638 56	July 1, 1882, to January 1, 1883	$4,699 16
	156,638 56	January 1, 1883, to July 1, 1883	4,699 16
			9,398 32
Cherokee school fund	51,854 28	July 1, 1882, to January 1, 1883	1,555 63
	51,854 28	January 1, 1883, to July 1, 1883	1,555 63
			3,111 26
Cherokee orphan fund	22,223 26	July 1, 1882, to January 1, 1883	666 70
	22,223 26	January 1, 1883, to July 1, 1883	666 70
			1,333 40
Delaware general fund	49,283 90	July 1, 1882, to January 1, 1883	1,478 51
	49,283 90	January 1, 1883, to July 1, 1883	1,478 51
			2,957 02

F.—*Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest is regularly paid.	Amount collected.
Maryland 6 per cent. bonds.			
Chickasaw national fund	$8,350 17	July 1, 1882, to July 1, 1883	*$485 34

* Less State tax, $15.66.

G.—*Collections of interest made since November 1, 1882, falling due since July 1, 1882.*

Fund or tribe.	Amount collected.	Period.		On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.
		From—	To—			
Chickasaw incompetents	$100 00	July 1, 1882	July 1, 1883	$2,000	Indiana	$100 00
Pottawatomies, education	200 00	July 1, 1882	July 1, 1883	4,000	Indiana	200 00
Total	300 00			6,000		300 00

Recapitulation of interest collected, as per tables hereinbefore given.

Interest on United States bonds (Table E)	$16,800 00
Interest on paying State stocks (Table F)	485 34
Interest collected on paying bonds due since July 1, 1882 (Table G)	300 00
Total interest collected during the time specified, and carried to the credit of trust-fund interest due various Indian tribes	17,585 34

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the year ending June 30, 1883, on non-paying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.

Bonds.	Per cent.	Principal.	Annual interest appropriated.
Arkansas	6	$168,000 00	$10,080 00
Florida	7	132,000 00	9,240 00
North Carolina	6	192,000 00	11,520 00
South Carolina	6	125,000 00	7,500 00
Tennessee	6	104,000 00	6,240 00
Tennessee	5½	66,666 66⅔	3,500 00
Tennessee	5	145,000 00	7,250 00
Virginia	6	544,000 00	32,640 00
Louisiana	6	37,000 00	2,220 00
Total amount appropriated			90,190 00

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1882, as shown by the books of the Indian Office, on account of sales of Indian lands, are exhibited in the following statement:

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand November 1, 1882.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1883.
Proceeds of Sioux Reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act March 3, 1863.	$242,266 68	$14,776 43	$127,095 31	$129,947 80
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of lands.	Cherokee strip		23,791 15	23,791 15	
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of school lands	Treaties of Feb. 27,1819,and Dec. 29, 1835.		860 34		860 34
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Article 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	24,548 18	14,388 65	6,733 65	32,203 18
Fulfilling treaty with Miamies of Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Act of March 3, 1872.	376 51	854 85	652 12	579 24
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Act of July 31, 1872.	712 26			712 26
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sec., act July 15,1870.	3,140,751 90	205,303 43	*a* 80,000 00	3,266,055 33
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of ceded lands.	1st article treaty Sept. 29, 1865.		300,000 00		300,000 00
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	4,058 06			4,058 06
Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	32,767 63		182 69	32,584 94
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands.	2d art. treaty 1859, act Feb. 2, 1863.	20,621 61			20,621 61
On account of claims of settlers on Round Valley Indian Reservation in California.	Act March 3, 1873, 17 Stat., 633.	594 37			594 37
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of Osage diminished reserve lands in Kansas.	Transfer for sale of lands to Osages.	724,137 41			724,137 41
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Mar. 6,1861, 12 Stat., 1171, act August 15, 1876.	20,212 56	680 12	3,392 65	17,500 03
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, proceeds of lands.	Acts April 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875.	1,070 56	200 00		1,270 56
Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias, proceeds, of lands.	Act of August 15, 1876.	184,737 30	34,766 15		219,503 45
Fulfilling treaty with Pawnees.	Act of April 10, 1876.		471,855 68	*b* 302,626 22	169,229 46
Total		4,396,855 03	1,067,476 80	544,473 79	4,919,858 04

a Transferred to Osage school fund.

b Reimbursed to the United States.

Statement of the salaries and incidental expenses paid at each agency in the Indian service

number of Indians

Names of agencies.	State or Territory.	Number of Indians at each agency.	Appropriations from which salaries of employés and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid.
Grand total		241,899	
Colorado River	Arizona	1,025	Incidental expenses Indian service in Arizona, 1883.
Moquis Pueblo	do	1,813	do Contingencies Indian Department, 1883 Support Moquis Pueblo, 1883
Pima and Maricopa	do	12,674	Incidental expenses Indian service in Arizona, 1883.
San Carlos	do	5,000	do Support of Indians at San Carlos Reservation, 1883.
Hoopa Valley	California	508	Incidental expenses Indian service in California, 1883.
Mission	do	3,010	do
Round Valley	do	633	do
Tule River	do	683	do
Southern Ute	Colorado	968	Support of confederated bands of Utes, 1883 Incidental expenses Indian service in Colorado, 1883
Cheyenne River	Dakota	3,215	Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee of Nebraska, 1883. Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1883.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	do	2,371	do Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee of Nebraska, 1883.
Devil's Lake	do	918	Fulfilling treaty with Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake. Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1883.
Fort Berthold	do	1,246	do Support of Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, 1883.
Pine Ridge	do	8,000	Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee of Nebraska, 1883. Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1883.
Rosebud	do	7,728	Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee of Nebraska, 1883. Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1883.
Sisseton	do	1,479	Fulfilling treaty with Sisseton, Wahpeton Sioux, and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake. Contingencies Indian Department, 1883 Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1883.
Standing Rock	do	4,472	Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1883. Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1883.
Yankton	do	1,950	Fulfilling treaty with Sioux of Yankton tribe Support of Sioux, Yankton tribe, 1883 Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1883.
Fort Hall	Idaho	1,556	Support of Shoshones and Bannocks, 1883 Support of Indians at Fort Hall Reservation, 1883. Incidental expenses Indian service in Idaho, 1883.
Lemhi	do	800	do Support of Indians at Lemhi Agency, 1883
Nez Percé	do	1,250	Incidental expenses Indian service in Idaho, 1883. Support of Nez Percés, 1883
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.	Indian Territory	6,496	Support of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1883 Support of Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, 1883.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	do	4,181	Support of Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, 1883. Support of Wichitas and other affiliated bands, 1883.

* Payments to employés at several of the agencies were made from permanent funds belonging to

during the year ending June 30, 1883, showing the appropriations from which paid and the at each agency.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.				Total of incidental expenses.	PAY OF EMPLOYÉS.*		Total pay of employés.
Traveling expenses of agents.	Office rent, fuel, light, and stationery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscellaneous.		Regular.	Temporary.	
$9,449 33	$4,885 75	$2,768 75	$719 26	$17,823 09	$247,224 97	$5,914 50	$253,139 47
150 65	.....	125 00	.....	275 65	2,643 90	.....	2,643 90
75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	10 50	.....	200 00	50 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	85 50	575 00	.....	825 00
234 10	.....	200 00	13 10	447 20	2,568 94	.....	2,568 94
162 50	91 00	.....	46 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	100 00	.....	400 00	7,482 73	1 00	7,483 73
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,360 00	.....	4,360 00
186 95	240 00	74 00	36 00	536 95	1,270 00	46 50	1,316 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,706 82	163 28	1,870 10
94 00	.....	.....	.....	94 00	870 00	.....	870 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,995 65	55 86	.....
70 15	.....	264 00	93 85	428 00	.....	.....	4,051 51
.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....	6,657 87	71 00	.....
185 25	.....	.....	4 00	589 25	.....	.....	6,728 87
76 00	.....	.....	11 73	.....	192 40	.....	.....
.....	618 12	.....	.....	705 85	1,098 17	.....	1,290 57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,090 00	.....	.....
211 30	.....	.....	.....	211 30	.....	.....	2,090 00
18 50	.....	.....	14 43	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	34 25	196 16	4 00	267 34	5,623 36	.....	5,623 36
.....	.....	.....	56 30	.....	8,591 58	.....	.....
45 75	.....	.....	.....	102 05	.....	.....	8,591 58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,884 54	1,775 67	.....
220 55	.....	.....	.....	220 55	.....	.....	7,660 21
.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	2,251 53	323 90	.....
100 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 00	.....	.....	.....	228 86	.....	.....	2,575 43
.....	335 00	21 00	.....	.....	8,962 12	.....	.....
505 35	.....	.....	6 04	867 39	.....	.....	8,962 12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,790 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,147 26	.....	.....
58 35	.....	.....	.....	58 35	900 00	.....	4,837 26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,620 43	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	.....
53 35	.....	.....	.....	53 35	.....	.....	3,635 43
71 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	300 00	.....	371 00	3,061 80	.....	3,061 80
235 75	.....	68 00	95 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	399 00	2,233 16	617 95	2,851 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,818 10	90 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 00	5,977 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,503 41	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,027 50	.....	.....

the Indians, and not from current appropriations, and therefore do not appear in this statement.

Statement of the salaries and incidental expenses paid a each agency in

Names of agencies.	State or Territory.	Number of Indians at each agency.	Appropriations from which salaries of employés and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Indian Territory		Support of Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, 1883.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Osage	do	2,206	Support of Kansas Indians, 1883
			Fulfilling treaty with Kansas Indians
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe	do	2,293	Support of Poncas, 1883
			Support of Pawnees, 1883
			Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias
			Support of Nez Percés of Joseph's band, 1883
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Quapaw	do	1,071	Support of Quapaws, 1883
			Support of Modocs in Indian Territory, 1883
			Support of Indians of Central Superintendency, 1883.
			Fulfilling treaty with Eastern Shawnees
			Fulfilling treaty with Senecas
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Sac and Fox	do	2,484	Support of Indians of Central Superintendency, 1883.
			Support of Kickapoos, 1883
			Fulfilling treaty with Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Union	do	63,000	do
Sac and Fox	Iowa	348	do
			Fulfilling treaty with Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Kansas	916	Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies
			Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos
			Fulfilling treaty with Iowas
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Mackinac	Michigan	7,000	Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior, 1883
			Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1883
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
White Earth	Minnesota	4,341	Support of Chippewas on White Earth Reservation, 1883.
			Support of Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas, 1883.
			Support of Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands, 1883.
			Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Blackfeet	Montana	4,500	Support of Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, 1883.
Crow	do	3,200	Support of Crows, 1883
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Montana, 1883.
Flathead	do	1,693	Support of Flatheads and other confederated tribes, 1883.
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Montana, 1883.
Fort Belknap	do	1,700	do
			Support of Gros Ventres in Montana, 1883
			Support of Assinaboines in Montana, 1883
Fort Peck	do	6,000	Incidental expenses Indian service in Montana, 1883.
			Support of Indians at Fort Peck Reservation, 1883.
Santee and Flandreau	Nebraska	1,200	Support of Poncas, 1883
			Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee of Nebraska, 1883.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Omaha and Winnebago	do	2,499	Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes
			Fulfilling treaty with Omahas
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Nevada	Nevada	4,110	do
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Nevada, 1883.
Western Shoshone	do	825	do
Mescalero and Jicarilla.	New Mexico	1,660	Support of Jicarilla and Mescalero Apaches, including removal of Mescaleros, 1883.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883

*Payments to employés at several of the agencies were made from permanent funds belonging to

the Indian service during the year ending June 30, 1883, &c.—Continued.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.				Total of incidental expenses.	PAY OF EMPLOYÉS.*		Total pay of employés.
Traveling expenses of agents.	Office rent, fuel, light, and stationery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscellaneous.		Regular.	Temporary.	
					$1,174 30		
$200 00				$200 00			$8,705 21
					953 58		
					1,566 42		
249 66				249 66			2,520 00
					3,440 26		
					5,314 67		
					2,806 94		
					1,881 02		
126 28	$44 00		$4 50	174 78			13,442 89
					166 68		
					880 00		
	45 00	$42 32			3,376 64		
					166 68		
					600 00		
132 85			34 75	254 92			5,190 00
					1,250 00		
					1,775 00		
					3,395 24	$175 00	
227 11				227 11			6,595 24
313 85	36 00	176 10	85 65	611 60			
10 00	55 00		25 15	90 15			
					578 32		578 32
					720 00		
					600 00	139 25	
					466 67		
252 25	15 00			267 25			1,925 92
	250 00				700 00		
175 02	24 60			449 62	299 40		999 40
	37 50				3,425 00	10 00	
					2,930 00	64 00	
					615 00		
					1,779 56		
471 65			3 00	512 15			8,823 56
					5,149 17		5,149 17
					5,577 66		
					1,200 00		
89 25				89 25			6,777 66
					3,225 36		
			18 00	18 00		20 00	3,245 36
98 80							
					3,705 60		
				98 80	2,250 00		5,955 60
81 00	400 00						
				481 00	6,266 83		6,266 83
					180 00	101 50	
					3,443 49	843 99	
186 10	21 00			201 10			4,568 98
					2,691 58		
	100 00				2,212 22	92 50	
102 25			15 00	217 25			4,996 30
60 00							
33 50		30 00	3 00	126 50	3,495 81		3,495 81
323 47	24 00	22 50	14 63	384 60	1,797 10	191 25	1,988 35
			20 88		7,148 94	105 00	
			7 50				

the Indians, and not from current appropriations, and therefore do not appear in this statement.

Statement of the salaries and incidental expenses paid at each agency in

Names of agencies.	State or Territory.	Number of Indians at each agency.	Appropriations from which salaries of employés and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid.
Mescalero and Jicarilla.	New Mexico		Incidental expenses Indian service in New Mexico, 1883.
			Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1883
Navajo	do	17,000	Support of Navajoes, 1883
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Pueblo	do	9,240	Incidental expenses Indian service in New Mexico, 1883.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
			Support of Pueblos of New Mexico, 1883
			Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1883
New York	New York	5,119	Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Grande Ronde	Oregon	706	Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1883.
Klamath	do	1,023	do
			Support of Indians of Klamath Agency, 1883
			Support of Klamaths and Modocs, 1883
Siletz	do	997	Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1883.
Umatilla	do	897	Support of Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, 1883.
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1883.
Warm Springs	do	809	Support of confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon, 1883.
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1883.
Tonkawa	Texas	98	Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Ouray	Utah	1,400	Support of Utes, confederated bands, 1883
			Support of Utahs, Tabequache band, 1883
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Utah, 1883.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Uintah Valley	do	965	Support of Utes, confederated bands, 1883
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Utah, 1883.
Colville	Washington	3,593	Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1883.
			Buildings at agency and repairs, 1883
Neah Bay and Quinaielt	do	1,265	Support of Quinaielts and Quillehutes, 1883
			Support of Makahs, 1883
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1883.
Nisqually, S'Kokomish and Tulalip.	do	4,450	Support of S'Klallams, 1883
			Support of D'Wamish and other allied tribes, 1883.
			Incidental expenses, Indian service in Washington, 1883.
Yakama	do	3,120	Support of Yakamas, 1883
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1883.
Green Bay	Wisconsin	3,025	Support of Menomonees, 1883
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
La Pointe	do	3,336	Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas of Bois Forte band.
			Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior, 1883
			Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas of Lake Superior.
			Contingencies Indian Department, 1883
Shoshone	Wyoming	1,880	Support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1883.
			Support of Shoshones and Bannacks, 1883
			Incidental expenses Indian service in Wyoming, 1883.

* Payments to employés at several of the agencies were made from permanent funds belonging to

the Indian service during the year ending June 30, 1883, &c.—Continued.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.				Total of incidental expenses.	PAY OF EMPLOYÉS.*		Total pay of employés.
Traveling expenses of agents.	Office rent, fuel, light, and stationery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscellaneous.		Regular.	Temporary.	
$331 95							
	$270 00			$630 33			$7,253 94
		$224 07			$1,633 24	$32 61	
180 18				404 25			1,665 85
392 42							
124 70	20 00		$4 50				
	69 00		11 50		3,148 59		
	567 03			1,189 15			3,148 59
122 73	21 00			143 73	550 00	123 00	673 00
		100 00		100 00	2,638 25		2,638 25
25 50							
		100 00			839 01		
			3 55	129 05	3,525 00		4,364 01
273 52				273 52	2,674 61	187 50	2,862 11
		89 30			4,600 00		
17 95	20 00	120 00		247 25			4,600 00
					2,934 78		
240 00	120 00			360 00			2,934 78
	407 00			407 00			
					4,203 82		
					666 13		
387 90							
	13 75			401 65			4,869 95
					2,535 32		
179 70		100 00		279 70	2,955 58	84 00	5,574 90
159 50	62 50	154 00	10 25		2,847 80	120 00	
	420 00			806 25			2,967 80
					1,834 67		
					900 00		
242 90				242 90			2,734 67
					1,275 00		
		90 30			2,659 20	203 50	
340 70			25 00	456 00	2,000 00	22 50	6,160 20
					5,975 80	119 74	
66 55				66 55			6,095 54
					1,668 06		
100 35		15 00	35 00	150 35			1,668 06
					1,400 00		
	20 00	157 00			4,266 87		
					136 00		
303 00	5 00		5 70	490 70			5,802 87
					2,725 24		
					3,300 59		
49 38				49 38			6,025 83

the Indians, and not from current appropriations, and therefore do not appear in this statement.

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the

Heads of appropriations.	Amount appropriated.	OBJECTS AND	
		Buildings at agencies, and repairs.	Medicines and medical supplies.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Fulfilling treaty with—			
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches	30,000 00	189 35	575 70
Cheyennes and Arapahoes	20,000 00	.....	489 32
Chickasaws	3,000 00	.....	.....
Chippewas, Bois Fort band	14,100 00	.....	8 82
Chippewas of the Mississippi	21,000 00	.....	.....
Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands	22,666 66	.....	130 81
Choctaws	30,032 89	.....	.....
Choctaws and Chickasaws	10,000 00	.....	.....
Creeks	69,968 40	.....	.....
Crows	30,000 00	.....	.....
Iowas	2,875 00	.....	61 69
Kansas	10,000 00	.....	12 30
Kickapoos	4,679 05	.....	.....
Miamies of Eel River	1,100 00	.....	.....
Miamies of Kansas	1,768 29	.....	.....
Omahas	20,000 00	.....	268 79
Osages	18,456 00	.....	.....
Otoes and Missourias	9,000 00	.....	236 47
Pawnees	30,000 00	.....	436 50
Poncas	8,000 00	.....	380 08
Pottawatomies	20,647 65	.....	.....
Pottawatomies of Huron	400 00	.....	.....
Quapaws	1,000 00	.....	.....
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	51,000 00	.....	.....
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	7,870 00	.....	52 39
Seminoles	28,500 00	.....	.....
Senecas	3,690 00	.....	.....
Senecas of New York	11,902 50	.....	.....
Shawnees	5,000 00	.....	.....
Shawnees, Eastern	1,030 00	.....	.....
Shoshones	11,000 00	635 05	58 07
Six Nations of New York	4,500 00	.....	.....
Sisseton and Wahpeton, and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake	80,000 00	626 50	616 17
Sioux, Yankton tribe	25,000 00	.....	387 72
Winnebagoes	44,162 47	129 25	293 78
Support of (treaty)—			
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, 1883	22,700 00	.....	.....
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1883	20,600 00	.....	.....
Chippewas of the Mississippi, 1883	4,000 00	.....	.....
Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands, 1883	2,500 00	.....	.....
Crows, 1883	77,000 00	.....	245 62
Klamaths and Modocs, 1883	6,100 00	.....	.....
Molels, 1883	3,000 00	.....	.....
Nez Percés, 1883	3,500 00	.....	.....
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1883	53,000 00	.....	140 94
Pawnees, 1883	17,500 00	.....	.....
Poncas, 1883	32,500 00	756 13	.....
Quapaws, 1883	1,060 00	.....	.....
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, 1883	200 00	.....	.....
Shoshones and Bannacks, 1883	29,437 00	.....	.....
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1883	1,932,300 00	10,625 91	2,654 65
Sioux, Yankton tribe, 1883	50,000 00	.....	40 70
Utahs, Tabequache band, 1883	720 00	.....	.....
Utes, confederated bands, 1883	73,020 00	142 10	435 58
Payment to Flatheads removed to Jocko Reservation, Montana (reimbursable), 1883	5,000 00	.....	.....
Support of (gratuity)—			
Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, 1883	350,000 00	.....	.....

Indian Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.

Annuity goods.	Subsistence supplies.	Agricultural and miscellaneous supplies.	Expenses of transportation and storage.	Payments of annuities in money.	Pay of regular employés at agencies.
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
19,452 91	2,333 58	5,035 05	.....	.....	.....
11,695 82	686 75	1,264 57	.....	2,000 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	.....
4,369 53	3,825 15	126 80	.....	3,500 00	1,400 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	19,392 00	.....
6,794 54	1,302 23	523 12	.....	10,315 00	1,779 56
.....	.....	.....	.....	22,532 89	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	69,968 40	.....
.....	8,319 42	62 66	.....	.....	.....
439 58	133 77	115 20	.....	466 67	.....
1,269 88	200 00	587 41	.....	3,842 50	1,566 42
273 17	584 58	392 50	.....	.....	600 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	213 52	.....
2,754 32	513 78	2,308 36	.....	.....	2,212 22
.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000 00	.....
2,125 09	2,071 76	608 38	.....	.....	3,520 68
12,341 89	664 50	1,557 11	.....	14,943 24	.....
4,411 37	.....	2,062 07	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	67 50	.....	19,799 06	720 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	400 00	.....
.....	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	44,535 20	3,973 56
711 46	32 28	405 81	.....	6,360 75	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	28,500 00	.....
.....	.....	75 00	.....	2,775 00	600 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,747 30	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....
.....	.....	24 25	.....	468 45	166 68
3,689 07	3,404 63	685 72	.....	.....	1,873 18
3,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23,929 36	16,837 48	14,930 76	.....	.....	4,341 53
10,629 30	.....	1,941 33	.....	.....	2,790 00
6,737 57	.....	3,082 56	.....	4,000 00	2,691 58
15,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,503 41
14,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,818 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	615 00
16,673 91	51,513 23	1,244 16	.....	.....	5,577 66
2,030 20	.....	220 06	.....	.....	3,525 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,233 16
7,992 59	27,806 81	1,206 00	.....	.....	2,725 24
.....	.....	73 06	.....	.....	5,314 67
2,165 53	21,232 20	1,064 87	.....	.....	3,874 60
.....	.....	4 75	.....	.....	166 68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,222 64	.....	970 00	.....	.....	6,921 02
217,991 12	1,304,031 61	119,730 03	49,931 59	.....	46,042 44
.....	47,822 30	124 42	.....	.....	1,147 26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	666 13
19,645 23	36,354 75	3,919 01	.....	.....	10,734 79
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....
82 05	340,476 10	2,617 74	.....	.....	1,174 30

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the Indian

Heads of appropriations.	OBJECTS AND PURPOSES		
	Pay of temporary employés at agencies.	Support of schools.	To promote civilization among Indians generally, including Indian labor.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Fulfilling treaty with—			
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches		2,295 16	
Cheyennes and Arapahoes			3,863 54
Chickasaws			
Chippewas, Bois Fort band		275 00	
Chippewas of the Mississippi			
Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands		540 00	91 39
Choctaws			
Choctaws and Chickasaws		4,686 33	
Creeks			
Crows			
Iowas		944 76	449 00
Kansas		609 16	1,670 87
Kickapoos	139 25	2,168 80	274 00
Miamies of Eel River			
Miamies of Kansas		1,554 22	
Omahas	92 50	4,115 71	3,273 01
Osages		3,450 96	
Otoes and Missourias		83 46	354 16
Pawnees			
Poncas		142 88	
Pottawatomies			60 00
Pottawatomies of Huron			
Quapaws		960 00	
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	175 00	1,631 87	120 90
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri		303 61	
Seminoles			
Senecas			240 00
Senecas of New York			
Shawnees			
Shawnees, Eastern			
Shoshones		68 34	123 89
Six Nations of New York			
Sisseton and Wahpeton, and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake	323 90	9,181 63	7,459 89
Sioux, Yankton tribe		679 27	2,139 58
Winnebagoes		3,611 85	2,170 95
Support of (treaty)—			
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, 1883			1,630 50
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1883	90 00		690 00
Chippewas of the Mississippi, 1883		3,941 67	
Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands, 1883		1,354 96	298 00
Crows, 1883		1,485 02	
Klamaths and Modocs, 1883		130 00	135 00
Molels, 1883		2,995 33	
Nez Percés, 1883	617 95	648 89	
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1883		211 88	285 00
Pawnees, 1883		9,539 80	1,681 07
Poncas, 1883	101 50		3,160 23
Quapaws, 1883			
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, 1883		200 00	
Shoshones and Bannacks, 1883		1,402 12	218 00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1883	2,959 51	46,674 22	61,395 05
Sioux, Yankton tribe, 1883			644 75
Utahs, Tabequache band, 1883			
Utes, confederated bands, 1883	55 86	379 35	6 66
Payment to Flatheads removed to Jocko Reservation, Montana (reimbursable), 1883			
Support of (gratuity)—			
Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, 1883	69 00		4,162 79

* Of this balance $14,901.79 is held for Winnebagoes

Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883—Continued.

FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.					Total amount expended from each appropriation.	Balance unexpended.
Incidental expenses of agencies.	Presents to Indians.	Stock for Indians.	Agricultural improvements.	In hands of agents.		
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,881 75	118 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,505 30	594 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,392 00	1,608 00
8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,484 65	1,182 01
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,532 89	7,500 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,686 33	5,313 67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,968 40	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,382 08	21,617 92
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,610 67	264 33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,758 54	241 46
10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,442 30	236 75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,767 74	55
100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,638 69	4,361 31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,450 96	5 04
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,943 24	56 76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,996 40	1,003 60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,646 56	1 09
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	106 70	50,436 53	456 77
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,866 30	3 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,500 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,690 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,747 30	155 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	659 38	370 62
348 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,886 18	113 82
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500 00	1,000 00
633 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,880 72	1,119 28
233 92	.....	.....	.....	198 88	18,801 12	6,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	395 05	22,717 54	*21,049 88
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,133 91	566 09
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,598 10	1 90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,941 67	58 33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,267 96	232 04
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,739 60	260 40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,040 26	59 74
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,995 33	4 67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	65 00	39,868 46	13,066 54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,608 60	891 40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,355 06	144 94
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171 43	888 57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	189 07	20,733 78	8,514 15
2,811 30	60 00	46,132 45	679 50	6,304 40	1,911,719 38	14,276 22
40 97	.....	.....	.....	179 60	49,820 40	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	666 13	53 87
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,673 33	1,346 67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348,581 98	1,418 02

in Wisconsin as required by act of Congress.

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the Indian

Heads of appropriations.	Amount appropriated.	OBJECTS AND PURPOSES			
		Pay of Indian agents.	Pay of special agents.	Pay of interpreters.	Buildings at agencies, and repairs.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Support of (gratuity)—					
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, 1883	40,000 00				21 83
Assinaboines in Montana, 1883	15,000 00				16 25
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, 1883	35,000 00				40 00
Chippewas of Lake Superior, 1883	18,000 00				
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina, 1883	18,000 00				
Chippewas on White Earth Reservation, 1883	10,000 00				
Confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon, 1883	8,000 00				
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington, 1883	10,000 00				
Flatheads and other confederated tribes, 1883	13,000 00				
Gros Ventres in Montana, 1883	20,000 00				
Jicarilla and Mescalero Apaches, including removal of Mescaleros, 1883	40,000 00				
Kansas Indians, 1883	5,000 00				
Kickapoos, 1883	8,000 00				
Makahs, 1883	6,000 00				
Menomonees, 1883	7,000 00				
Modocs in Indian Territory, 1883	5,000 00				16 70
Moquis Pueblos, 1883	2,000 00				
Navajoes, 1883	5,000 00				
Nez Percés of Joseph's band, 1883	20,000 00				
Pueblos of New Mexico, 1883	7,500 00				
Quinaielts and Quillehutes, 1883	5,000 00				
Shoshones in Wyoming, 1883	18,000 00				
S'Klallams, 1883	6,000 00				
Tonkawas at Fort Griffin, 1883	3,000 00				
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, 1883	10,000 00				
Wichitas and other affiliated bands, 1883	16,000 00				
Yakamas and other Indians, 1883	26,000 00				
Indians of Central Superintendency, 1883	18,000 00				101 00
Indians of Fort Hall Reservation, 1883	22,000 00				54 80
Indians at Fort Peck Reservation, 1883	75,000 00				
Indians of Klamath Agency, 1883	6,000 00				
Indians of Lemhi Agency, 1883	21,000 00				162 00
Indians of San Carlos Reservation, 1883	275,000 00				92 65
Incidental expenses Indian service in—					
Arizona, 1883	24,000 00				
California, 1883	32,000 00				40 00
Colorado, 1883	1,500 00				
Dakota, 1883	10,000 00				
Idaho, 1883	1,000 00				
Montana, 1883	5,000 00				3 50
Nevada, 1883	13,000 00				
New Mexico, 1883	1,000 00				
Oregon, 1883	24,000 00				
Utah, 1883	12,500 00				
Washington, 1883	18,000 00				
Wyoming, 1883	2,000 00				
Pay of—					
Indian agents, 1883	90,500 00	83,030 09			
Interpreters, 1883	20,000 00			18,306 24	
Indian inspectors, 1883	15,000 00				
School inspector, 1883	3,000 00				
Police, 1883	82,000 00				
Additional beef, Indian service, 1883	200,000 00				
Buildings at agencies, &c., 1883	25,000 00				20,471 03
Contingencies, Indian Department, 1883	38,500 00		7,290 05		12 13
Support of schools not otherwise provided for, 1883	150,000 00				
Support of Indian school, Carlisle, Pa., 1883	68,500 00				

Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883—Continued.

FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.

Medicines and medical supplies.	Annuity goods.	Subsistence supplies.	Agricultural and miscellaneous supplies.	Expenses of transportation and storage.	Advertising expenses and telegraphing.	Pay of regular employés at agencies.
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
300 01	9,144 19	18,930 55	1,911 35			5,623 36
12 24	2,958 82	8,141 64	1,231 05			2,250 00
88 53	4,980 55	20,410 38	2,008 28			5,149 17
96 36	2,952 66	2,427 17	6,197 81			4,966 87
107 87	5,248 43	4,590 11	2,262 42			2,930 00
173 13		1,298 84	3,396 54			3,425 00
133 88	252 22	82 00	2,180 71			2,934 78
227 52	546 24	698 66	885 62			2,659 29
168 86	1,479 59	2,127 76	2,570 17			3,225 36
252 11	3,872 65	9,595 40	1,995 70			3,705 60
92 40	11,669 79	10,900 47	4,612 06			7,148 94
343 65	401 05	956 70	350 83			953 58
30 44		3,142 50	187 50			1,775 00
167 00	775 16	119 75	1,162 13			900 00
331 06	340 32	536 15	806 71			1,668 06
70 76	596 95	762 51	754 48			880 00
188 83						575 00
131 03		146 46	1,336 07			1,633 24
370 15	2,987 38	8,015 34	1,377 29			1,881 02
64 98		141 83	381 96			3,148 59
73 34	536 71	217 97	814 28			1,834 67
144 00	275 80	15,930 30	1,570 51			
140 50	558 30	330 65	1,384 81			1,275 00
		3,000 00				
352 00	780 00		3,074 10			4,600 00
495 95	7,189 77		5,738 04			2,027 50
265 89	4,059 76		6,492 52			5,975 80
556 60		1,192 33	2,199 71			4,626 64
78 03	588 68	17,265 94	1,877 50			
186 91	14,796 73	42,797 39	6,233 64			6,266 83
248 38	399 30	1,300 00	2,280 91			840 00
148 92	2,943 16	10,530 46	1,772 21			3,061 80
307 84	15,694 07	214,740 84	10,351 30			7,482 73
549 50	1,476 90	10,295 41	2,613 78			5,212 84
513 23	8,892 90	5,748 07	5,090 88	3 35		8,206 82
			27 00			619 00
			1,959 82		10 23	1,092 40
					2 50	
			2,449 70			
109 31	1,038 50	3,985 86	1,178 75			5,292 91
277 23	2,115 97	3,402 99	5,652 15			5,312 86
124 95	2,602 73	4,060 97	1,335 42		1 00	2,955 58
437 37	269 28	495 43	1,822 50			4,847 80
			106 80		8 50	
		175,571 84				
		23 23	4,294 17			6,562 28

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the Indian

Heads of appropriations.	OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR					
	Pay of temporary employés at agencies.	Support of schools.	To promote civilization among Indians generally, including Indian labor.	Traveling expenses of Indian agents.	Traveling expenses of special agents.	Incidental expenses of agencies.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Support of (gratuity)—						
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, 1883	.....	1,145 98	686 55	.....	.....	117 65
Assinaboines in Montana, 1883	.....	300 00	90 00	.....	.....	.....
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, 1883	.....	1,464 79	214 53	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas of Lake Superior, 1883	.....	847 65	139 40	.....	.....	177 00
Chippewas of Red Lake, and Pembina, 1883	64 00	1,676 97	864 34	.....	.....	125 00
Chippewas on White Earth Reservation, 1883	10 00	.....	1,456 05	.....	.....	44 50
Confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon, 1883	.....	1,189 12	995 00	.....	.....	.....
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington, 1883	203 50	690 00	464 57	.....	.....	90 30
Flatheads and other confederated tribes, 1883	.....	50 04	1,608 59	.....	.....	.....
Gros Ventres in Montana, 1883	.....	223 14	270 00	.....	.....	.....
Jicarilla and Mescalero Apaches, including removal of Mescaleros, 1883	105 00	305 28	66 00	.....	.....	100 00
Kansas Indians, 1883	.....	710 69	1,283 50	.....	.....	.....
Kickapoos, 1883	.....	.....	769 50	.....	.....	.....
Makahs, 1883	.....	579 80	1,410 00	.....	.....	.....
Menomonees, 1883	.....	1,117 52	1,401 98	.....	.....	.....
Modocs in Indian Territory, 1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moquis Pueblos, 1883	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....
Navajoes, 1883	32 61	263 32	1,082 53	.....	.....	224 07
Nez Percés of Joseph's band, 1883	.....	1,733 30	934 40	.....	.....	.....
Pueblos of New Mexico, 1883	11 80	1,870 73	.....	.....	.....	324 33
Quinaielts and Quillehutes, 1883	.....	389 68	380 00	.....	.....	.....
Shoshones in Wyoming, 1883	.....	31 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
S'Klallams, 1883	.....	966 87	907 49	.....	.....	.....
Tonkawas at Fort Griffin, 1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, 1883	.....	1,059 37	.....	.....	.....	129 30
Wichitas and other affiliated bands, 1883	.....	543 70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yakamas and other Indians, 1883	119 74	5,985 50	2,037 21	.....	.....	.....
Indians of Central Superintendency, 1883	294 50	2,814 34	1,187 46	.....	.....	103 32
Indians of Fort Hall Reservation, 1883	.....	.....	545 00	.....	.....	.....
Indians at Fort Peck Reservation, 1883	.....	1,050 41	874 00	.....	.....	400 00
Indians of Klamath Agency, 1883	.....	266 39	.....	.....	.....	100 00
Indians of Lemhi Agency, 1883	.....	90 72	757 75	.....	.....	450 23
Indians of San Carlos Reservation, 1883	1 00	155 23	17,828 33	.....	.....	512 60
Incidental expenses Indian service in—						
Arizona, 1883	.....	770 69	881 90	622 25	.....	377 60
California, 1883	209 78	1,743 51	579 00	262 95	.....	574 94
Colorado, 1883	.....	.....	.....	70 15	.....	464 85
Dakota, 1883	.....	48 90	4,246 27	1,028 25	.....	314 21
Idaho, 1883	.....	8 80	10 00	466 60	.....	173 15
Montana, 1883	20 00	100 10	55 00	269 05	.....	432 75
Nevada, 1883	191 25	86 84	209 33	356 97	.....	550 28
New Mexico, 1883	.....	.....	.....	724 37	.....	61 47
Oregon, 1883	187 50	1,008 99	2,619 74	657 47	.....	343 25
Utah, 1883	84 00	22 59	.....	628 10	.....	147 75
Washington, 1883	142 50	7,706 28	375 44	809 65	.....	417 13
Wyoming, 1883	.....	.....	.....	57 73	.....	25 50
Pay of—						
Indian agents, 1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interpreters, 1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian inspectors, 1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
School inspector, 1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Police, 1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Additional beef, Indian service, 1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buildings at agencies, &c., 1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contingencies, Indian Department, 1883	1,019 29	349 50	1,317 16	7,518 95	3,648 42	2,291 67
Support of schools not otherwise provided for, 1883	.....	148,106 49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Support of Indian school, Carlisle, Pa, 1883	.....	68,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883—Continued.

WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.						Total amount expended from each appropriation.	Balance unexpended.
Pay of Indian police, scouts, and equipments.	Stock for Indians.	Pay and expenses of Indian inspectors, including Indian school inspector.	Agricultural improvements.	Miscellaneous.	In hands of agents.		
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
			96 00	726 00	597 41	38,703 47	699 12
						15,000 00	
					325 00	34,356 23	318 77
						17,804 92	195 08
						17,873 14	126 86
					116 00	9,804 06	79 94
					208 96	7,767 71	23 33
					462 14	6,465 70	3,072 16
						11,230 37	1,769 63
						19,914 60	85 40
						34,999 94	5,000 06
						5,000 00	
						5,904 94	2,095 06
						5,113 84	886 16
						6,201 80	798 20
	400 00			1,500 00		4,981 40	18 60
	800 00			286 17		1,860 00	140 00
						4,849 33	150 67
	2,499 90					19,798 78	201 22
						5,944 22	1,555 78
						4,246 65	753 35
						17,951 71	48 29
	434 34				2 04	5,997 96	
						3,000 00	
						9,994 77	5 23
						15,994 96	5 04
						24,936 42	1,063 58
					4,923 85	13,075 90	25
					233 45	20,409 95	1,356 60
					2,306 33	72,605 91	87 76
						5,434 98	565 02
	1,000 00				82 75	20,917 25	
6,465 50						273,632 09	1,367 91
						22,800 87	1,199 13
				8 00	100 00	31,873 43	26 57
						1,181 00	319 00
				330 48	41 14	9,030 56	928 30
					62 65	661 05	276 30
					39 00	3,330 10	1,630 90
						13,000 00	
						785 84	214 16
					110 00	21,578 15	2,311 85
						11,963 09	536 91
					64	17,323 38	675 98
						198 53	1,801 47
						83,030 09	7,469 91
						18,306 24	1,693 76
		13,262 00				13,262 00	1,738 00
		2,861 41				2,861 41	138 59
76,820 58						76,820 58	5,179 42
						175,571 84	24,428 16
						20,471 03	4,528 97
			28 00	1,959 15		36,314 00	2,186 00
						148,106 49	1,893 51
						68,500 00	

Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the Indian

Heads of appropriations.	Amount appropriated.	OBJECTS AND PUR-	
		Vaccination of Indians.	Expenses of transportation and storage.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Support of Indian school, Forest Grove, Oreg., 1883	30,000 00	.....	.....
Indian children at Hampton School, Virginia, 1883	16,700 00	.....	.....
Indian children at schools in States, 1883	17,000 00	.....	.....
Indian children at schools and in private families, 1883	150,000 00	.....	.....
School building, Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, Indian Territory	5,000 00	.....	.....
School building and support of school for Indians of Indian Territory	25,000 00	.....	.....
School building and support of school for Indians of Sioux Reservation in Dakota	25,000 00	.....	.....
Telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies, 1883	40,000 00	.....	.....
Transportation of Indian supplies, 1883	295,000 00	.....	.....
Traveling expenses of Indian inspectors, 1883	6,000 00	.....	274,032 01
Traveling expenses of Indian school inspector, 1883	1,500 00	.....	.....
Vaccination of Indians, 1883	800 00	740 75	.....
Expenses of Indian commissioners, 1883	4,700 00	.....	.....

* These unexpended balances will be required to meet outstanding

Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883—Continued.

POSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.						Total amount expended from each appropriation.	Balance unexpended.
Purchase and inspection of annuity goods and supplies.	Advertising expenses and telegraphing.	Support of schools.	Pay and expenses of Indian inspectors, including Indian school inspector.	Expenses of Indian commissioners.	In hands of agents.		
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
.....	.....	23,520 20	.....	.....	.....	23,520 20	6,479 80
.....	.....	15,907 16	.....	.....	.....	15,907 16	792 84
.....	.....	8,579 24	.....	.....	.....	8,579 24	8,420 76
.....	.....	57,643 76	.....	.....	2,462 27	57,643 76	*89,893 97
.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....
.....	.....	8,926 00	.....	.....	.....	8,926 00	*16,074 00
.....	.....	519 50	.....	.....	.....	519 50	*24,480 50
25,161 12	14,151 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,313 11	686 89
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274,032 01	20,967 99
.....	.....	.....	4,279 53	.....	569 45	4,279 53	1,151 02
.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	740 75	59 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,625 95	.....	4,625 95	74 05

indebtedness and to pay for school buildings now in process of erection.

AGGREGATE OF FOREGOING TABLE.

Pay of Indian agents	$83,030 09
Pay of special agents	7,290 05
Pay of interpreters	18,306 24
Buildings at agencies and repairs	34,136 18
Vaccination of Indians	740 75
Medicines and medical supplies	15,886 86
Annuity goods	534,352 69
Subsistence supplies	2,473,600 81
Agricultural and miscellaneous supplies	272,959 44
Expenses of transportation and storage	323,966 95
Purchase and inspection of annuity goods and supplies	25,161 12
Advertising expenses and telegraphing	14,174 22
Payments of annuities in money	294,859 98
Pay of regular employés at agencies	265,801 19
Pay of temporary employés at agencies	7,320 94
Support of schools	482,336 44
To promote civilization among Indians generally, including Indian labor	145,160 25
Traveling expenses of Indian agents	13,472 49
Traveling expenses of special agents	3,648 42
Incidental expenses of agencies	13,258 77
Pay of Indian police, scouts, and equipment	83,286 08
Presents to Indians	60 00
Stock for Indians	51,266 69
Pay and expenses of Indian inspectors, including Indian school inspector	21,902 94
Expenses of Indian commissioners	4,625 95
Agricultural improvements	803 50
Miscellaneous	4,809 80
In hands of agents*	20,081 78
Total amount expended	5,196,218 84
Balance unexpended†	366,885 29

*This amount in hands of agents was doubtless disbursed before the date of this statement, but the accounts representing the disbursements have not yet reached this office.

†A large portion of this balance will be required to meet outstanding liabilities on account of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883; claims on account of which have not yet been settled.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS FROM DECEMBER 12, 1882, TO AUGUST 15, 1883, ESTABLISHING, RESTORING, OR DEFINING EXISTING INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

ARIZONA.

Gila Bend Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December* 12, 1882.

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country in the Territory of Arizona, viz, township 5 south, range 5 west, Gila and Salt River meridian, excepting section 18 thereof, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Papago and other Indians now settled there, and such other Indians as the Sectetary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Hualpai Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 4, 1883.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country situated in the Territory of Arizona be, and the same is hereby, set aside and reserved for the use and occupancy of the Hualpai Indians, namely: Beginning at a point on the Colorado River 5 miles eastward of Tinnakah Spring; thence south 20 miles to crest of high mesa; thence south 40° east 25 miles to a point of Music Mountains; thence east 15 miles, thence north 50° east 35 miles; thence north 30 miles to the Colorado River; thence along said river to the place of beginning; the southern boundary being at least 2 miles south of Peach Spring, and the eastern boundary at least 2 miles east of Pine Spring. All bearings and distances being approximate.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Moqui Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December* 16, 1882.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Arizona, lying and being within the following-described boundaries, viz, beginning on the one hundred and tenth degree of longitude west from Greenwich, at a point 36° 30′ north, thence due west to the one hundred and eleventh degree of longitude west, thence due south to a point of longitude 35° 30′ north, thence due east to the one hundred and tenth degree of longitude, and thence due north to place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from settlement and sale, and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Moqui and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Yuma Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 6, 1883.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of Arizona, viz, beginning at a point in the channel of the Colorado River, opposite the mouth of the Gila River, thence up the channel of the Gila River to the range line (when extended) between ranges 19 and 20 west of the Gila and Salt River meridian, thence north on said range line to the first standard parallel south, thence west on said parallel to the channel of the Colorado River, thence down the channel of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from settlement and sale and set apart as a reservation for the Yuma and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon: *Provided, however,* That

any tract or tracts included within the above-described boundaries to which valid rights have attached under the laws of the United States are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby made.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

CALIFORNIA.

Mission Indian Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February* 5, 1883.

It is hereby ordered that the following lands situate in California, viz, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the north half of the southeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 3, township 12 south, range 2 east of San Bernardino meridian, being lands withdrawn from the public domain for the Mission Indians by Executive order of December 27, 1875, be, and the same are hereby, restored to the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June* 19, 1883.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands situate in the State of California, San Bernardino base and meridian, viz: Section 28, the northeast quarter of the uortheast quarter, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of section 31; the north half, the southeast quarter, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and lots 1 and 2 of section 32, and the north half of section 33, township 4 south, range 1 east; section 2; the south half of section 3, the fractional south half of section 4, the fractional north half of section 10, and the fractional northeast quarter of section 9, township 5 south, range 1 east; the east half of the southeast quarter of section 8, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 9, township 12 south, range 2 east, and sections 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, 23, 28, and 33, township 14 south, range 2 east, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the permanent use and occupation of the Mission Indians in the State of California: *Provided*, That this withdrawal shall not affect any existing valid rights of any party.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

DAKOTA.

Turtle Mountain Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December* 21, 1882.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described country in the Territory of Dakota, viz: Beginning at a point on the international boundary where the tenth guide meridian west of the fifth principal meridian (being the range line between ranges 73 and 74 west of the fifth principal meridian) will, when extended, intersect said international boundary; thence south on the tenth guide meridian to the southeast corner of township 161 north, range 74 west; thence east on the 15th standard parallel north, to the northeast corner of township 160 north, range 74 west; thence south on the tenth guide meridian west to the southeast corner of township 159 north, range 74 west; thence east on the line between townships 158 and 159 north to the southeast corner of township 159 north, range 70 west; thence north with the line between ranges 69 and 70 west to the northeast corner of township 160 north, range 70 west; thence west on the fifteenth standard parallel north to the southeast corner of township 161 north, range 70 west; thence north on the line between ranges 69 and 70 west to the international boundary; thence west on the international boundary to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas and such other Indians of the Chippewa tribe as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Iowa Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 15, 1883.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Indian Territory, viz: Commencing at the point where the Deep Fork of the Canadian River intersects the west boundary of the Sac and Fox Reservation; thence north along said west boundary to the south bank of the Cimarron River; thence up said Cimarron River to the Indian meridian; thence south along said Indian meridian to the Deep Fork of the Canadian River; thence down said Deep Fork to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, set apart for the permanent use and occupation of the Iowa and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Kickapoo Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 15, 1883.

It is hereby ordered that the following described tract of country in the Indian Territory, viz: Commencing at the southwest corner of the Sac and Fox Reservation; thence north along the western boundary of said reservation to the Deep Fork of the Canadian River; thence up said Deep Fork to the point where it intersects the Indian meridian; thence south along said Indian meridian to the North Fork of the Canadian River; thence down said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, set apart for the permanent use and occupation of the Kickapoo Indians.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

MINNESOTA.

Deer Creek Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June* 30, 1883.

Agreeably to the provision contained in the closing sentence of the first clause of Article 3 of the treaty of April 7, 1866, with the Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Indians (14 Stat. at L., p. 765), it is hereby ordered that a township of land in the State of Minnesota, to wit, township 62 north, range 25 west of the fourth principal meridian, be, and the same is hereby, set apart for the perpetual use and occupancy of said Indians: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts embraced within said township to which valid rights have attached under the laws of the United States governing the disposition of the public lands, are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby made.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

White Earth Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 13, 1883.

It is hereby ordered that the Executive order dated March 18, 1879, withdrawing from sale and settlement and setting apart certain described lands north of and adjoining the White Earth Reservation in the State of Minnesota, as a reservation for Indian purposes, be, and the same is hereby, canceled, the lands embraced within said reservation not being required for the purposes for which they were set apart.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

NEW MEXICO.

Mescalero Apache Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 24, 1883.

In lieu of Executive order dated May 19, 1882, setting apart certain lands in New Mexico as a reservation for the Mescalero Apaches, which order is hereby canceled,

it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition and set apart for the use of the said Mescalero Apaches and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon, the tract of country in New Mexico bounded as follows:

Beginning at the northeast corner of township 12 south, range 16 east of the principal meridian in New Mexico; thence west along the north boundary of township 12 south, ranges 16, 15, 14, and 13 east to the southeast corner of township 11 south, range 12 east; thence north along the east boundary of said township to the second correction line south; thence west along said correction line 12 miles; thence south 12 miles; thence east 6 miles; thence south to the 33° of north latitude, as established and marked on the ground by First Lieut. L. H. Walker, Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. A., in compliance with Special Orders No. 100, Series of 1875, Headquarters District of New Mexico; thence east along said thirty-third degree of north latitude to its intersection with the range line between ranges 16 and 17 east; thence north along said range line to place of beginning.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Zuni Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 1, 1883.

Whereas it is found that certain descriptions as to boundaries given in an Executive order issued March 16, 1877, setting apart a reservation in the Territory of New Mexico for the Zuni Pueblo Indians, are not stated with sufficient definiteness to include within said reservation all the lands specified in and intended to be covered by said Executive order, especially the Nutria Springs and the Ojo Pescado, said Executive order is hereby so amended that the description of the tract of land thereby set apart for the purposes therein named, shall read as follows:

Beginning at the one hundred and thirty-sixth mile-post on the west boundary line of the Territory of New Mexico, thence in a direct line to the southwest corner of township 11 north, range 18 west; thence east and north, following section lines, so as to include sections 1, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, in said township; thence from the northeast corner of said township on the range line between ranges 17 and 18 west, to the third correction line north; thence east on said correction line to the nearest section line in range 16, from whence a line due south would include the Zuni settlements in the region of Nutria and Nutria Springs and the Pescado Springs; thence south following section lines to the township line between townships 9 and 10 north, range 16 west; thence west on said township line to the range line between ranges 16 and 17 west; thence in a direct line to the one hundred and forty-eighth mile-post on the western boundary line of said Territory; thence north along said boundary line to place of beginning.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

OREGON.

Malheur Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 21, 1883,

It is hereby ordered that the Malheur Indian Reservation in the State of Oregon, except a tract of 320 acres described in an Executive order dated September 13, 1882, as "the north half of the late military post reserve of Camp Harney, as established by Executive order of December 5, 1872," be and the same is hereby restored to the public domain, the same being no longer required for the purposes for which it was set apart.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Columbia Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February* 23, 1883.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Washington Territory, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at the intersection of

the forty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington, with the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia; thence due south fifteen miles; thence due east to the Okinakane River; thence up said river to the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia; thence west along said boundary line to the place of beginning, being a portion of the country set apart for the use of Chief Moses and his people by Executive orders of April 19, 1879, and March 6, 1880, be and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupy reference to treaty, law, or other authority

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.
ARIZONA TERRITORY.		
Colorado River*	Colorado River	Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Koahualla, Kokopa,† Mohavi, and Yuma.
Gila Bend	Pima	Papaho
Gila River	do	Marikopa and Pima
Hualpai		Hwalapai
Moqui	Moqui Pueblo	Moqui (Shinumo)
Papago	Pima	Papaho
Salt River	do	Marikopa and Pima
Suppai	Colorado River	Suppai
White Mountain	San Carlos	Aravapai, Chilion, Chirikahwa, Koiotero, Mienbre, Mogollon, Mohavi, Pinal, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.
Yuma		Yuma-Apache
Total		
CALIFORNIA.		
Hoopa Valley	Round Valley	Hunsatung, Hupâ, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.
Klamath River	None	Klamath River
Mission (23 reserves)	Mission	Coahuila, Diegenes, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.
Round Valley	Round Valley	Konkau, Little Lake, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailakki, and Yuki.
Tule River	Tule River	Kawai, Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.
Total		
COLORADO.		
Ute	Southern Ute	Kapoti, Muachi, and Wiminuchi Ute
Total		
DAKOTA TERRITORY.		
Crow Creek	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Yanktonai and Minnekonjo Sioux
Devil's Lake	Devil's Lake	Cuthead, Sisseton, and Wahpeton Sioux
Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold	Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan
Lake Traverse	Sisseton	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux
Old Winnebago	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Two Kettle and Yanktonai Sioux
Ponca‡		
Sioux	Cheyenne River	Blackfeet, Minnekonjo, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.
Do	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux
Do	Pine Ridge (Red Cloud).	Northern Arapaho, and Cheyenne and Ogalalla Sioux.
Do	Rose Bud (Spotted Tail).	Minnekonjo, Ogalalla, Upper Brulé and Wahzahzah Sioux.
Do	Standing Rock	Blackfaet, Unkpapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonai Sioux.
Turtle Mountain		Chippewas of the Mississippi
Yankton	Yankton	Yankton Sioux
Total		
IDAHO TERRITORY.		
Cœur d'Alène	Colville	Cœur d'Alène, Kutenay, Pend d'Oreille, and Spokane
Fort Hall	Fort Hall	Boisé and Brunau Bannak (Panaiti), and Shoshoni

* Partly in California. † Not on reservation. ‡ Now in Nebraska. See act March 28, 1882, Stat., 22, p. 35.

ing or belonging to the reservation, area of each reservation in square miles and acres, and by which reservations were established.

Area in acres.	Square miles.*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
†300,800	470	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, November 22, 1873, November 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.
22,391	35	Executive order, December 12, 1882.
†134,400	210	Act of Congress approved February 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, August 31, 1876, January 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, and May 5, 1882.
730,880	1,142	Executive order, January 4, 1883.
2,508,800	2,920	Executive order, December 16, 1882.
†70,080	109½	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Congress approved August 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299.
46,720	73	Executive order, June 14, 1879.
†38,400	60	Executive orders, June 8, November 23, 1880, and March 31, 1882.
2,528,000	3,950	Executive orders, November 9, 1871, December 14, 1872, August 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, April 27, 1876, January 26 and March 31, 1877.
134,400	210	Executive order, July 6, 1883.
6,514,871	10,179½	
†89,572	140	Act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive order, June 23, 1876.
25,600	40	Executive order, November 16, 1855.
161,217	251½	Executive orders, December 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, August 25, September 29, 1877, January 17, 1880, March 2, March 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, February 5 and June 19, 1883.
†102,118	159½	Acts of Congress approved April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and March 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, March 30, 1870, April 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876.
†48,551	76	Executive orders, January 9, October 3, 1873, and August 3, 1878.
427,658	667	
1,094,400	1,710	Treaties of October 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and March 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress approved April 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, November 22, 1875, August 17, 1876, February 7, 1879, and August 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178.
1,094,400	1,710	
‡203,397	318	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
§230,400	360	Treaty of February 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, September 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 141–152, Comp. Rev. Stats.)
2,912,000	4,550	Unratified agreement of September 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866; Executive orders, April 12, 1870, and July 13, 1880.
‡918,780	1,435	Treaty of February 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, September 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 141–152, Comp. Rev. Stats.)
‡416,915	652	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
§96,000	150	Treaty of March 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997; and supplemental treaty, March 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675.
§21,731,368	33,955	Treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635; and Executive orders, January 11, March 16, and May 20, 1875, and November 28, 1876; agreement, ratified by act of Congress approved February 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive order, August 9, 1879. (Tract, 32,000 acres, set apart by Executive order of January 24, 1882, is situated in Nebraska.)
491,520	768	Executive order, December 21, 1882.
‡430,405	672½	Treaties of April 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744, and of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
27,480,785	42,860½	
§736,000	1,150	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and November 8, 1873.
††1,202,330	1,878	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148.

*Approximate. †Outboundaries surveyed. ‡Surveyed. §Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.
IDAHO TER.—Cont'd.		
Lapwai	Nez Percé	Nez Percé
Lemhi	Lemhi	Bannak (Panaiti), Sheepeater, and Shoshoni
Total		
INDIAN TERRITORY.		
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Apache, Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.
Cherokee	Union	Cherokee
Chickasaw	....do	Chickasaw
Choctaw	....do	Choctaw (Chahta)
Creek	....do	Creek
Iowa	Sac and Fox	Iowa
Kansas	Osage	Kansas or Kaw
Kickapoo	Sac and Fox	Mexican Kickapoo
Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Apache, Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, and Kiowa.
Modóc	Quapaw	Modoc
Oakland or Nez Percé	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Joseph's band of Nez Percé
Osage	Osage	Great and Little Osage and Quapaw
Otoe	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Otoe and Missouria
Ottawa	Quapaw	Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf
Pawnee	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Pawnee (Pâni)
Peoria	Qaupaw	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankasha, and Wea
Ponca	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Ponca
Pottawatomie	Sac and Fox	Absentee Shawnee (Shawano) and Pottawatomi
Quapaw	Quapaw	Kwapa
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Otoe, Ottawa, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri and of the Mississippi, including Mokohoko's band. *
Seminole	Union	Seminole
Seneca	Quapaw	Seneca
Shawnee	....do	Eastern Shawnee (Shawano)
Wichita	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, Ion-ie, Kaddo, Kichai, Tawakanay, Wako, and Wichita.
Wyandotte	Quapaw	Wyandotte
Total		
IOWA.		
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Pottawatomi, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.
Total		

* Not on reservation.

in the United States, agencies, &c.—Continued.

Area in acres.	Square miles.*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
†746, 651	1, 167	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647.
64, 000	100	Unratified treaty of September 24, 1868, and Executive order, February 12, 1875.
2, 748, 981	4, 295	
§4, 297, 771	6, 715	Executive order, August 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, October 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
‡5, 031, 351	7, 861	Treaties of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, of December 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799.
§4, 650, 935	7, 267	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
‡6, 688, 000	10, 450	Do.
‡3, 215, 495	5, 024	Treaties of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of August 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See annual report 1882, p. LIV.)
§228, 152	356¼	Executive order, August 15, 1883.
§100, 137	156½	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
§206, 466	322½	Executive order, August 15, 1883.
§2, 968, 893	4, 639	Treaty of October 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589.
§4, 040	6	Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
§90, 711	142	Act of Congress approved May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 74.
§1, 470, 059	2, 297	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, March 27, 1871; act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
§129, 113	202	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881.
‡14, 860	23	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
§283, 020	442	Act of Congress approved April 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands.)
§50, 301	78⅛	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
§101, 894	159	Acts of Congress approved August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; March 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and March 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422.
§575, 877	900	Treaty of February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of Congress approved May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159.
§56, 685	88⅛	Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
§479, 667	750	Treaty of February 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495.
‡200, 000	312½	Treaty of March 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, February 14, 1881 (annual report, 1882, p. LIV), and deficiency act of August 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.)
§51, 958	81	Treaties of February 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348, of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
§13, 048	21	Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351, of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
§743, 610	1, 162	Treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares. (Art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, October 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
§21, 406	33¾	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
§2, 279, 618	3, 562	Cherokee lands between Cimarron River and one hundredth meridian.
§105, 456	165	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), east of Pawnee reservation.
§3, 637, 770	5, 684	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), west of Pawnee reservation.
§683, 139	1, 067	Creek lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), north of Cimarron River, exclusive of Pawnee reservation.
§1, 211, 272	1, 892½	Unoccupied Creek and Seminole ceded lands east of ninety-eighth meridian.
§1, 511, 576	2, 362	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the north fork of the Red River.
41, 102, 280	64, 222	
1, 258	2	By purchase. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds November, 1876.
1, 258	2	

*Approximate. †Partly surveyed ‡Outboundaries surveyed. §Surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.
KANSAS.		
Black Bob	None	Black Bob's band of Shawnee (Shawano), straggling Pottawatomi.
Chippewa and Munsee.	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Chippewa and Munsi
Kickapoo	....do	Kickapoo
Pottawatomie	.. do .	Prairie band of Pottawatomi
Total		
MICHIGAN.		
Isabella	Mackinac	Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River
L'Anse	....do	L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Ontonagon	....do	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior
Total		
MINNESOTA.		
Boise Fort	La Pointe*	Bois Fort band of Chippewas
Dear Creek	....do	do
Fond du Lac	....do	Fond du Lac band of Chippewas of Lake Superior
Grand Portage (Pigeon River).	....do	Grand Portage band of Chippewas of Lake Superior
Leech Lake	White Earth (consolidated).	Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewas.
Mille Lac	....do	Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewas †
Red Lake	... do	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas
Vermillion Lake	La Pointe*	Boise Fort band of Chippewas
White Earth	White Earth (consolidated).	Chippewas of the Mississippi, Gull Lake, Pembina, Otter Tail, and Pillager Chippewas.
Winnebagoshish (White Oak Point).	....do	Lake Winnebagoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewas, and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewas.
Total		
MONTANA TERRITORY.		
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan
Do	Fort Peck	Assinaboine, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Unkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.
Do	Fort Belknap	Gros Ventre, Assinaboine, and River Crow
Crow	Crow	Mountain and River Crow
Jocko	Flathead	Flathead, Kutenay, and Pend d'Oreille
Total		
NEBRASKA.		
Iowa ‡	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Iowa
Niobrara	Santee	Santee Sioux
Omaha	Omaha and Winnebago.	Omaha
Sac and Fox ‡	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri
Sioux (addition)	Pine Ridge	Ogalalla Sioux
Winnebago	Omaha and Winnebago.	Winnebago
Total		

*In Minnesota and Wisconsin. † Not on reservation. ‡ In Kansas and Nebraska.

in the United States, agencies, &c.—Continued.

Area in acres.	Square miles.*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
†33,393	52	Treaty of May 10, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1053.
†4,395	6½	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105.
†20,273	32	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623.
†77,358	121	Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of November 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531.
135,419	211½	
†11,097	17⅓	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of August 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of October 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657.
†52,684	82½	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
†2,551	4	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, September 25, 1855.
66,332	104	
107,509	168	Treaty of April 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765.
23,040	36	Executive order, June 30, 1883.
†100,121	156	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
‡51,840	81	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
§94,440	148	Treaty of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, November 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
†61,014	95	Treaties of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695.
‡3,200,000	5,000	Treaty of October 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667.
†1,080	2	Executive order, December 20, 1881.
†796,672	1,245	Treaty of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, March 19, 1879, and July 13, 1883.
§320,000	500	Treaties of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, October 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
4,755,716	7,431	
21,651,200	33,830	Treaty of October 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and September 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and August 19, 1874; act of Congress, approved April 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, April 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880.
4,713,000	7,364	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15 p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress April 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42; and agreement made August 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157.
1,433,600	2,240	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975.
27,797,800	43,434	
‡‖ 16,000	25	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171.
†115,076	180	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819; 4th paragraph, art. 6, treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, February 27, July 20, 1866, November 16, 1867, August 31, 1869, and December 31, 1873.
†143,225	224	Treaty of March 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selections by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of March 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874, and act of Congress approved August 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341.
†¶ 8,014	12½	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208.
32,000	50	Executive order, January 24, 1882.
†109,844	171	Act of Congress approved February 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of March 8, 1865, vol. 14, p 671; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874.
424,159	662½	

*Approximated.
†Surveyed.
‡Outboundaries surveyed.
§Partly surveyed.
‖ Includes 5,120 acres in Kansas.
¶ Includes 2,862.93 acres in Kansas.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.
NEVADA.		
Duck Valley*	Western Shoshone	Western Shoshone
Moapa River	Nevada	Kai-bab-bit, Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Pawipit, Pai-Ute, and Shiwits.
Pyramid Lake	....do	Pah-Ute (Paviotso)
Walker River	....do	.....do
Total		
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.		
Jicarilla Apache	Mescalero and Jicarilla.	Jicarilla Apache
Mescalero Apache (Fort Stanton).	....do	Mescalero and Mimbre Apache
Navajo†	Navajo	Navajo
Pueblo { Jemez, Acoma, San Juan, Picuris, San Felipe, Pecos, Cochiti, Santo Domingo, Taos, Santa Clara, Tesuque, San Ildefonso, Pojoaque, Zia, Sandia, Isleta, Nambe, Laguna, Santa Ana	Pueblo	Pueblo
Zuni	Pueblo	Pueblo
Total		
NEW YORK.		
Alleghany	New York	Onondaga, Seneca, and Tonawanda
Cattaraugus	....do	Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Tonawanda, and Tuscarora.
Oil Spring	....do	Seneca
Oneida	....do	Oneida
Onondaga	....do	Oneida, Onondaga, and Tonawanda
Saint Regis	...do	Saint Regis
Tonawanda	... do	Cayuga and Tonawanda band of Senecas
Tuscarora	... do	Onondaga and Tuscarora
Total		
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Qualla Boundary and other lands.	Eastern Cherokee	Eastern band of North Carolina Cherokee
Total		
OREGON.		
Grand Ronde	Grand Ronde	Kalapuaya, Klakama, Luckiamute, Molele, Neztucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, and Umqua.
Klamath	Klamath	Klamath, Modok. Pai-Ute, Walpape, and Yahuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni).

* Partly in Idaho.

† Partly in Arizona.

in the United States, agencies, &c.—Continued.

Area in acres.	Square miles.*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve
243,200	380	Executive order, April 16, 1877.
†1,000	2	Executive orders, March 12, 1873, and February 12, 1874; act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875.
†322,000	503	Executive order, March 23, 1874.
†318,815	498	Executive order, March 19, 1874.
885,015	1,383	
307,200	480	Executive order, September 21, 1880.
472,320	738	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, February 2, 1874, October 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and March 24, 1883.
‡5,468,160	8,544	Treaty of June 1, 1863, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, October 29, 1878, and January 6, 1880.
†17,510	1,081	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Congress approved December 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.)
†95,792		
†17,545		
†17,461		
†34,767		
†18,763		
†24,256		
†74,743		
†17,361		
†17,369		
†17,471		
†17,293		
†13,520		
†17,515		
†24,187		
†110,080		
†13,586		
†125,225		
†17,361		
215,040	336	Executive orders, March 16, 1877, and May 1, 1883. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.)
7,154,525	11,179	
†30,469	47½	Treaties of September 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
†21,680	34	Treaties of September 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See annual report 1877, p. 164.)
640	1	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report 1877, p. 166.)
350	½	Treaty of November 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report 1877, p. 168.)
6,100	9½	Do.
14,640	23	Treaty of May 31, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.) They held about 24,250 acres in Canada.
†7,549	11¾	Treaties of September 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and November 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated February 14, 1862. (See also annual report, 1877, p. 165.)
6,249	9¾	Treaty of January 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Company. (See annual report, 1877, p. 167.)
87,677	137	
†50,000	78	Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated October 23, 1874, and act of Congress approved August 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated October 9, 1876, and August 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 196, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.)
†15,211	24	
65,211	102	
§61,440	96	Treaties of January 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of December 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order, June 30, 1857.
‡1,056,000	1,650	Treaty of October 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707.

* Approximated. † Outboundaries surveyed. ‡ Partly surveyed. § Surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.
OREGON—continued.		
Malheur		Pai-Ute and Snake (Shoshoni) *
Siletz	Siletz	Alsiya, Coquell, Kusa, Rogue River, Skoton-Shasta, Saiustkla, Sinslaw, Tootootna, Umqua, and thirteen others.
Umatilla	Umatilla	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	John Day, Pi-Ute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasko
Total		
UTAH TERRITORY.		
Uintah Valley	Uintah	Gosi Ute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, and Grand River Ute.
Uncompahgre	Ouray	Tabequache Ute
Total		
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.		
Chehalis	Nisqually, and Skokomish.	Klatsop, Tsihalis, and Tsinuk
Columbia		Chief Moses and his people
Colville	Colville	Cœur d'Aléne, Colville, Kalispelm. Kinikane, Lake, Methau, Nepeelium, Pend d'Oreille, San Poel, and Spokane.
Lummi (Chah choo-sen)	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukawamish, and Swiwamish.
Makah	Neah Bay and Quinaielt.	Kwillehiut and Makah
Muckleshoot	Tulalip	Muckleshoot
Nisqually	Nisqually and Skokomish.	Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.
Port Madison	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.
Puyallup	Nisqually and Skokomish.	Muckleshoot, Niskwalli. Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.
Quinaielt	Neah Bay and Quinaielt.	Hoh, Kweet, Kwillehiut, and Kwinaiutl
Shoalwater	do	Shoalwater and Tsihalis
Skokomish	Nisqually and Skokomish.	Klallam, Skokomish, and Twana
Snohomish or Tulalip	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.
Squaxin Island (Klah-che-min).	Nisqually and Skokomish.	Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.
Swinomish (Perry's Island).	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.
Yakama	Yakama	Yakama
Total		
WISCONSIN.		
Lac Court Oreilles	La Pointe	Lac Court d'Oreille band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Lac de Flambeau	do	Lac de Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.
La Pointe (Bad River)	do	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior
Red Cliff	do	La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Menomonee	Green Bay	Menomonee

*Not on reservation.

in the United States, agencies, &c.—Continued.

Area in acres.	Square miles.*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
320	½	Executive orders, March 14, 1871, September 12, 1872, May 15, 1875, January 28, 1876, July 23, 1880, September 13, 1882, and May 21, 1883.
†225, 000	351½	Unratified treaty, August 11, 1855; Executive orders, November 9, 1855, and December 21, 1865, and act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446.
†268, 800	420	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Congress approved August 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297.
464, 000	725	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963.
2, 075, 560	3, 243	
†2, 039, 040	3, 186	Executive order, October 3, 1861; act of Congress approved May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63.
1, 933, 440	3, 021	Executive order, January 5, 1882.
3, 972, 480	6, 207	
§4, 225	6½	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864.
2, 243, 040	3, 505	Executive orders, April 19, 1879, March 6, 1880, and February 23, 1883.
2, 953, 600	4, 615	Executive orders, April 9, July 2, 1872, and January 18, 1881.
§12, 312	19½	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, November 22, 1873.
23, 040	36	Treaty of Neah Bay, January 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, October 26, 1872, January 2 and October 21, 1873.
§3, 367	5	Executive orders, January 20, 1857, and April 9, 1874.
§4, 717	7½	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, January 20, 1857.
§7, 284	11½	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, October 21, 1864.
§18, 062	28	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, January 20, 1857, and September 6, 1873.
224, 000	350	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and January 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, November 4, 1873.
§335	½	Executive order, September 22, 1866.
§4, 987	8	Treaty of Point-no-Point, January 26, 1855, vol 12, p. 933; Executive order, February 25, 1874.
§22, 490	35	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, December 23, 1873.
§1, 494	2½	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132.
§7, 195	11	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, September 9, 1873.
†800, 000	1, 250	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951.
6, 330, 148	9, 891	
§69, 136	108	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands withdrawn by General Land Office, November 22, 1860, April 4, 1869. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, March 1, 1873.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
§69, 824	109	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109 (lands selected by Indians). (See report of Superintendent Thompson, November 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
§124, 333	194½	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
§13, 993	22	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order February 21, 1856. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863.) (Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.)
§231, 680	362	Treaties of October 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952, of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.

* Approximated. †Partly surveyed. ‡Ontboundaries surveyed. §Surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.
WISCONSIN—Continued.		
Oneida	Green Bay	Oneida
Stockbridge	do	Stockbridge
Total		
WYOMING TERRITORY.		
Wind River	Shoshone	Northern Arapaho and Eastern band of Shoshoni
Total		
Grand total		

NOTE.—The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation" has known. In many cases corrupted names have come into such general use as to make it impolitic to

in the United States, agencies, &c.—Continued.

Area in acres.	Square miles.*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
†65, 540	102½	Treaty of February 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566.
‡11, 520	18	Treaties of November 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955, of February 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress approved February 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404.
586, 026	916	
§2, 342, 400	3, 660	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and December 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291.
2, 342, 400	3, 660	
135, 998, 101	212, 497	

† Outboundaries surveyed. ‡ Surveyed. § Partly surveyed.

been submitted to Maj. J. W. Powell, and revised by him where the correct name of such tribe is change them.

Appraisement of Otoe and Missouria Indian lands in Nebraska and Kansas, as made by Commissioners D. D. Wickins, George H. Ragsdale, and Francis M. Barnes, February 28, 1883, which was approved by Department April 17, 1883.

NEBRASKA.

Description of lands.			Area.	Lands taken by railroad.	Lands not appraised by the commissioners.	Lands appraised by the commissioners.	Valuation of improvements.	Valuation of lands and improvements.
Sec.	T.	R.						
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		
25	2 N.	7 E.	592.40			592.40		$3,478 91
26	2 N.	7 E.	582.50	5.87		576.63		2,903 09½
27	2 N.	7 E.	579.85	24.05		555.80		4,036 42
34	2 N.	7 E.	642.80			642.80		4,297 15½
35	2 N.	7 E.	642.00	27.57		614.43		4,886 65
36	2 N.	7 E.	643.00	7.59		635.41		4,064 83
27	2 N.	8 E.	456.50			456.50		3,150 29½
28	2 N.	8 E.	608.24			608.24		3,649 44
29	2 N.	8 E.	600.24			600.24		2,997 64
30	2 N.	8 E.	590.74			590.74		2,576 59
31	2 N.	8 E.	640.60	13.07		627.53	$50 00	4,136 91
32	2 N.	8 E.	647.20	11.85		635.35		4,377 34½
33	2 N.	8 E.	644.95			644.95		4,841 69
34	2 N.	8 E.	479.54			479.54		3,552 20
1	1 N.	7 E.	640.00	21.09		618.91		5,011 23½
2	1 N.	7 E.	639.68	.86		638.82		4,490 50
3	1 N.	7 E.	638.88			638.88		3,913 28
10	1 N.	7 E.	640.00			640.00		3,900 00
11	1 N.	7 E.	640.00			640.00		3,660 00
12	1 N.	7 E.	640.00	12.95		627.05		5,143 93
13	1 N.	7 E.	640.00	16.48		623.52		3,861 08
14	1 N.	7 E.	640.00			640.00		3,780 00
15	1 N.	7 E.	640.00			640.00		3,920 00
22	1 N.	7 E.	640.00			640.00		4,020 00
23	1 N.	7 E.	640.00			640.00		3,440 00
24	1 N.	7 E.	640.00	15.13		624.87	110 00	5,020 57
25	1 N.	7 E.	640.00	15.21		624.79	100 00	3,905 73½
26	1 N.	7 E.	640.00			640.00		3,620 00
27	1 N.	7 E.	640.00			640.00		3,840 00
34	1 N.	7 E.	640.00			640.00		3,380 00
35	1 N.	7 E.	640.00			640.00		4,080 00
36	1 N.	7 E.	640.00	12.41		627.59	4,125 00	7,647 50
3	1 N.	8 E.	479.76	8.14	.34	471.28		3,423 80½
4	1 N.	8 E.	642.78	12.67		630.11		4,166 04
5	1 N.	8 E.	643.62	4.95		638.67		4,014 48½
6	1 N.	8 E.	636.83	1.54		635.29		3,722 26½
7	1 N.	8 E.	631.30			631.30		4,001 86
8	1 N.	8 E.	640.00			640.00		4,020 00
9	1 N.	8 E.	640.00			640.00		4,460 00
10	1 N.	8 E.	483.90	2.15	3.90	477.85		3,564 95
15	1 N.	8 E.	484.22		4.22	480.00		2,300 00
16	1 N.	8 E.	640.00			640.00		3,720 00
17	1 N.	8 E.	640.00			640.00		3,880 00
18	1 N.	8 E.	635.14			635.14	2,930 00	7,692 52
19	1 N.	8 E.	636.52	.67		635.85	335 00	4,386 56
20	1 N.	8 E.	640.00			640.00	150 00	4,230 00
21	1 N.	8 E.	640.00			640.00		3,080 00
22	1 N.	8 E.	484.39		4.39	480.00		2,640 00
27	1 N.	8 E.	491.17		11.17	480.00		2,600 00
28	1 N.	8 E.	640.00			640.00		3,760 00
29	1 N.	8 E.	640.00			640.00		3,520 00
30	1 N.	8 E.	637.22			637.22		3,323 96
31	1 N.	8 E.	639.42			639.42	800 00	4,276 72
32	1 N.	8 E.	640.00			640.00		3,220 00
33	1 N.	8 E.	640.00			640.00		3,600 00
34	1 N.	8 E.	494.90		14.90	480.00		2,880 00

KANSAS.

1	1 S.	7 E.	634.50	13.00		621.50	$50 00	$3,687 26½
2	1 S.	7 E.	637.12	1.46		635.66		2,977 90
3	1 S.	7 E.	478.61			478.61		2,772 80½
10	1 S.	7 E.	480.00			480.00		2,400 00
11	1 S.	7 E.	640.00	7.62		632.38		3,408 16
12	1 S.	7 E.	640.00	4.77		635.23		3,258 52
13	1 S.	7 E.	48.76	1.18		47.58		274 06
14	1 S.	7 E.	62.76			62.76		232 74½
15	1 S.	7 E.	68.99			68.99		305 62
3	1 S.	8 E.	495.79		16.00	479.79		2,618 67

Appraisement of Otoe and Missouria Indian lands in Nebraska and Kansas, &c.—Cont'd.

Description of lands.			Area.	Lands taken by railroad.	Lands not appraised by the commissioners.	Lands appraised by the commissioners.	Valuation of improvements.	Valuation of lands and improvements.
Sec.	T.	R.						
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		
4	1 S.	8 E.	638.88			638.88		$3,215 17
5	1 S.	8 E.	638.92			638.92		3,184 73
6	1 S.	8 E.	810.77			810.77		3,703 87
7	1 S.	8 E.	811.37			811.37		4,131 99½
8	1 S.	8 E.	640.00			640.00		3,600 00
9	1 S.	8 E.	640.00			640.00		3,640 00
10	1 S.	8 E.	494.44		14.44	480.00		2,680 00
15	1 S.	8 E.	19.40		.44	18.96		113 76
16	1 S.	8 E.	29.00			29.00		144 54
17	1 S.	8 E.	38.07			38.07		232 02
18	1 S.	8 E.	55.62			55.62		278 10

Lands valued by the Department April 17, 1883, *which were overlooked by the appraisers.*

NEBRASKA.

Description of land.			Area.	Lands taken by railroad.	Lands not appraised by the commissioners.	Lands appraised by the commissioners.	Valuation of improvements.	Valuation of lands and improvements.
Sec.	T.	R.						
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		
3	1 N.	8 E.			.34			$2 66
10	1 N.	8 E.			3.90			26 68
15	1 N.	8 E.			4.22			25 32
22	1 N.	8 E.			4.39			25 55
27	1 N.	8 E.			11.17			65 88
34	1 N.	8 E.			14.90			89 40
					38.92			235 49

KANSAS.

3	1 S.	8 E.			16.00			$83 99
10	1 S.	8 E.			14.44			75 20
15	1 S.	8 E.			.44			2 64
					30.88			161 83
					Agg., 69.80			397 32

RECAPITULATON.

NEBRASKA.

	2 N.	7 E.	3,682.53	65.08		3,617.47		$23,667 06
	2 N.	8 E.	4,668.01	24.92		4,643.09	$50 00	29,282 11
	1 N.	7 E.	11,518.56	94.13		11,424.43	4,335 00	76,633 83
	1 N.	8 E.	14,421.17	30.12	38.92	14,352.13	4,215 00	90,483 16½
			34,290.29	214.25	38.92	34,037.12	8,600 00	220,066 16½

KANSAS.

	1 S.	7 E.	3,690.74	28.03		3,662.71	$50 00	$19,317 07½
	1 S.	8 E.	5,312.26		30.88	5,281.38		27,542 85½
			9,003.00	28.03	30.88	8,944.09	50 00	46,859 93

OTOE DIMINISHED RESERVE.

			43,293.29	242.28	69.80	42,981.21	$8,650 00	$266,926 09½

Table of statistics showing educational and missionary work carried on

	Number of pupils whom buildings will accommodate.		Number of pupils attending during the year.	
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.
PRESBYTERIANS (BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS).				
Boarding school at Albuquerque, N. Mex	†100	.....	112	.....
Boarding school at Navajo Agency, New Mexico	100	.....	94	.....
Day school among Moquis in Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day school at Zuni Pueblo, N. Mex	....	50	.....	112
Day school at Jemez Pueblo, N. Mex	.....	†75	.....	59
Day school at Laguna Pueblo, N. Mex	.....	100	.....	36
Orphan school, Choctaw Nation, Ind. T	38	.....	27	.....
Girls' day school, Creek Nation, Ind. T	.....	50	.....	60
Boarding and day school at Sitka, Alaska	†40	200	40	*e*260
Boarding and day school at Fort Wrangel, Alaska	†40	160	40	*e*160
Two day schools at Chilcat, Alaska	.....	†100	.....	200
Day school among Hydahs, Alaska	.....	†100	.....	200
Day school among Homyahs, Alaska	.....	†80	.....	80
Missions among Cherokees at Vinita, Claremore, Tahlequah, and Pheasant Hill, Ind. T	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission among Choctaws at Lenox, Ind. T	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission among Nez Percés, Ind. T	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission among Pawnees, Ind. T	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission among Pimas, Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission for Puyallup, Chehalis, and Squaxin Indians, Washington Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission among Ojibwas at Omena and Old Wing, Mich	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission at Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....
PRESBYTERIANS (BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS).				
Boarding school at Omaha Agency, Nebraska	†60	25	57	.....
Boarding and day school at Odanah, Wis	†25	50	.....	50
Three day schools, Fort Peck Agency, Montana	.....	†180	.....	194
Three day schools, Yankton Agency, Dakota	.....	†90	.....	114
Two day schools, Nez Percé Agency, Idaho	..	†19	.....	19
Spencer Academy, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory	71	.....	74	.....
Wealaka School, Creek Nation, Indian Territory	120	25	120	16
Wewoka School, Seminole Nation, Indian Territory	60	10	78	5
Mission among Alleghany and Cattaraugus Senecas, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission among Winnebagoes, Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission among Iowas and Sac and Fox, Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission among Creeks at Tullahassee and Eufaula, Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
BAPTIST (AMERICAN HOME MISSION SOCIETY).				
Indian University, Tahlequah, Indian Territory	30	70	30	65
Missions among five civilized tribes, Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission among Indians in Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....
SOUTHERN BAPTIST (HOME MISSION BOARD).				
Missions among Creeks, Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missions among Choctaws, Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missions among Chickasaws, Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missions among wild tribes, Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creek Levering Mission boarding school, Indian Territory	120	.....	100	.....
CATHOLICS.				
Boys' boarding school, Flathead Agency, Montana	†80	100	49	.....
Girls' boarding school, Flathead Agency, Montana	†60	.....	53	.....
Boys' boarding school, Colville Agency, Washington Territory	†70	110	32	.....
Girls' boarding school, Colville Agency, Washington Territory	†60	.....	35	.....
Boarding school among Cœur d'Alènes, Idaho	†100	40	51	.....
Two boarding schools, Tulalip Agency, Washington Territory	85	.....	99	.....

* These statistics are not complete. Some societies which are engaged in work among Indians

† Building owned by religious society.

a Beside quantity of clothing and bedding.

b Paid by Choctaw Nation.

c Paid by Creek Nation.

*by religious societies among Indians during year ending June 30, 1883.**

Average attendance.	Number of months school was maintained.	Cost of school.		Number of teachers and employés.	Number of missionaries in addition to teachers.	Expended for missionary work.	Number of church buildings.	Number of church members.
		To Government.	To religious societies.					
82	10	$9,305	$7,895	12				
75	8	1,382	*a*2,412	8				
	6		1,250	2	1	$1,500		
33	9½	2,844	1,750	3				
33	8		687	2	1	1,000		
19	10		400	1	1	1,000		
25	7	*b*3,000	*a*2,000	4	1	800		
50	8	*c*700	*d*500	2	1	1,000		
225	12		*a*7,191	4	1	1,000		
150	12		*a*4,751	5	1	1,200		
100	6		*a*3,317	6	1	1,200		
100	12		3,290	4	1	1,200		
30	6		1,000	2				
					4	3,300		
					1	1,000		
					1	700		
					1	500		
					1	1,000		
					1	1,100		
					1	500		
					1	(*e*)		
39	10	3,644	2,982	9	1	2,271		61
22	9		807	3	2	3,421		79
111	9½		2,058	4	2			
	8							
	9					3,226		
41	4		565	3	4			228
	3							
13	5		1,200	2	2	2,356		528
	9							
60	8	*b*6,000	1,240	5				
95	8	*c*7,500	2,400	9				
46	9	*f*3,500	1,745	6		1,551		60
					3	2,861		223
					2	1,366		
					2	470		
					2	840		111
56	9		2,928	4				
					10	4,560	105	6,419
					1			
					3			
					3			
					1	4,600		
					2			
85	10	*c*7,000	1,500	7				
35	12	3,000	1,300	5	4	800	1	1,700
37	12	3,000	*g*1,719	8				
30	10	3,000	*g*	10				
30	10	3,000		5				
40	10	4,000		9				
64	11	6,069		7	1			

have rendered no report thereof to the Indian Office, and others have made only partial reports.

d Balance of expense, $700, obtained from tuition fees.

e Not reported.

f Paid by Seminole Nation.

g Value of labor of sisters and products of the farm.

Table of statistics showing educational and missionary work carried on

	Number of pupils whom buildings will accommodate.		Number of pupils attending during the year.	
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.
CATHOLICS—Continued.				
Day school, Spokane Falls, Wash	.....	*20	.....	25
Day school, Nez Percé Agency, Idaho	.....	*40	.....	20
Day school, Bayfield, Wis	.....	*200	.....	83
Day school, Bad River, Wis	.....	*45	.....	45
Day school, Red Cliff, Wis	.....	60	.....	62
Day and night school for Old Town Indians, Penobscot, Me	.....	80	.....	75
Two day schools, White Earth Agency, Minnesota	.....	*170	.....	88
Boarding school, Pottawatomie Reserve, Indian Territory	(e)	.....	(e)	.....
Two day schools among Turtle Mountain Chippewas, Dakota	.....	*160	.....	150
Farm school, Standing Rock Agency, Dakota	60	.....	51	.....
Day school, Standing Rock Agency, Dakota	.....	*20	.....	45
Boarding school, Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota	50	.....	102	.....
Do	i19	.....	38	.....
Boarding school, Baraga, Mich	*15	25	15	25
Mission at Grand Ronde Agency, Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission on Lac Court d'Oreilles Reserve, Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission on Papago Reserve, Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission among Menomonees, Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission on Umatilla Reserve, Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....
EPISCOPALIANS.				
Girls' boarding school, Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota	35	.....	35	.....
Boys' boarding school, Yankton Agency, Dakota	*40	.....	45	.....
Hope boarding school, Springfield, Dak	*25	.....	25	.....
Girls' boarding school, Santee Agency, Nebraska	*35	.....	34	1
Boys' boarding school, Santee Agency, Nebraska	*6	6	6	.....
Day school, Rosebud Agency, Dakota	.....	*50	.....	26
Do	.....	*50	.....	35
Day school, Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota	.....	40	.....	46
Do	.....	40	.....	115
Mission at Flandreau, Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission at Crow Creek Agency, Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission at Lower Brulé Agency, Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission at Sisseton Agency, Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day school on Buffalo River, White Earth Agency, Minnesota	.....	*30	.....	11
Day school on Wild Rice River, White Earth Agency, Minnesota	.....	*80	.....	32
Day school at Red Lake, White Earth Agency, Minnesota	.....	*50	.....	24
Mission at White Earth, White Earth Agency, Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission among Pembinas, White Earth Agency, Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission at Leech Lake, White Earth Agency, Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission at Lake Winnebegoshish and Cass Lake, Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aid to Shoalwater Bay and Quinaielt schools, Washington Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day school, Onondaga Reserve, New York	.....	40	.....	40
Day school, Oneida Reserve, Wisconsin	.....	*120	.....	80
Mission at Kiowa and Comanche Agency, Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission at Shoshone Agency, Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....
FRIENDS (ORTHODOX).				
Tunesassa boarding school, Alleghany Reserve, New York	*30	.....	30	.....
Missions at Cheyenne and Arapaho, Osage, Quapaw and Sac and Fox Agencies, Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books, clothing, &c., for schools at same agencies, and teaching home industry to Indian women	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aid for Russell, Blue Jacket, and Shawnee schools	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous expenditures in carrying on Indian work	.....	.....	.....	.....
Expense of Indian pupils at White's Manual Labor School, Indiana, in excess of amount paid by Government	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherokee day school, North Carolina Agency	.....	60	.....	37
Echota day school, North Carolina Agency	.....	60	.....	46
Bird Town day school, North Carolina Agency	.....	60	.....	28
Big Cove day school, North Carolina Agency	.....	60	.....	43
Robbinsville day school, North Carolina Agency	.....	25	.....	39

* Building owned by religious society. *e* Not reported. *f* And services 3 teachers.
g In the day school. *h* Also supplies of clothing. *i* Before burning of building 125 could be accomodated in both schools.

by religious societies among Indians during year ending June 30, 1883—Continued.

Average attendance.	Number of months school was maintained.	Cost of school.		Number of teachers and employés.	Number of missionaries in addition to teachers.	Expended for missionary work.	Number of church buildings.	Number of church members.
		To Government.	To religious societies.					
20	6	.....	$220	2	1	$120	1	150
18	7	.....	(*e*)	1	1	.....	2	330
48	10	.....	(*e*)	2				
25	4	.....	50	1	5	1,000	9	1,380
26	10	.....	(*e*)	1				
60	10	.....	425	3	1	100	1	410
60	10	.....	100	2	(*e*)	(*e*)	1	1,185
(*e*)	(*e*)	.....	(*e*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	6	.....	2,000	4	1	800	2	1,000
37	11	$4,070	*f*58	7	6	2,570	.....	.....
10	8	.....	250	1				
71	10	6,785	.....	14	1	1,000	.....	580
24	10	2,616	.....	5				
32	10	400	3,600	*g*1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3,000	2	706
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	(*e*)	3	(*e*)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	325
35	9½	1,695	2,980	3	.....			
36	10	1,568	5,000	8	.....			
15	12	987	2,500	2	1			
30	10	1,320	2,960	7	.....			
5	9½	209	*h*432	1	.....			
15	3	.....	65	1	4	17,245	19	796
12	7	.....	150	1				
19	10	12	360	1				
42	10	492	480	2	4			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4			
7	8	80	36	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	8	.....	385	1	.....	199	1	34
16	5	.....	375	1	1	846	2	58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,255	2	125
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	176	1	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,212	1	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	(*k*)	2	2
.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	8	.....	250	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	10	451	569	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	(*e*)	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	(*e*)	.....	.....
28	10	.....	4,454	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3,299	5	168
.....	.....	.....	1,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,234	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3,904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	8			1	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	7			1	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	8	1,960	600	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	3			1	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	6			1	.....	.....	.....	.....

j A $10,000 stone church building has just been completed. A hospital is maintained at an annual cost of $700; buildings and furnishing originally costing $6,000.

k No work done at Lake Winnebegoshish during the past year, and none at Cass Lake since December, 1882.

Table of statistics showing educational and missionary work carried on

	Number of pupils whom buildings will accommodate.		Number of pupils attending during the year.	
	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.
FRIENDS (HICKSITE).				
Aid to boarding school, Santee Agency, Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....
CONGREGATIONALISTS (AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION).				
Normal school, Santee Agency, Nebraska	*84	24	†95	19
Boarding school, Sisseton Agency, Dakota	*35	10	35	6
Day school, Standing Rock Agency, Dakota	.....	*40	.....	54
Day school, Fort Berthold Agency, Dakota	.....	*50	.....	20
Day school No. 1, Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota	.....	*30	.....	51
Day school No. 2, Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota	.....	*20	.....	43
Day school No. 3, Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota	.....	*40	.....	(*b*)
Day school, Peoria Bottom, Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota	.....	*30	.....	35
Day school, Chantier Bottom, Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota	.....	*20	.....	32
Mission at S'Kokomish Agency, Washington Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assistance to boarding school, Leech Lake, Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....
MENNONITES.				
Boarding school, Cheyenne and Arapaho Reserve, Indian Territory	40	10	40	.....
Night school, Cheyenne and Arapaho Reserve, Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	15
Mission at cantonment, Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
MORAVIANS.				
Day school for Chippewas and Munsees, Kansas	.....	20	.....	12
METHODIST EPISCOPAL (SOUTH).				
Female academy, Seminole Nation, Indian Territory	50	.....	30	.....
Asbury manual labor school, Creek Nation, Indian Territory	80	.....	(*f*)	.....
METHODIST EPISCOPAL (NORTH).				
Boarding school, Fort Peck Agency, Montana	50	.....	67	.....
Mission at Round Valley Agency, California	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission at Yakama Agency, Washington Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Donations made by various churches and individuals to Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove training schools	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION.‡

Number of boarding schools—in United States, 32; in Alaska, 2	34
Number of day schools—in United States, 47; in Alaska, 4	51
Number of pupils attending boarding schools—in United States, 1,659; in Alaska, 80	1,739
Number of pupils attending day schools—in United States, 2,238; in Alaska, 900	3,138
Average attendance—in United States, 2,410; in Alaska, 605	3,015
Number of teachers and other employés in the schools—United States, 281; Alaska, 21	301

*Building owned by religious society.

†Twenty of these pupils were supported there by Government, from the appropriation for support of Indian children in schools in the States, at an additional expense of $3,006.

‡These statistics are incomplete. Some societies engaged in work among Indians have rendered no report thereof to this office and others have made only partial reports.

a Of this, $300 was contributed by the native missionary society.

b Not reported.

by religious societies among Indians during the year ending June 30, 1883—Continued.

Average attendance.	Number of months school was maintained.	Cost of school.		Number of teachers and employés.	Number of missionaries in addition to teachers.	Expended for missionary work.	Number of church buildings.	Number of church members.
		To Government.	To religious societies.					
.....	.....	.....	$156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	10½	$2,721	7,519	22				
35	8	2,676	1,250	5				
20	6	.....	250	1				
12	9	.....	463	1				
11	6	.....	*a* 350	2	11	*g* $11,702	5	271
14	3	.....	100	1				
(*b*)	3	.....	150	2				
15	4	.....	950	2				
7	3	.....	75	1				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	612	2	36
.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	6½	942	3,058	*c*16	1			
11	3	.....	(*d*)	(*d*)	.....	8,462	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2			
.....	6	.....	(*b*)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	10	*e*1,950	1,265	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	10	6,464	2,500	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	750	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	39,946	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION.†

Cost of maintaining schools in United States—to Government, $74,692; to five civilized nations, $29,650; to religious societies, $89,017.

Cost of maintaining schools in Alaska, to religious societies	$19,549
Amount in addition to above, contributed by various religious societies and individuals to Hampton, Carlisle, and Forest Grove training schools	$39,946
Number of missionaries—in United States, 144; in Alaska 4	148
Expended for missionary work—in United States, $98,904; in Alaska, $4,600	$103,504

c Five are Indians.
d School was taught by one of the day-school teachers three evenings a week.
e Paid by Seminole Nation.
f School-house burned and school suspended for a year; reopened October 15, 1883.
g Of this amount $4,504 was paid by the A. B. C. F. M. prior to the transfer of its Indian work to the American Missionary Association.

Table of statistics relating

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.	
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To Government.	To religious societies.
ARIZONA.										
Colorado River Agency	273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agency boarding	.....	70	.....	63	.....	50	54	9½	$5,731	.....
Pima, Maricopa, and Papago Agency	3,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agency boarding	.....	90	12	62	.....	39	45	6⅝	3,498	.....
CALIFORNIA.										
Hoopa Valley Agency	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agency day	.....	.....	60	.....	31	10	14	12	720	*a*$150
Mission Agency	759	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portrero day	.....	.....	35	.....	25	18	20	10	800	.....
San Jacinto day	.....	.....	40	.....	32	21	24	10	771	.....
Coahuila day	.....	.....	50	.....	47	28	37	10	735	.....
Aqua Caliente day	.....	.....	50	.....	51	40	47	10	740	.....
Temecula day	.....	.....	45	.....	32	26	29	10	735	.....
Round Valley Agency	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agency boarding	.....	75	25	52	.....	50	52	12	4,922	.....
Tule River Agency	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agency day	.....	.....	50	.....	20	17	19	4	240	*b*10
DAKOTA.										
Cheyenne River Agency	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agency boys' boarding	.....	20	.....	28	.....	20	20	8	2,438	.....
Saint John's girls' boarding	.....	35	.....	35	.....	35	35	9¼	1,695	2,980
Mission day No. 1	.....	.....	30	.....	51	11	17	6	.....	350
Mission day No. 2	.....	.....	20	.....	43	14	17	3	.....	100
Mission day No. 3	.....	.....	40	.....	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	3	.....	150
Mission day, Chantier Bottom	.....	.....	20	.....	32	7	14	3	.....	75
Mission day, Peoria Bottom	.....	.....	30	.....	35	15	18	4	.....	950
Crow Creek Agency:										
Crow Creek boarding	170	40	.....	38	.....	28	32	10	2,901	.....
Lower Brulé boarding	135	40	.....	36	.....	27	30	7	2,611	.....
Devil's Lake Agency	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agency Industrial boarding	.....	*d*50	.....	102	.....	71	91	10	6,785	.....
Boys Industrial boarding	.....	*d*19	.....	38	.....	24	38	10	2,616	.....
Fort Berthold Agency	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agency day	.....	.....	55	.....	123	32	49	10	1,148	.....
Mission day	.....	.....	50	.....	20	12	18	9	.....	463
Pine Ridge Agency	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agency day	.....	.....	45	.....	60	30	44	10	811	.....
White Bird Camp	.....	.....	40	.....	37	21	30	4	252	.....
Wounded Knee day	.....	.....	40	.....	37	32	35	10	1,092	.....
Ogalala day	.....	.....	40	.....	52	30	39	10	612	.....
Saint Andrew's day	.....	.....	40	.....	46	19	28	10	12	360
Medicine Root Creek day	.....	.....	40	.....	115	42	71	10	492	480
Rosebud Agency	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agency mission day	.....	.....	50	.....	35	12	15	7	.....	150
Saint Luke's Station day	.....	.....	50	.....	26	15	18	3	.....	65
Sisseton Agency	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agency boarding	.....	82	.....	82	.....	61	79	10	8,321	.....
Goodwill boarding	.....	35	10	35	6	35	39	8	2,676	1,250
Ascension boarding	.....	20	.....	20	.....	12	20	8	787	.....
Brown Earth day	.....	.....	42	.....	42	15	23	8	251	.....
Standing Rock Agency	870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial farm	.....	60	.....	51	.....	37	45	11	4,070	(*e*)
Girls' boarding	.....	50	.....	52	.....	40	50	11	4,075	58
Dakota Mission day	.....	.....	40	.....	54	20	27	6	.....	250
Cannon Ball Mission day	.....	.....	20	.....	45	10	18	8	.....	250
Yankton Agency	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agency boarding	.....	90	.....	75	.....	55	77	12	8,116	.....

a Donated by teacher. *b* Donated by agent. *c* Not reported. *d* Before building was burned,

to Indian education.

Number of teachers and employés.	Number of acres cultivated by school.	Produce raised (bushels).			Stock owned.				Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Industries taught.
		Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.			
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	37	11	
4	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Housework and sewing.
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	14	.....	
7	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Housework, sewing, irrigating, care stock.
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	7	2	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Sewing.
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	200	60	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	76	7	
7	4	75	....	186	....	7	12	50	.....	.....	Gardening, care stock, sewing, domestic work.
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	40	2	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	490	40	
3	10	20	....	223	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Gardening, housework.
3	16	20	250	215	2	5	....	125	.....	.....	Housework, sewing, cooking, dairy, gardening.
2	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
2	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
2	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Farming and housework at the homes of the Indians.
4	3	15	....	260	....	....	....	....	150	30	Domestic work, sewing, farming.
4	2	25	....	55	....	....	....	....	77	23	Do.
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	150	20	
14	13	.....	150	685	2	4	....	....	.....	.....	Housework, sewing, farming.
5	30	120	300	530	2	2	1	....	.....	.....	Farming, care stock.
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	85	24	
2	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Sewing.
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Sewing, knitting, and housework.
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	100	40	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Sewing and knitting.
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
2	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	House building, fencing, care stock, sewing.
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	House building, fencing, care stock, dressmaking, &c.
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Do.
2	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Farming, care stock, &c., and sewing.
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	105	20	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	479	38	
8	5	.....	40	20	....	8	....	....	.....	.....	Harness and shoemaking, tailoring, housekeeping, farming, &c.
5	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Housework, sewing.
3	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Sewing and general housework.
2	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	140	30	
7	40	100	150	335	4	7	7	25	.....	.....	Farming, care stock, and carpentry work.
2	2	20	....	155	....	3	3	25	.....	.....	Housework, sewing, knitting, &c.
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	400	80	
8	30	200	100	250	2	1	10	....	.....	.....	Housework, sewing.

125 pupils could be accommodated in both schools. *e* Catholic church supports three teachers.

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.	
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To Government.	To religious societies.
DAKOTA—Continued.										
Yankton Agency—Continued.										
Saint Paul's boys' boarding	.....	40	.....	45	.....	36	40	10	$1,568	$5,000
Three Mission day	.....	.....	90	.....	114	41	52	9, 4, 3	.....	565
Ree day	.....	.....	35	.....	45	19	24	8½	450	.....
Selwyn day	.....	.....	30	.....	39	18	25	8	425	.....
Turtle Mountain Chippewas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Two day	.....	.....	160	.....	150	100	....	6	.....	2,000
IDAHO.										
Fort Hall Agency	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agency boarding	.....	60	.....	16	4	14	16	7	1,300	.....
Lemhi Agency	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agency day	.....	.....	25	.....	16	6	9	3	753	.....
Nez Percé Agency	380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lapwai boarding	.....	60	.....	60	.....	42	56	8	5,552	.....
Kamiah boarding	.....	24	.....	22	.....	21	22	6	3,100	.....
Men's day	.....	.....	8	.....	8	6	8	5	.....	600
Women's day	.....	.....	11	.....	11	7	11	9	.....	600
Saint Joseph's day	.....	.....	40	.....	20	18	20	7	.....	(*a*)
INDIAN TERRITORY.										
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency	1,130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne boarding	.....	120	.....	127	.....	116	127	10	11,303	275
Arapaho boarding	.....	110	.....	115	.....	99	115	10	10,010	
Mennonite boarding	.....	40	10	40	.....	30	38	6½	942	3,058
Night school	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	11	....	3	.....	.....
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa and Comanche boarding	.....	120	.....	126	.....	90	112	10	11,680	.....
Wichita boarding	.....	70	.....	76	.....	47	59	10	7,644	.....
Osage Agency	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osage boarding	.....	150	.....	93	.....	46	78	7	5,836	.....
Kaw boarding	.....	75	.....	63	.....	40	52	12	5,574	.....
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ponca boarding	132	65	.....	67	.....	64	67	6	5,206	.....
Nez Percé day	54	.....	50	.....	48	36	43	9	1,635	.....
Pawnee boarding	375	80	.....	105	.....	66	75	10	7,895	.....
Otoe boarding	54	40	.....	46	.....	36	46	10	3,902	.....
Quapaw Agency	281	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding.	.....	100	15	127	10	86	101	10	8,597	.....
Quapaw boarding	.....	80	30	90	28	57	70	10	5,678	.....
Modoc day	.....	.....	30	.....	18	11	13	7½	316	.....
Modoc night	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	12	12	1½	(*c*)	.....
Peoria day	.....	.....	56	.....	47	20	27	10	*d*1,342	.....
Miami day	.....	.....	30	.....	35	18	20	10	*d*1,477	.....
Sac and Fox Agency	530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sac and Fox boarding	.....	35	.....	40	3	29	36	10½	4,460	.....
Absentee Shawnee boarding	.....	58	.....	58	2	46	57	10	5,510	.....
Pottawatomie boarding	.....	(*e*)	.....	(*e*)	.....	(*e*)	(*e*)	....	.....	(*a*)
Pottawatomie day	.....	.....	20	.....	20	15	18	8	320	.....
Union Agency:										
Cherokee	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female Seminary	.....	108	.....	80	.....	60	68	9	*f*11,000	.....
Male Seminary	....	97	.....	90	.....	....	85	9	*f*11,000	.....
Orphan Asylum	.....	140	.....	135	.....	125	135	9	*f*17,000	.....
One hundred-day	.....	.....	3,500	.....	2,000	....	....	9	*f*47,000	.....
Choctaw	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hope Seminary	.....	58	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	9	*g*5,300	.....
Orphan School	.....	38	.....	27	.....	25	27	7	*g*3,000	*h*2,000

a Supported by Catholic church. *b* From report of 1882. *c* Same teacher taught Modoc day school.
g Paid by Choctaw Nation. *h* Also quantity of clothing and bedding.

Indian education—Continued.

Number of teachers and employés.	Number of acres cultivated by school.	Produce raised (bushels).			Stock owned.				Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Industries taught.
		Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.			
8	5	.....	....	410	4	10	5	20	.....	.....	Farming, gardening, care stock, &c.
3	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
4	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	12	8	
5	1	.....	....	100	....	4	....	....	.....	.....	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	140	15	
6	12	40	....	1,100	....	5	3	36	.....	.....	Farming, carpentering, housework, and sewing.
3	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Farming, carpentering, and housework.
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Housework and sewing.
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	425	25	
{12	20	200	....	100	2	50	10	....	.....	.....	Housekeeping, farming, care stock, and tailoring.
{12	15	150	....	105	1	50	5	....	.....	.....	
16	60	300	....	200	7	5	1	25	.....	.....	Farming, gardening, housework, sewing.
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	210	45	
12	24	800	....	478	....	50	....	....	.....	.....	Cutting wood, farming, gardening, housework, and sewing.
10	22	600	....	55	....	38	....	....	.....	.....	Do.
..	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	275	15	
4	....	.....	....	.....	1	31	....	....	.....	.....	Care stock, housework, and sewing.
2	40	2,000	....	100	3	56	30	....	.....	.....	Farming, care stock, housework, and sewing.
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
8	15	400	....	173	....	....	....	....	4	.....	Farming, sewing, housework.
3	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	31	5	Sewing.
11	95	2,400	....	122	4	48	....	....	*b*83	12	Farming, sewing, housework.
6	5	30	....	165	2	....	....	....	33	5	Gardening, farming, care stock, sewing, and housework.
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	498	16	
10	40	325	200	213	4	45	9	30	.....	.....	Farming, gardening, making rails, sewing, and housework.
7	48	1,000	....	252	3	12	5	25	.....	.....	Farm work, housework, and sewing.
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
(*c*)	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Tree culture.
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	128	55	
7	25	600	....	72	3	120	20	18	.....	.....	Farming, domestic work, dairy, and sewing.
8	50	1,800	....	67	4	70	15	14	.....	.....	Do.
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	13,000	1,000	
3	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
3	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
5	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
102	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	8,500	500	
4	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
4	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	

d More than half paid for boarding children near school. *e* No report. *f* Paid by Cherokee Nation.

Table of statistics relating

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.	
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To Government.	To religious societies.
INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.										
Union Agency—Continued.										
Spencer Academy	.....	71	.....	74	.....	60	64	8	*a*$6,000	$1,240
Fifty-seven day	.....	.....	1,800	.....	1,124	....	....	8	(*a*)	.....
Creek	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Asbury Mission *b*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Levering Mission	.....	120	.....	100	.....	85	95	10	*c*7,000	1,500
Wealaka Mission	.....	120	25	120	16	95	100	8	*c*7,500	2,400
Tallehasse Mission boarding	.....	26	.....	26	.....	25	26	8	*c*2,080	.....
Twenty-six Creek day *d*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Creek day for girls	.....	.....	50	.....	60	50	50	8	*c*700	500
Chickasaw	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Four academies	.....	325	.....	390	.....	....	....	8	*e*33,500	.....
Ten Chickasaw day	.....	.....	625	.....	292	....	....	8	*e*4,000	.....
Seminole	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Wewoka Mission	.....	60	10	78	5	46	60	9	*f*3,500	1,745
Female Academy	.....	50	.....	30	.....	27	27	10	*f*1,950	1,265
Six day	.....	.....	250	.....	138	....	....	8	*f*1,500	.....
Indian University at Tahlequah	.....	30	70	30	65	56	64	9	.....	2,928
IOWA.										
Sac and Fox Agency	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Agency day	.....	.....	15	.....	12	8	12	4⅓	195	.....
KANSAS.										
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency:										
Pottawatomie boarding	55	35	.....	34	.....	31	34	12	4,061	.....
Kickapoo boarding	45	35	.....	40	.....	20	26	12	3,509	.....
Sac and Fox and Iowa boarding	46	50	.....	45	.....	26	33	10	3,915	.....
Chippewa and Munsee day	15	.....	20	.....	12	....	....	6	.....	(*h*)
MICHIGAN.										
Mackinac Agency	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....
L'Anse day	.....	.....	35	.....	16	12	14	10	500	.....
Middle Village day	.....	.....	30	.....	27	10	14	5	500	.....
Sugar Island day	.....	.....	50	.....	28	6	27	7	500	.....
Longwood day	.....	.....	38	.....	29	16	19	10	500	.....
Nepissing day	.....	.....	40	.....	46	28	32	9	500	.....
Naubetung day	.....	.....	40	.....	26	20	24	10	500	.....
High Island day	.....	.....	50	.....	26	10	14	9	500	.....
Otchippewa day, and orphan boarding.	.....	15	25	15	25	32	32	10	400	3,600
MINNESOTA.										
White Earth Agency:										
White Earth boarding	471	80	20	91	19	49	80	10	4,039	.....
White Earth day	.....	.....	120	.....	40	25	30	10	.....	50
Buffalo River day	.....	.....	30	.....	11	7	11	8	80	36
Buffalo River day	.....	.....	50	.....	48	35	40	5	.....	50
Wild Rice River day	.....	.....	80	.....	32	28	28	8	.....	385
Red Lake boarding	200	32	10	32	.....	25	28	8	2,323	.....
Red Lake day	.....	.....	50	.....	24	16	18	5	.....	375
Leech Lake boarding	383	30	20	36	10	36	46	7½	2,718	38
MONTANA.										
Blackfeet Agency	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Blackfeet boarding and day	.....	18	100	21	219	47	76	11	2,138	.....
Crow Agency	715	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Agency boarding	.....	16	20	25	15	6	7	11	2,000	.....

a Paid by Choctaw Nation. *b* Building burned and school suspended; school reopened Oct. 15, 1883.
c Paid by Creek Nation. *d* No report; schools closed on account of disturbance in Creek Nation.

to Indian education—Continued.

Number of teachers and employés.	Number of acres cultivated by school.	Produce raised, bushels.			Stock owned.				Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Industries taught.
		Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.			
5	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
59	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	5,500	500	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
7	90	2,000	....	70	6	175	150	....	.....	.....	Farming, housekeeping, sewing.
9	50	1,250	100	75	5	14	50	150	.....	.....	Do.
2	38	.....	...	.....	2	6	....	....	.....	.....	Farming.
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
2	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	...	....	4,500	300	
16	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
14	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	...	....	.....	.....	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	550	50	Farming, housework, sewing.
6	4	10	....	281	1	....	10	50	.....	.....	
3	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
6	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
4	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Gardening, sewing, housework.
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	175	25	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Sewing, housework.
7	63	900	200	59	4	58	3	16	190	14	Farming, housework, and sewing.
6	35	700	130	52	2	39	1	4	80	*g*	Do.
6	*g*80	1,200	400	83	4	21	9	....	115	12	Do.
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	40	.....	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	1,100	71	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
*i*1	40	.....	....	558	2	20	2	100	.....	.....	Farming, sewing, and housework.
5	6	.....	....	882	....	10	1	....	250	30	Gardening, housework, sewing, knitting.
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Sewing.
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Do.
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
4	3	60	....	80	....	2	....	....	50	8	Sewing, housework, carpentry, gardening.
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
5	3	.....	....	85	....	3	....	....	90	15	Sewing, housework, care of stock, gardening.
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	46	15	
4	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Housework, carpentering, farming, blacksmithing.
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	12	.....	
3	2	.....	....	(*j*)	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	Housework, sewing, and farming.

e By Chickasaw Nation. *f* By Seminole Nation. *g* From report of 1882.
h Supported by Moravian church. *i* For day scholars. *j* Not reported.

Table of statistics relating

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.	
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To Government.	To religious societies.
MONTANA—Continued.										
Flathead Agency	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Girls' boarding	.....	60	.....	53	.....	37	39	12	$3,000	a$1,719
Boys' boarding	.....	80	100	49	.....	35	45	12	3,000	1,300
Fort Belknap Agency	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agency day	.....	.....	16	.....	26	14	17	10	600	.....
Fort Peck Agency	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agency boarding	.....	50	.....	67	.....	56	67	10	6,464	2,500
Wolf Point day	.....	.....	20	.....	34	16	27	10	720	.....
Grantville day	.....	.....	60	.....	69	30	59	8	.....	692
Deer Tails day	.....	.....	60	.....	58	43	50	8	.....	566
Mission day	.....	.....	60	.....	67	38	54	9½	.....	800
NEBRASKA.										
Omaha and Winnebago Agency:										
Omaha boarding	175	60	15	77	.....	53	66	10	6,741	.....
Omaha Mission boarding	.....	60	25	57	.....	39	53	10	3,644	2,982
Winnebago boarding	190	80	.....	80	.....	52	68	10	6,939	.....
Santee and Flandreau Agency	b187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agency boarding	.....	50	.....	59	.....	36	47	11	5,796	156
Episcopal boys' boarding	.....	6	6	6	.....	5	6	9½	209	c432
Normal training boarding	.....	84	24	75	19	59	94	10½	2,721	7,519
Saint Mary's girl's boarding	.....	35	.....	34	1	30	33	10	1,320	2,960
Hope boarding	.....	25	.....	25	.....	15	25	12	987	2,500
Flandreau day	83	.....	50	.....	46	35	46	7	1,195	.....
NEVADA.										
Nevada Agency	490	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pyramid Lake boarding	.....	30	10	32	10	33	42	9	1,747	.....
Walker River day	.....	.....	30	.....	25	19	25	8	608	.....
Western Shoshone Agency	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agency day	.....	.....	40	.....	31	28	30	4	240	.....
NEW MEXICO.										
Mescalero Agency	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agency day	.....	.....	24	.....	25	15	19	12	744	.....
Navajo Agency	e4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agency boarding	.....	100	.....	94	.....	75	86	8	1,382	f2,412
Pueblo Agency	e2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albuquerque boarding	.....	100	.....	112	.....	82	100	10	9,305	7,895
Jemes day	.....	.....	75	.....	59	33	47	8	720	687
Laguna day	.....	.....	100	.....	36	19	32	10	720	400
Zuñi day	.....	.....	50	.....	112	33	54	9½	1,810	1,750
NEW YORK.										
New York Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allegany, district No. 1, day	275	...	35	.....	21	12	6	8	c275	.....
Allegany, district No. 2, day		...	50	.....	38	29	31	8	c350	.....
Allegany, district, No. 3, day		...	50	.....	38	30	33	8	c370	.....
Allegany, district No. 4, day		....	40	.....	32	27	29	8	c370	.....
Allegany, district No. 5, day		....	45	.....	26	18	20	8	c340	.....
Allegany, district No. 7, day		....	35	.....	30	24	28	8	c375	.....
Allegany Tunesassa boarding		30	.....	30	.....	28	30	10	.....	4,454

a Industry and labor of sisters and products of a farm.
b Of these 35 are Poncas.
c Also a supply of clothing.

to Indian education—Continued.

Number of teachers and employés.	Number of acres cultivated by school.	Produce raised (bushels).			Stock owned.				Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Industries taught.
		Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.			
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	150	20	
8	28	15	300	329	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Housework, dairywork, sewing, knitting, and gardening.
5	80	.....	400	715	....	....	...	....	.....	.....	Farming, gardening, cooking, work in mills.
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	26	10	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	..	....	60	100	
5	40	20	....	223	2	5	3	6	.....	.....	Sewing, housework, carpentering, gardening.
1	5	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Gardening.
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	...	.....	.....	
2	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
7	32	750	250	300	2	18	45	....	150	25	Care of stock, carpentering, farming, sewing, housework.
9	14	300	....	225	5	6	54	60	.....	.....	Gardening, farming, sewing, housework.
6	30	600	....	520	....	12	10	....	100	15	Gardening, farming, care of stock, housework, sewing.
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	373	40	
9	14	100	....	157	3	16	21	100	.....	.....	Do.
1	26½	379	282	330	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Farming.
23	10	120	....	128	2	3	....	....	.....	.....	Farming, carpentering, shoemaking, housework, and sewing.
7	13	350	....	889	2	3	3	35	.....	.....	Gardening, housework, sewing, tailoring.
2	½	.....	....	37	1	1	3	....	.....	.....	Gardening, care of stock, housework, and sewing.
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	..	....	170	20	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	21	5	
2	3	15	..	15	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Farming, carpentering, fencing, sewing, cooking, housework.
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Cutting wood, cooking, sewing, and housework.
....	....	.....	..	.....	....	..	....	....	23	7	
1	5	.....	.	(*d*)	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Gardening.
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	5	3	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Sewing and gardening.
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	10	9	
8	....	.....	....	.....	....	3	....	....	.....	.....	Cutting wood, sewing, housework.
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	205	77	
12	12	50	....	130	3	....	14	60	.....	.....	Gardening, carpentry, sewing, housework.
2	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Sewing and knitting.
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Farming, gardening, type-setting, use of tools.
3	....	.....	...	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....			
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....			
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....			
1	....	.....	...	.....	....	....	....	....	360	20	Farming, sewing, housework, and dairy.
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....			
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....			
6	30	150	100	300	2	15	5	30			

d Crops destroyed by grasshoppers.
e From report of 1882.
f Beside clothing, bedding, &c.

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.	
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To Government.	To religious societies.
NEW YORK—Continued.										
Cattaraugus, district No. 1, day	485	....	40	.....	36	26	32	8	c$290	.....
Cattaraugus, district No. 2, day		....	40	.....	40	18	30	8	c290	.....
Cattaraugus, district No. 3, day		....	40	.....	40	27	32	8	c290	.....
Cattaraugus, district No. 4, day		....	100	.....	100	95	100	10	c750	.....
Cattaraugus, district No. 5, day		....	40	.....	39	23	36	8	c275	.....
Cattaraugus, district No. 6, day		....	40	.....	35	24	32	8	c275	.....
Cattaraugus, district No. 7, day		....	35	.....	30	19	24	8	c275	.....
Cattaraugus, district No. 8, day		....	40	.....	35	24	29	8	c275	.....
Cattaraugus, district No. 9, day		....	40	.....	40	18	25	8	c275	.....
Cattaraugus, district No. 10, day		....	40	.....	38	24	31	8	c275	.....
Cornplanter, district No. 1, day	20	.....	40	.....	18	8	10	8	c310	.....
Oneida, district No. 1, day	40	....	36	.....	16	8	10	8	c207	.....
Oneida, district No. 2, day		....	35	.....	20	16	16	8	c207	.....
Onondaga, district, No. 1, day	132	....	55	.....	41	24	35	8	c245	.....
Onondaga, district, No. 2, day		....	40	.....	40	30	35	8	.....	$250
Saint Regis, district No. 1, day	100	....	45	.....	38	18	20	8	c255	.....
Saint Regis, district No. 2, day		....	45	.....	30	14	16	8	cd255	.....
Saint Regis, district No. 3, day		....	55	.....	45	30	35	8	c305	.....
Thomas Orphan Asylum	.....	100	.....	112	.....	90	100	10	c90	.....
Tonawanda, district No. 1, day	140	....	40	.....	41	20	25	8	c284	.....
Tonawanda, district No. 2, day		....	40	.....	25	22	30	10	c284	.....
Tonawanda, district No. 3, day		....	50	.....	44	25	30	10	c284	.....
Tuscarora, district No. 1, day	120	....	70	.....	50	25	30	8	c263	.....
Tuscarora, district No. 2, day		....	65	.....	30	22	26	8	c263	.....
NORTH CAROLINA.										
Eastern Cherokee Agency	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Cherokee day	.....	.....	60	.....	37	22	27	8	1,960	600
Echota day	.....	.....	60	.....	46	22	27	7		
Birdtown day	....	.....	60	.....	28	13	18	8		
Big Cove day	.....	.....	60	.....	43	19	21	3		
Robbinsville day	.....	.....	25	.....	39	19	20	6		
OREGON.										
Grande Ronde Agency	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Agency boarding	.....	75	35	46	12	39	58	12	4,051	(a)
Klamath Agency	261	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Klamath boarding	.....	50	10	58	.....	48	51	10	5,110	.....
Yainax boarding	.....	32	.....	37	.....	31	33	8	2,466	.....
Siletz Agency	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Agency boarding	.....	40	20	62	.....	58	61	10	3,843	.....
Umatilla Agency	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Agency boarding	.....	75	.....	48	.....	45	48	6	4,783	.....
Warm Springs Agency	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Sinemasha boarding	.....	30	20	26	4	16	27	12	2,060	.....
Agency day	.....	20	60	.....	40	21	36	11	1,130	.....
UTAH.										
Uintah Agency	b 470	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Agency boarding	.....	30	10	17	6	17	22	8	1,798	.....
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.										
Colville Agency	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Colville boys' boarding	.....	70	110	32	.....	30	32	10	3,000	.....
Colville girls' boarding	.....	60	.....	35	.....	30	35	10	3,000	.....
Cœur d'Aléne boarding	.....	100	40	51	.....	40	51	10	4,000	.....
Spokane Falls day	.....	.....	20	.....	25	20	25	6	.....	220

a Building donated for use of school valued at $800.
b Of these 260 belong to the Ouray Agency.
c To State of New York.
d From report of 1882.

Indian education—Continued.

Number of teachers and employés.	Number of acres cultivated by school.	Produce raised (bushels).			Stock owned.				Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read durring the year.	Industries taught.
		Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.			
1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	670	45	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	5	
1 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	4	
1 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	115	5	
1 1 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	120	5	
65	1,300	1200	700	3	6	6	40	.....	.....		Farming, broom-making, sewing, and housework.
1 1 1 1 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	6	
									160	8	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	50	
1 1 1 1 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189	21	
4	4	.....	....	78	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Farming, housework, and sewing.
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	40	
5	1	.....	....	100	2	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	Carpentering, care of stock, farming, sewing, dairy work, housework, and knitting.
2	5	.....	....	75	2	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	12	
6	4	.....	...	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gardening, housework, and sewing.
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	30	7	
6	6	.....	....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gardening, housework, sewing, and knitting.
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	12	
3	4	.....	....	100	....	5	4	....	.....	.....	Gardening, carpentry, sewing, and housework.
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cooking and sewing.
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	20	5	
3	1	.....	...	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gardening, housework, and sewing.
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	45	
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Carpentry, care of stock, farming.
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gardening, dairy, housework, sewing and knitting.
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Farming, housework, dairy, sewing and knitting.
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.	
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To Government.	To religious societies.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY—Continued.										
Neah Bay Agency	*a*210	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Agency boarding	.....	60	.....	57	.....	50	53	10½	$4,948	.....
Quinaielt Agency:										
Agency boarding	.....	40	.....	28	.....	25	26	10½	2,255	*b*$90
Shoalwater Bay day	.....	.....	30	.....	15	10	15	9	470	10
Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency	*c*38	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Puyallup boarding	70	75	.....	68	.....	59	65	10½	11,150	.....
Chehalis boarding	49	50	10	63	.....	34	48	10	5,701	.....
S'Kokomish boarding	29	35	10	43	.....	30	36	10	5,561	.....
Jamestown day	48	.....	35	.....	30	25	29	7	380	.....
Tulalip Agency	362	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Boys' boarding / Girls' boarding	.....	85	.....	99	.....	64	72	11	6,069	.....
Yakama Agency	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Agency boarding	.....	200	.....	129	.....	116	129	10	6,851	.....
WISCONSIN.										
Green Bay Agency:										
Menomonee boarding	350	40	20	73	34	55	71	9	3,091	.....
Menomonee West Branch day	.....	.....	35	.....	45	18	22	10	261	.....
Menomonee South Branch day	.....	.....	40	.....	34	14	22	10	258	.....
Stockbridge day	22	.....	50	.....	22	9	16	10	433	.....
Oneida Hobart day	320	.....	120	.....	80	30	51	10	451	569
Oneida East day	.....	.....	50	.....	21	8	12	10	257	.....
Oneida West No. 1 day	.....	.....	50	.....	52	22	33	10	431	.....
Oneida West No. 2 day	.....	.....	50	.....	45	21	30	7	216	.....
Oneida Cornelius day	.....	.....	35	.....	27	13	19	10	270	.....
La Pointe Agency:										
Bois Fort day	104	.....	35	.....	32	19	32	2	.....	.....
Lac Court d'Oreilles day	50	.....	24	.....	43	22	32	8	1,209	.....
Grand Portage day	64	.....	20	.....	19	12	19	9	480	.....
Red Cliff day	45	.....	60	.....	62	26	42	10	.....	(*d*)
Bad River day	120	.....	45	.....	45	25	32	4	.....	50
Bayfield day	.....	.....	200	.....	83	48	62	10	.....	(*d*)
Odanah boarding and day	.....	25	50	.....	50	22	29	9	.....	807
WYOMING.										
Shoshone Agency	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Agency boarding	.....	16	.....	18	.....	13	17	5	624	.....
PENNSYLVANIA.										
Carlisle Training School	.....	350	.....	380	.....	368	380	12	75,007	12,278
OREGON.										
Forest Grove Training School	.....	150	.....	151	.....	105	151	12	23,520	1,000
VIRGINIA.										
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.	.....	110	.....	110	.....	100	100	12	15,882	26,668
Pupils attending schools in States	.....	.....	.....	122	.....	71	122	12	*h*4,289 / 8,579	.....
Day school, Old Town Indians, Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	425
Day school, Moquis Pueblos, Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1,250

a Includes Quinaielt Agency. *b* Books and papers. *c* On Nisqually and Squaxin Reservations.
d Supported by Catholic Church. *e* One acre. *f* Eight acres.

Indian education—Continued.

Number of teachers and employés.	Number of acres cultivated by school.	Produce raised (bushels).			Stock owned.				Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Industries taught.
		Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.			
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	*a*88	13	
8	2	.....	....	235	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Gardening, carpentering, sewing, and housework.
3	2	.....	....	602	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Gardening, sewing, and housework.
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	*c*33	*c*1	
9	20	.....	150	1,210	4	9	....	24	95	35	Blacksmithing, carpentery, shoe and harness making, sewing, housework, farming.
5	40	.....	250	850	4	15	....	48	31	12	Farming, carpentry, shoemaking, sewing, and housework.
6	40	.....	100	500	3	60	....	....	40	15	Farming, carpentry, blacksmithing, sewing, and housework.
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	35		
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	100	20	
7	20	.....	....	265	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Farming, type-setting, care of stock, sewing, and housework.
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	300	30	
8	100	75	....	1,307	....	....	....	20	.....	.....	Blacksmithing, carpentry, harness-making, wheelwrighting, farming, housework, and sewing.
5	....	.....	....	.....	....	10	....	....	350	50	Sewing, knitting, and housework.
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1	....	.....	..	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	75	3	
2	...	.....	...	.....	....	....	....	....	800	70	
1	....	.....	..	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	...	
1	...	.....	...	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	..	...	.....	....	
2	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	8	.....	
2	....	.....	....	.....	....	1	....	....	58	14	Cooking.
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	32	6	
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	137	10	Knitting and sewing.
1	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	230	12	Do.
2	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Do.
3	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	10	3	
4	5	10	....	155	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	Gardening.
35	200	1,000	500	.....	9	28	5	14	360	92	Tinning, wagon, harness, and shoe making, blacksmithing, farming, carpentry, printing, tailoring, baking, sewing, housework.
....	90	(*e*)	(*f*)	815	....	8	....	....	143	40	Wagon and shoe making, blacksmithing, carpentering, printing, baking, sewing, and housework.
14	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	105	15	Harness and shoe making, printing, tailoring, blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, carpentering, sewing and housework, farming, and tinsmithing.
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	

g Indian pupils worked with other pupils on school farm; no separate record kept of products raised by Indian labor or of stock used for benefit of Indians.

h From tribal funds.

AGGREGATE OF FOREGOING TABLE.

School population, exclusive of five civilized tribes	*a*35,883
Number who can be accommodated in boarding schools	5,182
Number who can be accommodated in day schools	6,032
Number of boarding schools	82
Number of day schools	117
Number of night schools	2
Number of pupils attending school one month or more during the year: boarding, 5,139; day, 5,102	10,241
Average attendance	6,504
Largest average monthly attendance	7,962
Number of teachers and employés	683
Cost of maintaining reservation schools: to Government, *b* $361,185; to religious societies, *c* $70,588; to State of New York, $17,512; to employés, $160	$449,445
Cost of Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove schools: to Government, $114,419; to religious societies, $39,946	$154,365
Number of Indians who can read	14,399
Number who have learned to read during the year	1,889
Number of acres cultivated by school children	1,816
Number of bushels of corn raised	19,334
Number of bushels of wheat raised	2,545
Number of bushels of oats raised	5,452
Number of bushels of vegetables raised	20,155
Number of pumpkins raised	3,630
Number of melons raised	8,100
Bushels of fruit raised	1,250
Tons of hay cut	1,191
Pounds of butter made	4,585
Stock owned—	
Horses	114
Cattle	1,078
Swine	325
Sheep	185
Domestic fowls	950
Five civilized tribes: d	
Number of children of school age	11,450
Number who can be accommodated in schools: boarding, 1,269; day, 6,330	7,599
Number of boarding schools	14
Number of day schools	199
Number of pupils attending boarding schools	1,284
Number of pupils attending day schools	3,700
Cost of maintaining schools: to Five Nations, $162,030; to religious societies, $13,578	$175,608
Number who can read	32,050
Number who have learned to read during the year	2,350

d There are no reports this year from the Creek day schools, owing to disturbances in the nation.

a An under estimate, several tribes not being reported

b The slight difference between these figures and those given in the following table arises from discrepancies between agents' annual statistics and the aggregate of their monthly statistics; also from the omission in many reports of the value of products raised by the schools.

c To this add $4,881 expended on various schools and not included in this table, but reported in table on page 240.

*Financial statistics of Indian day schools for year ending June 30, 1883.**

Number.	Name of agency.	Name of school.	Number of months in session.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Average attendance.	How supported.	Expenditures.		
							For employés.	For school materials, fuel, subsistence, &c.	Total.
1	Fort Belknap	Fort Belknap, day	11	17.3	12.3	Government supplies everything.	$600 00	$2 81	$602 81
2	Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold, day	10	48.1	30.7	....do	1,080 00	65 98	1,145 98
3	Fort Peck	Wolf Point, day	11	31.0	18.9	..do	720 00	.....	720 00
4	Green Bay	Oneida East, day	10	19.0	13.4	....do	250 00	8 10	258 10
5	....do	Hobart Church Mission, day.	10	51.0	30.2	....do	400 00	51 41	451 41
6	...do	Oneida West, No. 1, day.	10	33.3	21.9	....do	400 00	30 62	430 62
7	....do	Oneida West, No. 2, day.	7	30.0	21.1	....do	187 50	19 59	207 09
8	....do	Stockbridge, day	10	16.0	9.3	....do	400 00	33 39	433 39
9	....do	South Branch, day	10	23.0	14.8	....do	250 00	8 21	258 21
10	....do	West Branch, day	10	22.0	18.4	....do	250 00	11 30	261 30
11	... do	East, day	10	12.0	8.5	....do	250 00	6 67	256 67
12	Hoopa Valley	Hoopa Valley, day	12	23.0	8.5	..do	720 00	43 71	763 71
13	Lemhi	Lemhi, day	3	14.0	7.3	....do	524 00	229 35	753 35
14	La Pointe	Grand Portage, day	12	19 0	10.8	....do	480 00	.....	480 00
15	....do	Lac Court d'Oreilles, day.	8	31.6	17.0	....do	1,079 05	100 09	1,179 14
16	....do	Bois Forte, day	4	32.0	18.5	..do	275 00	.....	275 00
17	Mackinac	Middle Village, day	10	15.9	12.3	....do	400 00		
18	....do	Longwood, day	12	29.9	18.9	....do	400 00		
19	....do	Naubetung, day	11	25.0	20.3	....do	400 00		
20	....do	Garden Island, day	9	14.0	9.6	..do	400 00		
21	....do	Baraga, day	10	34.0	28.1	....do	400 00	83 94	3,283 94
22	....do	L'Anse, day	10	18.0	13.0	....do	400 00		
23	....do	Neppessing, day	10	30.0	17.7	....do	400 00		
24	... do	Sugar Island, day	9	17.0	12.9	....do	400 00		
25	Mescalero	Mescalero, day	11	22.0	18.3	....do	720 00	24 08	744 08
26	Mission	Portrero, day	10	20.6	17.7	..do	720 00		
27	....do	San Jacinto, day	10	24.0	21.0	....do	720 00		
28	....do	Aqua Caliente, day	10	47.0	40.4	..do	720 00	598 78	4,198 78
29	... do	Coahuilla, day	10	37.0	26.7	....do	720 00		
30	... do	Rincon, day	9	30.0	25.1	....do	720 00		
31	Nevada	Walker River, day	8	25.0	19.0	....do	400 00	7 62	407 62
32	Nez Percé	Spokan, day	1	10.0	10.0	....do	240 65	.....	240 65
33	Pine Ridge	Ogalalla, day	10	39.0	30.3	...do			
34	....do	Wounded Knee, day	10	35.0	31.9	....do			
35	....do	White Bird's Camp, day.	4	30.0	21.2	....do			
36	....do	Medicine Root Creek, day.	10	71.0	41.6	..do	3,200 00	151 04	3,351 04
37	....do	St. Andrew's, day	10	28.0	19.3	...do			
38	...do	The Agency, day	10	44.0	29.4	...do			
39	Ponca	Nez Percé, day	9	42.0	35.6	...do	1,497 80	26 43	1,524 23
40	Pueblo	Zuni, day	9	54.0	34.3	...do			
41	.. do	Jemes, day	9	47.0	33.0	.. do	2,250 00	593 79	2,843 79
42	do	Laguna, day	10	25.5	17.2	....do			
43	Quapaw	Modoc, day	7	13.3	12.1	....do	227 22	111 65	338 87
44	....do	Peoria, day	10	17.1	10.8	...do	586 87	818 59	1,405 46
45	... do	Miami, day	10	20.4	15.3	...do	480 00	983 92	1,463 92
46	Quinaielt	Shoalwater Bay, day.	9	12.0	10.0	....do	600 00	.....	600 00
47	Sac and Fox	Pottawatomie, day	8	18.5	15.5	...do	319 60	.....	319 60
48	do	Sac and Fox, day	4	9.0	7.3	...do	154 16	1 00	155 16
49	Santee and Flandreau.	Flandreau, day	6	33.2	25.8	....do	199 50	875 17	1,074 67
50	Sisseton	Brown Earth, day	8	18.0	12.1	....do	251 00	.....	251 00
51	S'Kokomish	New Dungeness, day.	10	22.0	16.6	....do	450 00	.....	450 00
52	Tule River	Tule River, day	3	23.0	21.3	....do	180 00	96	180 96
53	White Earth	Buffalo River, day	7	10.0	9.0	....do	80 00	.....	80 00
54	Yankton	Ree, day	8	24.2	18.7	....do	425 00	24 94	449 94
55	do	Selwyn, day	8	24.6	18.3	.. do	300 00	24 94	324 94
56	Warm Springs	Warm Springs, day	12	36.5	19.4	....do	1,079 45	155 48	1,234 93

* This table is taken from the report of the Superintendent of Indian Schools, and includes only such day schools among Indians as are supported in whole or in part by the Government.

Financial statistics of Indian day schools for year ending June 30, 1883—Continued.

Number.	Name of agency.	Name of school.	Number of months in session.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Average attendance.	How supported.	Expenditures.		
							For employés.	For school materials, fuel, subsistence, &c.	Total.
57	North Carolina	Robbinsville, day	6	20.0	17.2	Conducted under contract.	.....	1,960 00	1,960 00
58	....do	Big Cove Primary, day.	3	21.0	19.0				
59	....do	Echota Mission, day.	7	26.5	21.7				
60	....do	Yellow Hill, day	8	26.5	21.3				
61	.. do	Bird Town, day	8	18.3	13.1				
62	Fort Peck	Presbyterian Mission, day.	10	54.0	38.0	*Employés, &c., furnished by Presbyterian Mission Board.	.....	2,173 48	2,173 48
63	....do	Grantville Mission day.	8	59.0	30.0				
64	....do	Deer Tail Mission, day.	8	50.0	43.0				
				1,794.3	1,281.9				37,533 84

*Government issues rations for attendance.

Financial statistics of Indian boarding

Number.	Name of agency.	Name of State or Territory.	Name of school.	No. months in session.	Largest average monthly attendance.
1	Blackfeet	Montana	Blackfeet boarding	6	16
2	Cheyenne and Arapaho	Indian	Arapaho manual-labor and boarding	10	111.1
3	do	do	Cheyenne manual-labor and boarding	10	120
4	Cheyenne River	Dakota	Boys' boarding and industrial	8	20
5	Colorado River	Arizona	Colorado River boarding	10	54.2
6	Crow	Montana	Industrial boarding	12	19.1
7	Crow Creek	Dakota	Crow Creek boarding	10	32
8	Fort Hall	Idaho	Fort Hall boarding	7	16
9	Grand Ronde	Oregon	Industrial boarding	12	42
10	Great Nemaha	Nebraska	Iowa industrial boarding	10	29
11	Green Bay	Wisconsin	Menomonee industrial boarding	10	56
12	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Indian	Kiowa and Comanche industrial boarding	10	111.3
13	do	do	Wichita industrial boarding	10	59
14	Klamath	Oregon	Klamath industrial boarding	10	51
15	do	do	Yainax industrial boarding	8	32
16	Lower Brulé	Dakota	Lower Brulé boarding	7	30
17	Neah Bay	Washington	Industrial boarding	12	61
18	Nevada	Nevada	Nevada boarding	6	40
19	Nez Percé	Idaho	Kamiah boarding and industrial	6	22
20	do	do	Lapwai boarding	8	47.2
21	Nisqually	Washington	Chehalis industrial boarding	12	41
22	do	do	Puyallup industrial boarding	12	63.9
23	Osage and Kaw	Indian	Kaw boarding	12	52.5
24	do	do	Osage boarding	8	78.3
25	Otoe	do	Otoe industrial boarding	10	45
26	Pawnee	do	Industrial boarding	10	72.2
27	Pima and Maricopa	Arizona	Pima boarding	7	41.3
28	Ponca	Indian	Ponca boarding	6	66
29	Pottawatomie	Kansas	Pottawatomie boarding	12	34
30	do	do	Kickapoo boarding	12	26
31	Quapaw	Indian	Quapaw industrial boarding	10	69.5
32	do	do	Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte industrial boarding.	10	93.7
33	Quinaielt	Washington	Quinaielt boarding	11	25
34	Round Valley	California	Industrial and boarding	12	52
35	Sac and Fox	Indian	Absentee Shawnee manual-labor boarding	10	56
36	do	do	Sac and Fox manual-labor boarding	11	36
37	Santee	Nebraska	Industrial boarding	11	45.8
38	Siletz	Oregon	Siletz boarding	10	49
39	Shoshone	Wyoming	Wind River boarding	4	17
40	Sisseton	Dakota	Manual-labor boarding	10	78.5
41	do	do	Ascension industrial	8	10
42	S'Kokomish	Washington	S'Kokomish boarding	12	34
43	Standing Rock	Dakota	Indian girls' boarding	12	50
44	Uintah Valley	Utah	Uintah Valley boarding	8	13.6
45	Umatilla	Oregon	Umatilla boarding	6	51
46	Warm Springs	do	Industrial and boarding	11	22.8
47	White Earth	Minnesota	White Earth boarding	10	69
48	do	do	Leech Lake boarding and industrial	8	32
49	do	do	Red Lake boarding	8	28
50	Winnebago and Omaha	Nebraska	Winnebago industrial boarding	12	62
51	do	do	Omaha industrial boarding	10	66
52	Yakama	Washington	Industri l boarding	10	115
53	Yankton	Dakota	Agency boarding and industrial	12	70
54	Devil's Lake	do	Industrial boarding	12	91
55	do	do	Boys' industrial boarding	10	38
56	Fort Peck	Montana	Industrial boarding	12	66
57	Sisseton	Dakota	Good Will Mission boarding	8	35
58	Navajo	New Mexico	Navajo boarding	7	86
59	Standing Rock	Dakota	Agricultural industrial boarding	12	45
60	Cheyenne and Arapaho	Indian	Mission and boarding	10	25.3

‡ This table is taken from the report of the superintendent of Indian schools, and includes only

schools for year ending June 30, 1883.‡

Average attendance.	How supported.	Issues and expenditures.						Cost per capita per month.
		For employés.	For subsistence.	For clothing.	For school materials.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
†13.5	Government supplies everything.	$1,356 94	$423 03	$96 55	$1 52	$10 62	$1,888 66	$23 31
94	..... do	4,682 06	3,864 84	1,178 09	462 20	612 86	10,800 05	11 49
108.6	.....do	4,659 71	4,878 42	1,441 99	429 18	522 03	11,931 33	10 99
19.6	..... do	1,131 67	670 55	19 61	44 17	572 54	*2,438 54	15 55
50	.....do	2,914 03	2,605 19	326 59	65 63	.....	5,911 44	11 82
†15	.....do	1,406 85	926 25	656 64	66 75	.....	*3,056 49	16 98
†27.2	.....do	1,899 33	935 25	152 13	59 62	285 00	*3,331 33	12 25
†13.1	.....do	1,246 56	492 43	188 57	19 89	.....	*1,947 45	21 23
†30.5	.....do	1,465 89	1,664 81	649 59	267 07	57 50	4,104 86	11 22
†22.8	.....do	2,468 63	686 11	466 82	106 83	126 00	*3,854 39	16 91
†41.8	.....do	2,145 19	992 63	286 82	55 80	.....	*3,480 44	8 33
87.2	.....do	4,755 00	3,255 11	3,311 20	150 86	305 95	11,778 12	13 51
46.8	.....do	4,413 15	1,673 36	1,768 40	99 87	62 50	8,017 28	17 13
47.2	.....do	2,213 92	1,826 55	1,037 37	35 60	138 40	5,251 84	11 13
30.6	.....do	925 00	982 65	544 63	20 40	.....	2,472 68	10 10
†26.9	.....do	1,352 79	639 80	442 31	55 63	182 00	*2,672 53	14 19
49.7	.....do	2,380 00	1,413 59	757 18	123 08	260 50	*4,934 35	8 29
†33.5	.....do	1,154 88	584 55	.....	39 15	33 10	1,811 68	9 01
20	.....do	1,230 00	618 66	275 25	27 23	342 02	*2,493 16	20 78
40	.....do	2,870 64	1,836 03	677 65	166 90	233 60	*5,784 82	18 08
†30.4	.....do	2,763 50	2,050 36	989 97	338 57	367 32	*6,509 72	17 84
†57.7	.....do	3,788 95	2,798 43	1,272 61	322 01	370 93	*8,552 93	12 35
41.6	..... do	2,691 54	1,612 01	1,093 29	105 34	72 50	*5,574 68	11 17
46	.....do	3,247 90	1,283 20	1,192 88	103 93	8 10	5,836 01	15 86
†35.8	.....do	1,938 87	1,137 15	286 78	140 88	119 71	3,623 39	10 12
66.9	.....do	3,631 36	2,533 59	984 11	84 96	187 75	7,481 77	11 19
35.4	.....do	2,577 79	710 00	962 43	107 31	.....	4,357 53	17 58
62.3	.....do	2,410 12	1,410 17	1,033 27	38 26	228 56	5,120 38	13 70
30.6	.....do	2,049 75	1,221 77	333 09	108 66	225 25	*3,938 52	10 73
20.1	.....do	1,970 00	828 88	325 64	82 58	445 85	*3,652 95	15 14
57.5	.....do	2,750 04	1,915 37	650 03	172 90	345 28	5,833 62	10 15
82.7	.....do	3,869 99	3,110 49	1,239 84	114 76	230 28	*8,565 36	10 36
23.9	.....do	1,155 50	698 70	234 88	104 32	70 00	2,271 40	8 64
47.9	.....do	2,561 72	1,149 14	592 18	183 56	134 32	*4,620 92	8 04
†46.1	.....do	2,699 46	2,220 80	496 30	210 85	121 35	5,748 76	12 47
†28.6	.....do	2,010 37	1,268 18	737 32	119 43	81 35	4,216 65	13 40
37.5	.....do	2,786 80	2,075 40	816 38	164 53	405 11	*6,248 22	15 15
†41.4	.....do	2,231 62	784 73	474 18	47 12	108 73	3,646 38	8 81
13.8	.....do	367 44	260 21	152 66	12 15	.....	792 46	14 36
†61.7	.....do	4,135 86	3,072 76	955 58	191 03	459 00	8,814 23	14 29
†7.3	.....do	399 45	306 19	61 70	18 28	.....	785 62	13 49
†28.4	.....do	2,139 27	903 28	543 51	214 88	.....	*3,800 94	11 15
39.6	.....do	1,100 00	2,089 13	381 71	361 49	367 00	4,299 33	9 05
9.4	.....do	1,293 69	432 85	173 22	35 64	.....	*1,935 40	25 74
46	.....do	1,770 00	1,232 78	158 37	21 60	70 00	3,252 75	11 78
†12.6	.....do	1,280 00	498 50	157 28	83	28 60	1,965 21	14 18
†37.9	.....do	1 956 59	1,249 01	642 53	207 49	141 25	4,196 87	11 07
†27.9	.....do	1,620 00	899 23	336 00	54 36	158 83	*3,068 42	13 75
†23.3	.....do	1,069 34	819 35	328 44	47 16	.....	2,264 29	12 15
46.9	.....do	2,632 14	2,315 07	1,414 45	253 67	650 30	*7,265 63	12 91
†53	.....do	2,646 94	2,147 06	1,356 43	239 47	1,298 90	*7,688 80	14 51
93.2	.....do	2,853 02	2,672 01	944 68	73 42	582 37	*7,125 50	7 54
51.2	.....do	4,036 13	2,356 59	1,499 67	179 94	487 50	*8,559 83	13 93
66.3	Government supplies rations, clothing, &c., and 1 teacher; remaining employés under contract.	3,499 50	2,935 27	825 19	25 51	325 12	7,610 59	9 57
†23.1	Government supplies rations, clothing, &c.; employés all under contract.	860 00	875 33	374 35	6 78	.....	2,116 46	9 16
43.3	.....do	2,024 78	2,457 55	1,016 35	176 33	789 40	*6,464 41	12 44
†33.4	.....do	825 00	1,416 07	383 48	54 92	.....	2,679 47	10 03
†70.5	.....do	1,464 50	2,642 49	621 53	42 64	.....	4,771 16	9 69
36.9	.....do	1,500 00	2,092 84	503 28	143 12	125 01	4,364 25	9 86
19.2	Government supplies rations, clothing, &c.; employés furnished by religious societies.	.....	907 41	118 04	18 40	.....	1,043 85	5 44

such boarding schools among Indians as are supported in whole or in part by the Government.

Financial statistics of Indian boarding schools

Number.	Name of agency.	Name of State or Territory.	Name of school.	No. months in session.	Largest average monthly attendance.
61	Cheyenne River	Dakota	St. John's boarding	10	36
62	Santee	Nebraska	Normal training and boarding	12	61.4
63	do	do	St. Mary's boarding	11	32.5
64	do	do	Hope boarding	12	25
65	do	do	Boys' boarding	10	6
66	Yankton	Dakota	St. Paul boys' boarding	12	37.5
67	Colville	Washington	Cœur d'Alène boarding	12	51
68	do	do	Male boarding	11	32
69	do	do	Female boarding	12	35
70	Flathead	Montana	Boys' boarding	12	41
71	do	do	Girls' boarding	12	39
72	Omaha	Nebraska	Omaha Mission industrial	10	53
73	Pueblo	New Mexico	Pueblo industrial boarding	10	83.3
74	Tulalip	Washington	Female industrial boarding	12	38
75	do	do	Male agricultural and industrial boarding	12	35.7
					3,627.7

*Included in these amounts is the estimated value of supplies raised at the several agencies and expended in the schools, as follows:

Name of agency.	Name of school.	Value.
Cheyenne River	Boys' boarding	$6 76
Crow	Industrial boarding	2 00
Crow Creek	Crow Creek boarding	44 75
Fort Hall	Fort Hall boarding	16 50
Fort Peck	Industrial boarding	33 35
Great Nemaha	Iowa industrial boarding	498 04
Green Bay	Menomonee industrial boarding	360 81
Lower Brulé	Lower Brulé boarding	85 00
Neah Bay	Industrial boarding	300 66
Nez Percé	Lapwai boarding	656 04
Nez Percé	Kamiah boarding	201 74
Nisqually	Chehalis boarding	739 70
Nisqually	Payallup boarding	456 51
Osage and Kaw	Kaw boarding	21 63
Pottawatomie	Pottawatomie boarding	562 83
Pottawatomie	Kickapoo boarding	224 00
Quapaw	Seneca, &c., boarding	157 43
Round Valley	Industrial boarding	788 04
Santee	Industrial boarding	211 38
S'Kokomish	S'Kokomish boarding	199 90
Uintah Valley	Uintah Valley boarding	38 34
White Earth	Leech Lake boarding	44 00
Winnebago and Omaha	Winnebago boarding	52 50
Winnebago and Omaha	Omaha boarding	30 00
Yakama	Industrial boarding	2,387 80
Yankton	Agency boarding	60 75
Total		8,180 46

for year ending June 30, 1883—Continued.

Average attendance.	How supported.	Issues and expenditures.						Cost per capita per month.
		For employés.	For subsistence.	For clothing.	For school materials.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
35	Government supplies, rations, clothing, &c.; employés furnished by religious societies.	.....	$1,576 31	.....	.....	$119 50	$1,695 81	$5 13
†44.2	.....do	.....	2,490 96	$230 65	.....	.....	2,721 61	5 13
†28.1	.....do	.....	1,319 75	96 98	.....	.....	1,416 73	4 59
17.7	.....do	.....	986 79	.....	.....	.....	986 79	4 65
†5.1	.....do	.....	208 59	49 62	.....	.....	258 21	5 06
29.3	.....do	.....	1,397 43	134 76	$13 49	22 50	1,568 18	4 46
40.6	Everything furnished under contract.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,900 00	10 00
30	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	10 00
31.3	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,063 00	10 00
30	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,891 66	10 00
37	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	10 00
39.7	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,594 16	10 00
76 2	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,177 31	12 00
28	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,195 38	10 00
27.7	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,873 23	10 00
2,955.2							331,968 17	

† At these schools day scholars were also instructed without additional cost, as follows:

Name of agency.	Name of school.	Average attendance.
Blackfeet	Blackfeet boarding	48.1
Crow	Industrial boarding	6.0
Crow Creek	Crow Creek boarding	3.0
Devil's Lake	Boys' industrial	2.0
Fort Hall	Fort Hall boarding	4.0
Grande Ronde	Industrial boarding	4.8
Great Nemaha	Iowa industrial boarding	3.1
Green Bay	Menomonee industrial boarding	11.7
Lower Brulé	Lower Brulé boarding	1.0
Navajo	Navajo boarding	1.7
Nevada	Nevada boarding	13.7
Nisqually	Chehalis boarding	1.4
Otoe	Otoe industrial and boarding	1.0
Sac and Fox	Absentee Shawnee, &c., industrial and boarding	2.3
Santee	Santee mission schools	10.9
Siletz	Siletz boarding	9.2
Sisseton	Manual labor boarding	1.7
Sisseton	Ascension industrial	2.0
Sisseton	Good Will mission	2.6
S'Kokomish	S'Kokomish boarding	3.6
Warm Springs	Industrial and boarding	4.1
White Earth	White Earth boarding	11.0
White Earth	Leech Lake boarding	7.3
White Earth	Red Lake boarding	1.8
Winnebago and Omaha	Omaha boarding	1.3
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox industrial and boarding	2.0
Total		161.3

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.
ARIZONA.										
Colorado River Agency.										
Mohave	813	25	788	40	80	20	400	33	33	34
Chimehuevis	212	200	12	.....			75			
Pima, Maricopa, and Papago Agency.										
Pima	*b* 4,800	1,700	3,100	19	*c*1,015	1,400	*c*1,525	100	.....	.....
Maricopa	574	382	192	1				100	.....	.....
Papago	*b* 7,300	7,300	.....	1				80	20	.....
San Carlos Agency.										
White Mountain Apache	1,500	500	3,500	20	510	50	1,250	10	10	80
San Carlos Apache	1,150									
Chiricahua	450									
Apache Yuma	350									
Apache Tonto	900									
Apache Mohave	650									
Indians in Arizona not under an agent.										
Moquis Pueblo	*c* 1,813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hualapai	*c* 620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yuma	*c* 930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mohave	*c* 700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suppai	*c* 214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CALIFORNIA.										
Hoopa Valley Agency.										
Hoopa	508	508	.....	345	25	147	172	33	33	34
Mission Agency.										
Serranos	381	3,010	.....	50	200	100	*c*901	99	1	.....
Dieguenos	731									
Coahuila	778									
San Luis Rey	1,120									
Round Valley Agency.										
Concow	149	633	.....	500	*c*75	*c*29	*c*150	83	8	9
Little Lake	186									
Redwood	28									
Ukie	216									
Wylackie										
Potter Valley	29									
Pitt River	25									
Tule River Agency.										
Tule and Tejon	143	143	.....	70	37	2	62	50	25	25
Wichumni, Kaweah, and King's River	*c* 540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indians in California not under an agent. (*c*)										
Indians in—										
Sierra County	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eldorado County	193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mendocino County	1,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shasta County	1,037	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yolo County	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a One suicide. *b* Estimated. *c* From report of 1882. *d* By cars.

various Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.			Criminal.						Number of pounds of freight transported by Indians with their own teams.	Number of liquor sellers prosecuted.
				Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.		
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.						
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	590	23	25	(a)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	$1,000	717	20	37	2	d 4	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	150	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	700	750	3	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,988	800	800	8	.....	20	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	c 342	.....	.....	.....	1	$1,250	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	129	.....	4	1	.....	e 150	.....	516	18	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	50	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	999	30	62	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	97	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	750	921	10	21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	f 10	.....	50	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

e Contributed by teacher. *f* By the agent for papers and books.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of various

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.
CALIFORNIA—Continued.										
Indians in California not under an agent (a)—Continued.										
Indians in—										
Tehama County	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Solano County	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lassen County	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colusa County	353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humboldt County	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marin County	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonoma County	339	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butte County	522	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumas County	508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Placer County	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Napa County	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sutter County	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amador County	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada County	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake County	774	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klamaths—										
Regua ranch	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wirks-wah ranch	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoppa ranch	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wakel ranch	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Too-rup ranch	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sah-sil ranch	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ai-yolch ranch	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sur-per ranch	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
COLORADO.										
Southern Ute Agency.										
Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche Utes	968	75	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
DAKOTA.										
Cheyenne River Agency.										
Blackfeet Sioux	238									
Sans-Arc Sioux	771									
Minneconjou Sioux	1,423	800	300	10	670	482	850	15	10	75
Two Kettle Sioux	783									
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.										
Lower Yanktonais	979	150	829	7	*a* 280	6	*a* 208	33	....	67
Lower Brulé Sioux	1,392	100	1,200	7	200	.....	165	20	....	80
Devil's Lake Agency.										
Sisseton Sioux	365									
Wahpeton Sioux	348	918	.....	40	283	5	280	70	5	25
Cut Head Sioux	205									
Fort Berthold Agency.										
Arickaree	591									
Gros Ventre	347	400	200	15	237	33	390	33	16	51
Mandan	308									

a From report of 1882. *b* And 384 vaccinated.

Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	RELIGIOUS. Number of church buildings.	RELIGIOUS. Number of missionaries.	RELIGIOUS. Amount contributed by religious societies. For education.	RELIGIOUS. Amount contributed by religious societies. For other purposes.	VITAL. Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	VITAL. Number of births.	VITAL. Number of deaths.	CRIMINAL. Number of Indians killed during the year. By Indians.	CRIMINAL. Number of Indians killed during the year. By whites.	CRIMINAL. Number of white persons killed by Indians.	CRIMINAL. Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	CRIMINAL. Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	CRIMINAL. Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of pounds of freight transported by Indians with their own teams.	Number of liquor sellers prosecuted.
....	......	....	....	.....	......	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	......	....	....	.....	......	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
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....	......	....	....	.....	......	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	1	....	.....	......	......	....	b 324	17	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	c1
2	340	....	75	5	2	$4,605	....	1,707	80	41	....	d 1	....	....	1	1	....	....
15	168	....	4	3	1	......	$1,236	1,069	45	57	....	....	....	....	....	....	148,000	....
11	200	....	7	4	2	......	1,203	525	49	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
5	211	....	20	.....	1	......	1,000	343	37	52	....	....	....	30	1	1	332,000	....
....	214	....	7	1	1	463	54	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

c Awaiting trial. *d* Supposed to be by whites.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of various

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.
DAKOTA—Continued.										
Pine Ridge Agency.										
Ogalalla Sioux	7,800	500	3,500	250	675	1,025	1,700	12	12	76
Northern Cheyenne	200									
Rosebud Agency.										
Brulé Sioux No. 1	2,115	6,000	.....	75	625	.....	150	....	...	100
Brulé Sioux No. 2	1,559									
Loafer Sioux	1,528									
Wahzahzah Sioux	1,076									
Two Kettle Sioux	390									
Northern Sioux	455									
Bulldog Sioux	180									
Mixed Sioux	425									
Sisseton Agency.										
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,479	1,479	.....	200	407	24	619	90	10	....
Standing Rock Agency.										
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux	599	500	1,600	45	1,054	9	1,027	20	10	70
Upper Yanktonnais Sioux	1,242									
Blackfeet Sioux	698									
Uncapapa Sioux	1,829									
Mixed blood of above bands	104									
Yankton Agency.										
Yankton Sioux	1,950	900	1,050	100	475	10	103	50	....	50
Indians in Dakota not under an agent.										
Turtle Mountain band of Pembina Chippewa	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IDAHO.										
Fort Hall Agency.										
Bannack	471	200	120	21	240	16	374	50	25	25
Shoshone	1,085									
Lemhi Agency.										
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater	800	40	60	16	30	50	80	35	15	50
Nez Percé Agency.										
Nez Percé	1,250	970	280	250	318	30	320	95	5	....
Indians in Idaho not under an agent.										
Pend d'Oreille and Kootenais	a600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
INDIAN TERRITORY.										
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.										
Cheyenne	4,186	150	6,346	110	808	1,504	1,324	50	....	50
Arapaho	2,310									

a From report of 1882.

Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.			Criminal.						Number of pounds of freight transported by Indians with their own teams.	Number of liquor sellers prosecuted.
				Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.		
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.						
80	625	..	100	1	1	$840	.....	2,015	94	40	....	....	....	1	....	....	2,501,059	....
5	450	..	60	2	4	215	$2,540	.....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,500,000	....
20	357	17	10	6	4	1,250	.....	310	106	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	819,496	1
6	400	....	85	2	6	558	2,570	1,218	89	106	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....
10	275	....	46	6	4	5,565	.....	650	90	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	40,000	....
....	.....	....	....	....	1	2,000	800	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....
1	9	....	4	....	.....	.....	.....	680	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....
....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	250	75	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	40,407	1
2	194	....	9	2	1	1,200	2,356	450	35	35	....	....	....	16	....	....	.....	....
....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....
9	3	....	....	....	3	b3,333	8,462	6,400	420	405	1	....	....	....	....	....	2,646,207	4

b By philanthropists and employés for school children.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of various

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.
INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.										
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.										
Kiowa	1,167									
Comanche	1,396									
Apache	337									
Wichita	216									
Wacoe	51									
Towaconie	162	500	700	325	795	20	775	20	5	75
Keechie	77									
Penetheka Comanche	165									
Delaware	75									
Caddo	535									
Osage Agency.										
Osage	1,764									
Kaw	292	45	35	425	500	50	800	100	....	....
Quapaw	*c*150									
Otoe Agency.										
Otoe and Missouria	262	60	80	30	56	4	50	10	5	85
Pawnee Agency.										
Pawnee	1,212	100	300	(*d*)	203	(*d*)	(*d*)	75	5	*e*20
Ponca Agency.										
Ponca	537	125	125	10	145	.....	155	20	....	80
Nez Percé	282	40	60	7	100	.....	44	16	....	84
Quapaw Agency.										
Seneca	226	226	.....	145	50	9	40	80	....	20
Wyandotte	287	287	.....	232	72	6	38	75	....	25
Eastern Shawnee	73	73	.....	61	18	3	6	90	....	10
Miamis (Western)	61	61	.....	46	13	1	7	100	....	....
Peoria	142	137	5	97	27	10	26	100	....	....
Modoc	102	98	.....	58	30	.....	31	50	....	50
Quapaw	55	55	.....	20	12	.....	11	80	....	20
Ottawa	125	125	.....	106	18	1	20	85	....	15
Sac and Fox Agency.										
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	431									
Absentee Shawnee	720									
Pottawatomie (citizen)	500	500	400	260	140	132	1,480	50	10	40
Mexican Kickapoo	420									
Iowa	88									
Mokohoko band Sac and Fox wandering in Kansas	*c*90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otoe	*g*235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Agency.										
Chickasaw	*c*6,000	*c*6,000	.....	5,000	*h*1,500	*h*200	.....	100	....	....
Choctaw	*c*18,000	*c*18,000	.....	12,000	*h*4,500	*h*250	*h*5,000	100	....	....
Cherokee	*c*22,000	*c*22,000	.....	18,000	*h*3,800	*h*300	.....	100	....	....
Creek	*c*14,000	*c*14,000	.....	10,000	*h*3,000	*h*250	*h*4,500	100	....	....
Seminole	*c*3,000	*c*3,000	.....	800	*h*800	*h*17	.....	100	....	....

a Papers and books. *b* A large number of ponies stolen by whites. *c* Estimated.

Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.			Criminal.						Number of pounds of freight transported by Indians with their own teams.	Number of liquor sellers prosecuted.
				Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.		
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.						
8	155	....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2,500	47	45	2	....	....	....	....	....	932,899	4
2	336	26	4	1	1	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	2	(b)	....	202,057	2
...	6	....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	242	10	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	204,574	....
3	60	5	(d)	.....	.....	.....	$500	1,986	17	56	....	1(f)	....	....	....	....	103,050	....
6	87	....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	275	23	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	216,410	....
1	37	....	1	.....	.....	.....	700	210	8	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	116,198	....
2	193	....	12	.....	1	.....	.....	200	14	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,000	
....	180	....	16	.....	2	(a)	.....	235	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,500	
....	36	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,900	
1	48	1	5	.....	1	(a)	.....	45	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	10
....	117	....	4	.....	.....	(a)	.....	115	7	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
2	27	....	....	.....	3	.....	.....	98	8	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,780	
....	26	....	....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	49	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,000	
....	77	....	....	1	1	(a)	.....	100	5	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
....	520	....	30	1	2	.....	.....	500	87	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	73,068	....
....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....
....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....
....	1,250	....	200	20	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	....	2	3	....	....	.....	11
....	4,000	....	200	40	24	$3,240		.....	.....	.....	10	....	4	6	....	....	.....	22
....	5,000	....	500	64	34	2,928	17,651	.....	.....	.....	9	....	2	1	....	....	.....	27
....	3,000	....	400	45	15	4,400		.....	.....	.....	21	....	....	2	....	....	.....	23
....	1,000	....	100	9	5	3,010		.....	.....	.....	3	....	1	2	....	....	.....	4

d Unknown. *e* Cash annuity. *f* By United States officer. *g* Report of 1881. *h* From report of 1882.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of various

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.
IOWA.										
Sac and Fox Agency.										
Sac and Fox	348	4	200	230	79	.....	3	34	76	....
KANSAS.										
Pottawatomie and Great Nemeha Agency.										
Pottawatomie	410	210	160	360	240	.....	240	75	a25	....
Kickapoo	234	175	40	200	86	.....	86	75	a25	....
Chippewa and Munsee	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sac and Fox of Missouri	75	25	30	40	10	.....	20	40	60	....
Iowa	132	114	18	115	30	.....	30	80	a20	....
MICHIGAN.										
Mackinac Agency.										
Pottawatomie of Huron	77	77	.....	c75	30	15	50	100	....	....
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River	2,500	3,500	.....	1,400	300	150	900	100	....	....
Chippewa of Lake Superior	1,000									
Ottawa and Chippewa	6,000	6,000	.....	2,000	400	200	1,200	....	....	....
MINNESOTA.										
White Earth Agency.										
Mississippi Chippewa	896									
Otter Tail, Pillager, Chippewa	570	686	110	334	347	25	364	60	40	....
Pembina Chippewa	235									
Red Lake Chippewa	1,057	900	151	25	209	3	380	50	34	16
Pillager Chippewa at Lake Winnebagoshish and Cass Lake	351	300	1,200	70	272	33	195	60	40	....
Pillager Chippewa, Leech Lake	1,137									
Mississippi Chippewa	95									
Mississippi Chippewa at Mille Lac	894	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MONTANA TERRITORY.										
Blackfeet Agency.										
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans	4,500	90	186	12	85	.....	350	13	12	75
Crow Agency.										
Crows	3,200	50	100	12	70	30	160	12	60	28
Flathead Agency.										
Flatheads	128									
Pend d'Oreilles	965	300	1,100	220	121	44	380	75	20	5
Kootenais	600									
Fort Belknap Agency.										
Gros Ventre	950	25	125	20	30	.....	75	12	38	20
Assinaboine	750									
Fort Peck Agency.										
Assinaboine	1,375									
Yanctonnais Sioux	3,650	250	400	15	1,213	.....	125	16	50	34
Santee Sioux	450									
Ogallalla and Teton Sioux	200									

a And by cash annuity. *b* Stealing timber, grass and rock. *c* Estimated.

Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.			Criminal.						Number of pounds of freight transported by Indians with their own teams.	Number of liquor sellers prosecuted.
				Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.		
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.						
....	45	....	11	.....	1	.....	.....	20	20	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	4
1	120	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	310	23	21	....	....	....	....	(b)	....	.....	....
1	76	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	7	8	....	....	....	....	7	....	.....	1
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
....	11	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	4	....	....	....	....	(b)	....	.....	....
....	30	....	....	.....	.....	.....	$470	12	8	6	....	....	....	....	(b)	....	.....	....
....	f 52	(d)	(d)	1	.....	.....	500	(d)	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....
....	f 561	....	10	7	(e)	$3.600	.....	532	32	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....
....	f 718	(d)	15	8	(e)	.....	.....	(d)	40	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1
3	200	....	8	5	7	521	2,630	997	24	41	....	....	....	....	....	....	303,174	....
2	190	....	....	.....	3	375	846	1,000	25	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,282	....
....	70	3	11	3	2	38	1,212	400	27	98	1	....	....	3	....	....	50,000	....
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....
6	225	....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	716	22	21	2	1	....	9	....	....	.....	....
1	21	20	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	(d)	(d)	....	2	....	....	2	....	.....	....
15	133	....	21	3	4	3,019	800	360	90	40	2	1	....	38	7	....	250,000	3
....	11	....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	441	14	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....
5	160	....	10	.....	2	4,558	3,226	2,300	400	300	2	....	....	....	....	....	237,516	....

e Preachers furnished by church aid.

f From report of 1882.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of various

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.
NEBRASKA.										
Santee and Flandreau Agency.										
Ponca	170	85	85	25	a49	.....	a40	50	25	25
Santee Sioux	762	762	.....	160	a13	a20	a225	90	....	10
Santee Sioux at Flandreau	268	268	.....	50	a84	.....	a90	100	....	....
Winnebago and Omaha Agency.										
Winnebago	1,307	400	200	300	350	60	350	95	5	....
Omaha	1,192	225	75	300	295	5	300	95	5	....
NEVADA.										
Nevada Agency.										
Pi-Ute	3,520	4,000	.....	400	105	60	900	75	20	5
Pah-Ute	590									
Western Shoshone Agency.										
Shoshone	825	300	50	60	.....	.....	60	....	25	75
Indians wandering in Nevada	a3,300	a2,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW MEXICO.										
Mescalero and Jicarilla Agency.										
Mescalero Apache	900	.....	1,600	2	150	3	120	....	25	75
Jicarilla Apache	700									
Navajo Agency.										
Navajo	c17,000	a40	a3,500	a5	a4,204	a504	a5,504	100	...	....
Pueblo Agency.										
Pueblo	c9,240	1,000	500	30	a1,900	.....	a2,000	100	....	....
NEW YORK.										
New York Agency.										
Allegany Reserve—Seneca	808	929	.....	400	175	.....	a250	....	...	....
Allegany Reserve—Onondaga	110									
Allegany Reserve—Tonawanda	11									
Cattaraugus Reserve—Seneca	1,418	1,640	.....	800	250	.....	a450	100	...	....
Cattaraugus Reserve—Onondaga	48									
Cattaraugus Reserve—Cayuga	156									
Cattaraugus Reserve—Tuscarora	4									
Cattaraugus Reserve—Tonawanda	14									
Oneida Reserve—Oneida	188	188	.....	188	20	.....	a45	100	...	....
Corn-planter Reserve—Seneca	85	85	.....	50	25	.....	a25	100	...	....
Onondaga Reserve—Onondaga	340	421	.....	421	85	.....	a115	100	...	....
Onondaga Reserve—Tonawanda	3									
Onondaga Reserve—Oneida	78									
St. Regis—St. Regis	780	780	.....	600	135	.....	a200	100	....	.
Tonawanda Reserve—Tonawanda band of Seneca	595	595	.....	595	130	.....	a160	100	...	....
Tuscarora Reserve—Tuscarora	430	481	.....	481	80	.....	a120	100	...	....
Tuscarora Reserve—Onondaga	51									
NORTH CAROLINA.										
Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee	c3,000	c3,000	.....	c2,300	c300	.....	c1,200	95	5	....

a From report 1882.

Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.			Criminal.						Number of pounds of freight transported by Indians with their own teams.	Number of liquor sellers prosecuted.
				Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.		
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.						
2	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20,000	....
20	a150	....	50	5	....	$13,567	....	680	30	43	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	2
....	66	....	....	2	....	....	....	478	14	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	150	....	2	....	....	....	$1,366	594	91	28	....	....	....	7	....	....	70,000	....
6	120	....	....	....	....	2,982	2,271	594	91	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	90,000	....
....	10	....	2	....	....	....	....	1,262	212	160	2	b2	....	13	2	3	275,000	4
1	9	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	417	23	5	1	....	1	4	....	....	....	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	2,412	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	a1,900	....	....	19	8	10,732	2,000	500	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	2
....	197	....	....	1	1	4,454	2,861	....	36	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
....	300	....	....	3	1	....	....	450	60	54	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	40	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	89	....	....	2	....	250	....	....	20	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	126	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	140	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	100	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	a305	....	12	....	5	600	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....

b By railroad cars. c Estimated

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of various

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.
OREGON.										
Grand Ronde Agency.										
Clackama	a34									
Rogue River	a80									
Umpqua	a97	706	.....	689	190	8	308	100	....	....
Remnants of other tribes	495									
Klamath Agency.										
Klamaths	707									
Modocs	151	1,023	.....	550	104	104	268	65	32	3
Snakes	165									
Siletz Agency.										
Alsea	a98									
Chasta Costa	a55									
Chetco	a68									
Tootootna	a83									
Coos	a73									
Umpqua	a20									
Coquill	a114									
Euchre	a40									
Nultonatna	a33									
Galise Creek	a37	997	.....	500	145	80	225	62	13	25
Joshua	a44									
Klamath	a46									
Sixes	a53									
Macnootna	a40									
Neztucca	a37									
Rogue River	a53									
Salmon River	a18									
Sinslaw	a85									
Umatilla Agency.										
Walla-Walla	395									
Cayuse	345	100	400	100	a250	210	225	75	25	....
Umatilla	157									
Warm Springs Agency.										
Warm Spring	425									
Wasco	247									
Tenino	75	700	109	40	137	73	208	50	50	....
John Day	49									
Pi-Ute	13									
Indians in Oregon not under an agent.a										
Indians roaming on Columbia River	a800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
TEXAS.										
Tonkawa Special Agency.										
Lipan	19	.....	98	75	.....	.....	.....	....	50	50
Tonkawa	79									
Indians in Texas not under an agent.										
Alabama, Cushatta, and Muskokee	a290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....

a From report of 1882.

Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.			Criminal.						Number of pounds of freight transported by Indians with their own teams.	Number of liquor sellers prosecuted.
				Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.		
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.						
3	319	....	26	2	4	(b)	$3,000	6	42	15	2	....	....	1	....	....	40,000	16
2	126	....	26	1	.....	.....	.....	1,186	27	36	1	....	....	1	....	....	120,000	....
....	150	4	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	41	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	105,829	12
....	23	....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	450	40	52	....	1	1	6	....	....	.....	20
2	97	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	600	19	30	1	....	....	24	....	....	40,000	2
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	4
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....

b Building, valued at $800, donated for use of school

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of various

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.
UTAH.										
Ouray Agency.										
Ute	1,400	.....	1,400	10	3	.....	10	5	20	75
Uintah Valley Agency.										
Uintah Ute	430	23	31	31	96	65	161	33	33	34
White River Ute	535									
Indians in Utah not under an agent. a										
Pah-Vant	a134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goship Ute	a256									
WASHINGTON.										
Colville Agency.										
Colville	670	3,044	514	300	604	500	1,541	90	10	....
Lake	333									
O'Kanagan	330									
San Poel	400									
Methow	315									
Spokane	685									
Cœur d'Alènè	425									
Calispel	400									
Neah Bay and Quinaielt Agency.										
Makah	507	1,000	265	110	250	100	350	75	12	13
Quillehute	236									
Quinaielt	141									
Queet	85									
Hoh	63									
Chehalis and Gray's Harbor	121									
Shoalwater Bay	112									
Nisqually, S'Kokomish, and Tulalip Agency.										
Puyallup	470	470	.....	260	168	69	175	88	12	....
Chehalis	139	139		40	18	.....	55	50	50	....
Nisqually	101	101	.....	60	32	10	45	90	10	....
Squaxin	85	85	.....	41	14	6	20	90	10	....
Upper Cowlitz	a71	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Cowlitz	a56	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olympia	a12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Bay	a15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mud Bay	a26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gig Harbor	a8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S'Klallam	430	430	.....	180	55	11	225	80	20	....
S'Kokomish or Twana	220	220	.....							
D'Wamish and allied tribes	a2,805	2,790	15	1,325	244	328	655	75	20	5
Yakama Agency.										
Yakama, Klikitat, Pisquouse, Wenatshapam, Seapcat, Pi-Ute, and others.	3,120	1,400	1,100	350	356	2	1,510	80	10	10
Indians in Washington Territory not under an agent.										
Moses' band on Columbia Reservation.	a150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a From report of 1882.

Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.			Criminal.						Number of pounds of flour transported by Indians with their own teams.	Number of liquor sellers prosecuted.
				Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.		
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.						
								205	20	6					2			
	12							477	19	25		1		6			41,811	
	352		15	8	8	$220	$120	750			2	1	1	1	3	1		
	89		6			b100		633	18	23	1			30			20,000	2
15	100		19	2	1		1,000	250	20	25				40				
12	35		1				100	100	5	3								
	30		3	2														
	11		1						5	4								
	75			2			612	300	15	36								
	40				1													
8	278	2	15	6	1			954	16	36								
15	240	6	4	4			200							22			71,075	1

b Books and papers for Sunday school.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of various

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.
WISCONSIN.										
Green Bay Agency.										
Oneida	1,500	1,500	.....	800	400	.....	*a*700	100	...	...
Stockbridge	133	133	.....	133	*b*30	.....	*b*59	100	...	...
Menomonee	1,392	1,200	*a*192	*a*250	350	25	*a*600	75	25	...
La Point Agency.										
Chippewa at Red Cliff	188	188	.....	137	44	37	83	75	20	5
Chippewa at Bad River	460	460	.....	160	138	7	150	90	5	5
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreilles	841	736	105	452	161	21	182	85	10	5
Chippewa at Fond du Lac	431	431	.....	.....	19	23	175	90	5	5
Chippewa at Grand Portage	236	236	.....	75	17	13	119	60	35	5
Chippewa at Bois Forte	700	100	.....	.....	10	.....	230	33	67	...
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	480	200	.....	*b*43	5	5	50	50	45	5
Indians in Wisconsin not under an agent. b										
Winnebago	*b*930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Pottawatomie (Prairie band)	*b*280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
WYOMING.										
Shoshone Agency.										
Shoshone	*d*928	100	300	20	410	210	400	8	16	76
Northern Arapaho	952									
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Miami and Seminole in Indiana and Florida	*b*892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Oldtown Indians in Maine	410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
CARLISLE SCHOOL IN PENNSYLVANIA.										
Apache, 5; Arapaho, 26; Caddo, 1; Cheyenne, 37; Comanche, 10; Crow, 8; Creek, 22; Delaware, 1; Digger, 3; Gros Ventre, 1; Iowa, 5; Kaw, 5; Keechie, 1; Kiowa, 5; Lipan, 2; Menomonee, 8; Miami, 1; Navajo, 10; Nez Percé, 5; Northern Arapaho, 5; Omaha, 30; Onondaga, 1; Osage, 34; Ottawa, 4; Pawnee, 11; Ponca, 3; Pueblo, 18; Pottawatomie, 1; Sac and Fox, 1; Seminole, 2; Shoshone, 2; Sioux, 75; Towaconie, 1; Wichita, 7	.....	351	.....	351	.....	.....	.....	10	....	90
HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.										
Pawnee, 2; Absentee Shawnee, 4; Menomonee, 2; Sioux, 65; Arickaree, 2; Sac and Fox, 6; Ottawa, 1; Winnebago, 4; Gros Ventre, 4; Apache, 3; Papago, 2; Omaha, 4; Pima, 5; Onondaga, 1; Mohave, 2; Yuma, 1; Mandan, 2	.....	110	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
FOREST GROVE SCHOOL, OREGON.										
Chehalis, 5; Chilcat, 1; Crow, 1; Fort Wrangel, 2; Heda, 2; Lummi, 1; Nez Percé, 45; Nisqually, 1; Oyster Bay, 1; Pitt River, 2; Piute, 5; Puyallup, 22; Snohomish, 1; Sitka, 4; Spokane, 12; Stickeen, 5; Tulalip, —; Umatilla, 16; Warm Spring, 1; Wasco, 15; Yakama, 8	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...

a Estimated. *b* From report of 1882.

Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.			Criminal.							Number of pounds of freight transported by Indians with their own teams.	Number of liquor sellers prosecuted.
				Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.			
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.							
....	300	....	10	2	.....	$569	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
....	30	....	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
4	200	....	13	2	4	.....	.....	486	54	83	....	....	....	10	...	10	.....	.....	10
....	70	....	2	1	5	(c)	$1,000	5	22	20	....	....	....	30	....	....	.....	.....	5
....	94	....	3	2	.....	857	3,421	7	8	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....
....	102	....	41	2	2	.....	400	1	42	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	3
....	12	....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	(c)	(c)	(c)	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....
....	16	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	(c)	(c)	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....
....	10	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....
....	10	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....
....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....
....	13	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	187	50	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	3
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....
101	4	....	....	1	.....	12,278	.....	600	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....
71	2	....	....	1	.....	26,668	.....	68	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....
80	.....	....	....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....

c No data.

d 150 absent.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of those in Alaska	265, 565
Five civilized tribes in Indian Territory:	
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress	63, 000
Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation	45, 800
Number of families engaged in agriculture	13, 600
Number of families engaged in civilized pursuits	1, 017
Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits	9, 500
Number of houses occupied by Indians	14, 250
Number of church buildings	178
Number of missionaries	93
Amount contributed by religious societies for education, $13,578; for other purposes, $17,651.	$31, 229
Other Indian tribes:	
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress wholly	74, 593
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress in part	39, 541
Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation	23, 505
Number of Indian families engaged in cultivating farms or small patches of ground	26, 545
Number of Indian families engaged in civilized pursuits	9, 249
Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits	41, 137
Number of Indian apprentices	582
Number of houses occupied by Indians	15, 390
Number of houses built for Indians during the year	146
Number of houses built by Indians during the year	962
Pounds of freight transported by Indian teams	12, 625, 306
Amount earned thereby	$114, 027
Number of church buildings	238
Number of missionaries	123
Amount contributed for education—by private individuals, $160; by religious societies	*$110, 504
Amount contributed by religious societies for other purposes	†$52, 706
Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year	49, 886
Number of births	4, 751
Number of deaths	4, 508
Number of Indians killed during the year by Indians	88
Number of Indians killed during the year by whites	19
Number of white persons killed during the year by Indians	32
Number of Indian criminals punished during the year (*a*)	652
Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites	44
Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians	16
Number of whisky sellers prosecuted during the year	226

* To this should be added $4,881, expended on various schools and not included in this table.
† A partial report. For more complete statistics of missionary work see preceding table, page 240.
a Majority under tribal laws.

Table showing distribution of Indians among various States and Territories.

States and Territories.	Aggregate number of agencies.	Aggregate population of Indians at agencies.
Arizona	4	18,699
California	4	4,834
Colorado	1	968
Dakota	9	31,379
Idaho	3	3,606
Indian Territory	6	18,731
Indian Territory (5 civilized tribes)	1	63,000
Iowa	1	348
Kansas	1	922
Michigan	1	79,577
Minnesota	1	5,235
Montana	5	16,768
Nebraska	2	3,699
Nevada	2	4,935
New Mexico	3	27,840
New York	1	5,119
North Carolina	1	3,000
Oregon	5	4,432
Texas	(*)	98
Utah	2	2,365
Washington	4	12,381
Wisconsin	2	6,361
Wyoming	1	1,880
Total number of agencies and Indians at agencies	60	246,177

* Indians in charge of a military officer and not on a reservation.

Indians not under control of agents.

States and Territories.	Population.
Arizona	4,277
California	6,669
Dakota	400
Idaho	600
Maine	410
Nevada	3,300
Oregon	800
Texas	290
Utah	390
Washington	150
Wisconsin	1,210
Indiana and Florida	892
Total	19,388

Indians at agencies	246,177
Indians not under control of agents	19,388
Total number in United States, exclusive of those in Alaska	265,565

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce raised Indi	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			
ARIZONA.											
Colorado River Ag'y.											
Mohave	300,800	80,000	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	600	800
Chemehuevis						140				100	200
Pima, Maricopa and Papago Agency.											
Pima	181,120	11,000	.....	.....	.....	10,875	.....	.....	10,875	1,250,270	15,428
Maricopa			.....	.....	.....	1,250	.....	200	.....	9,375	268
Papago	70,080	8,000	8	160	.....	300	.....	.....	65	3,600	.....
San Carlos Agency.											
San Carlos, Mohave-Apache, Yuma-Apache, Tonto-Apache, White Mountain-Apache, and Chiricahua, as prisoners	2,528,000	1,600	3	600	.....	1,000	.....	1,000	500	.....	5,000
Moquis Pueblo Ag'y. a											
Moquis Pueblo *b*	.....	10,000	.....	.....	1	5,000	.....	100	10	100	7,000
CALIFORNIA.											
Hoopa Valley Agency.											
Hoopa	89,572	900	.....	.....	300	105	.....	.....	506	.....	.....
Mission Agency.											
Serranos, Coahuila, San Luis Rey, Dieguenos	152,960	.....	12	600	.....	2,500	.....	500	2,050	700	400
Round Valley Agency.											
Potter Valley, Ukie, Wylackie, Concow, Little Lake, Redwood, Pitt River	102,118	2,000	12	8,000	1,200	500	.....	40	3,500	1,000	.....
Tule River Agency.											
Tule, Tejon	48,551	250	.....	.....	25	200	.....	.....	600	320	200
COLORADO.											
Southern Ute Agency.											
Muache, Capote, Weeminuche Ute	1,094,400	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DAKOTA.											
Cheyenne River Ag'y.											
Two Kettle, Sans Arc, Mineconjou, and Blackfeet Sioux	31,728,640	25,000	.....	.....	15	505	.....	100	1,000	.....	3,000

a Abolished during the year. *b* From last report.

crops, and other results of Indian labor.

during year by ans.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Cattle owned by Government.
.....	210	a26	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	85	2	11	.....	.....	150	.....
.....	40	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	25	1	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
10,500	8,896	} a25	{	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,174	4	935	6	.....	3,300	.....
209	230		{	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	145	.....	.....	7,500	.....
.....	.....		{	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	125	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,000	2,600	a750	.....	.....	250	3,600	$2,000 00	3,000	100	800	.....	500	1,000	.....
.....	500	15	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	611	819	154	.....	10,600	500	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	20,000	200	.....	1,000 00	100	12	30	50	.....	500	3
6,000	650	a50	.....	.....	1,000	200	.....	1,600	25	1,000	100	1,500	6,000	.....
1,500	1,500	a100	.....	17,000	235	110	.....	115	2	.....	200	3	900	417
60	120	20	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	96	6	62	150	.....	500	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	50	125	.....	.....	6,500	.....
.....	1,450	a3,000	1,500	.....	3,000	3,000	11,865 00	2,000	7	4,800	200	.....	1,000	180

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, crops,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce raised Indi	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			
DAKOTA—Continued.											
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.											
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux	620,312	400,000	1	.....	.....	600	.....	90	600	4,500	5,000
Lower Brulé Sioux	.....	64,000	.....	.....	70	400	30	40	350	.....	7,000
Devil's Lake Agency.											
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux	230,400	150,000	.....	.....	30	2,030	2	1,154	1,500	18,000	12,000
Fort Berthold Agency.											
Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan	2,912,000	50,000	18	.....	43	899	24	.....	821	1,346	3,157
Pine Ridge Agency.											
Ogalalla Sioux and Northern Cheyenne	.....	.....	90	500	.....	1,400	.....	400	7,500	220	1,650
Rosebud Agency.											
Northern Brulé, Loafer, Wahzahzah, Two Kettle, and Bull Dog Sioux	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	400	500	10	1,500
Sisseton Agency.											
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	918,780	14,000	1	.....	5	5,000	.....	400	2,000	33,000	4,000
Standing Rock Ag'y.											
Upper and Lower Yanktonais, Uncapapa, and Blackfeet Sioux	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	1,400	.....	100	1,500	1,000	5,500
Yankton Agency.											
Yankton Sioux	430,405	250,000	.....	.....	90	850	.....	250	640	6,000	30,000
IDAHO.											
Fort Hall Agency.											
Shoshone and Bannack	1,202,330	10,000	270	.....	24	686	.....	105	1,400	3,250 950	.....
Lemhi Agency.											
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater	64,000	500	2	.....	30	96	8	30	300	.....	.....
Nez Percé Agency.											
Nez Percé	746,651	300,000	.....	.....	12	5,050	.....	550	7,300	35,000	5,000
INDIAN TERRITORY.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.											
Cheyenne, Arapaho	4,297,771	30,000	15	.....	125	1,500	.....	110	1,350	.....	3,000

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

during year by ans.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Cattle owned by Government.
3,600	1,715	a335	.....	.....	600	7,840	$143 00	400	6	590	12	.....	900	92
1,050	1,075	a500	.....	.....	400	4,200	628 00	558	10	143	18	.....	500	125
14,000	31,100	a2,300	1,200	.....	900	1,200	600 00	222	.....	484	40	.....	.....	4
1,752	3,750	a358	.....	8,235	640	246	2,099 60	560	8	64	.....	.....	.....	17
550	5,780	3,000	.....	86,943	5,000	5,000	15,000 00	7,000	125	5,500	100	.....	1,500	455
40	1,110	1,200	.....	150,000	.....	350	2,000 00	3,000	25	1,500	150	.....	500	393
15,600	18,900	a11,250	5,000	.....	3,500	.....	.....	380	1	1,734	125	1	3,140	27
500	7,950	2,000	.....	.....	600	1,000	15,000 00	1,500	10	1,572	120	.....	2,000	220
7,500	2,655	.....	.....	58,719	1,500	.....	100 00	400	5	320	75	1	1,700	33
9,500	3,300	a700	.....	.....	.....	640	1,200 00	2,500	.....	550	.....	.....	300	12
1,600	700	a200	.....	.....	.....			450	.....	40	.....	.....		
2,000	105	12	.....	.....	800	300	250 00	1,200	.....	10	.....	.....	10	39
6,000	10,850	a200	200	73,000	450	225	400 00	14,000	23	3,800	875	.....	3,000	35
.....	320	a40	150	100,000	700	500	b100	6,500	250	3,300	400	.....	.....	825

a From last report.

b Number sold.

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, crops,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce raised Indi	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			
INDIAN TER.—Cont'd.											
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.											
Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita affiliated bands	3,712,503	346,000	.....	.....	130	3,900	...	.....	4,500	.....	47,000
Osage Agency.											
Osage, Kaw, and Quapaw	1,570,196	88,000	50	.....	140	4,000	....	200	29,220	100,000	.....
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.											
Ponca	101,894	.....	.....	.....	15	502	15	122	631	1,500	12,000
Pawnee	283,020	50,000	.....	.....	170	1,600	....	125	400	1,120	25,000
Otoe and Missouria	129,113	.....	.....	.....	25	350	25	100	900	.....	6,000
Nez Percé	90,711	.....	.....	.....	10	125	....	41	175	254	1,455
Quapaw Agency.											
Quapaw	56,685	42,000	.....	.....	382	115	....	32	640	.....	1,540
Miami	50,301	40,000	.....	....	.....	1,536	....	175	3,460	3,000	36,000
Peoria					.....	1,752	....	96	4,146	560	38,600
Modoc	4,040	2,500	.....	.....	.....	480	....	.....	540	500	7,000
Wyandotte	a21,406	a14,000	.....	.....	.....	1,946	....	128	2,559	8,720	30,000
Ottawa	a14,860	a10,860	.....	.....	.....	957	....	148	1,180	1,200	18,000
Seneca	a51,958	a29,958	.....	.....	.....	1,467	....	300	2,353	4,500	28,000
Eastern Shawnee	a13,048	a6,088	.....	.....	45	938	....	16	1,214	3,600	19,270
Sac and Fox Agency.											
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi, Iowa, Absentee Shawnee, Mexican Kickapoo, and Pottawatomie	a1,055,544	a120,000	20	.....	265	1,665	....	100	2,000	.....	40,000
Union Agency.											
Cherokee	a5,031,351	a2,500,000	2,500	....	.....	100,000	....	10,000	250,000	100,000	800,000
Creek	a3,215,495	a1,600,000	500	.....	.....	90,000	.....	.....	13,000	30,000	50,000
Choctaw	a6,688,000	a3,000,000	1,000	.....	.....	120,000	....	10,000	250,000	80,000	200,000
Chickasaw	a4,650,925	a2,300,000	100	.....	.....	70,000	...	.....	200,000	25,000	175,000
Seminole	a200,000	a70,000	.....	.....	....	20,000	....	.....	40,000	10,000	30,000
Unoccupied Cherokee lands between the Cimarron River and the 100th meridian	a2,279,618	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unoccupied Cherokee lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation, east of Pawnee Reservation	a105,456	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unoccupied Cherokee lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation, west of Pawnee Reservation	a3,637,770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a From last report. *b* And 22,700 shingles. *c* Moccasins, &c., $2,455. *d* And 20,000 shingles.
g 2,500,000 pounds cotton. *h* 1,000,000 pounds cotton.

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

during year by dians.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Cattle owned by Government.
.....	a1, 350	a150	225	b55, 535	350	1, 200	$762 15	9, 000	200	7, 800	2, 500	30	3, 500	88
.....	650	a500	500	.....	104	10, 000	.....	a3, 310	a299	a6, 080	a4, 850	.....	a1, 250	167
.....	925	a1, 200	.....	50, 000	350	2, 006	.....	475	.....	1, 215	306	.....	2, 000	
.....	1, 300	a300	300	67, 343	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	200	100	.....	4, 000	67
.....	350	a300	.....	25, 000	50	350	10 00	273	1	13	5	1	500	231
.....	203	a700	.....	.....	700	1, 500	(c)	159	7	270	.....	.....	2, 515	4
.....	149	125	12	.....	119	100	15 00	30	.....	25	55	.....	219	...
1, 000	775	1, 000	1, 590	.....	300	1, 700	15 00	124	2	285	211	.....	882	...
1, 400	830	500	800	.....	250	1, 580	20 00	109	10	624	447	100	2, 400	...
.....	300	303	.....	.....	250	160	10 00	33	3	79	177	1	608	20
4, 000	2, 805	535	4, 797	d100, 000	486	2, 376	15 00	150	9	499	808	203	3, 133	...
1, 750	860	400	315	.....	250	.....	10 00	33	3	112	118	.....	655	...
1, 770	1, 480	350	1, 180	.....	700	250	30 00	138	5	206	945	.....	2, 036	...
3, 120	701	a187	250	.....	230	100	10 00	50	5	73	303	17	463	117
300	1, 945	a80	190	4, 000	70	.....	500 00	2, 900	150	6, 000	1, 187	.....	900	222
100, 000	e27, 500	a12, 000	500, 000	1, 000, 000	20, 000	.....	10, 000 00	20, 000	15, 000	200, 000	100, 000	12, 000	.....	...
20, 000	(f)	a50, 000	250, 000	50, 000	5, 000	.....	10, 000 00	20, 000	15, 000	110, 000	40, 000	10, 000	.....	...
50, 000	(g)	a10, 000	400, 000	2, 000, 000	10, 000	.....	10, 000 00	20, 000	1, 500	150, 000	200, 000	12, 000	.....	...
30, 000	(h)	a9, 000	300, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	15, 000	1, 500	100, 000	120, 000	11, 000	.....	...
2, 000	(i)	a1, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 000 00	3, 500	70	40, 000	6, 000	1, 000	.....	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

e 1,000,000 pounds cotton. f 1,000,000 pounds cotton and 4,000 bushels of pecans.
i 400,000 pounds cotton and 100 bushels of pecans.

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, crops,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce raised Indi	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			
INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.											
Union Ag'y—Cont'd.											
Unoccupied Creek lands embraced with Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation, north of Cimarron River, exclusive of Pawnee Reservation	*a*683,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unoccupied Creek and Seminole ceded land, east of 98th meridian	*a*1,645,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of North Fork of the Red River	*a*1,511,576	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IOWA.											
Sac and Fox Agency.											
Sac and Fox	1,272	*a*200	.....	.....	.....	205	....	5	.....	.....	8,000
KANSAS.											
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Ag'y.											
Pottawatomie	77,358	29,119	.....	.....	.....	2,580	....	75	2,700	500	35,000
Kickapoo	20,273	10,136	.....	.....	.....	1,900	....	328	1,900	300	20,000
Iowa	16,000	14,500	.....	.....	.....	1,249	....	100	3,965	4,000	28,000
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	8,014	7,500	.....	.....	.....	875	....	.....	2,100	2,000	12,000
Chippewa and Munsee	4,395	4,000	.....	.....	.....	900	....	46	900	.....	12,000
MICHIGAN.											
Mackinac Agency.											
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, Black River, Chippewa of Lake Superior, residing on L'Anse and Ontonagon Reservation, and at Munsing, Iroquois P't, and various other places						3,500	....	300	.....	10,000	20,000
Ottawa and Chippewa, residing in Chippewa, Mackinac, Cheboygan, Delta, Emmet, Charlevoix, Leelenaw, Antrim, Manistee, Grand Traverse, Oceana, Mason, Kent, Ottawa, and Muskegon Counties	66,332	65,000				45	....	400	.....	15,000	30,000
Pottawatomie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	....	100	.....	2,000	4,000

a From last report.

b 1,000 pounds maple sugar and 100 pounds tobacco.

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

during year by ans.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						Cattle owned by Government.
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	*b*1, 775	.....	.....	.....	200	250	$600 00	700	.....	.....	50	.....	100	.....
6, 000	2, 000	*a*8,000	600	.....	200	800	.....	1, 300	17	1, 000	400	75	500	.....
500	875	*a*1,500	200	.....	200	1 200	.....	330	.....	105	100	.....	200	.....
900	1, 180	*a*800	600	.....	200	900	.....	120	12	200	250	150	300	.....
1, 500	200	*a*1,000	500	.....	125	.....	.....	70	8	700	75	.....	100	.....
.....	400	50	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	60	.....	125	200	.....	.....	.....
*c*12, 000	52, 500	.....	2, 500	5,000,000	15, 000	.....	.....	300	.....	500	600	200	.....	.....
*d*16,000	21, 500	*a*2,515	2, 000	800, 000	15, 000	.....	.....	300	.....	700	1, 000	200	.....	.....
*e*1, 700	6, 000	*a*205	200	100, 000	1, 200	.....	.....	30	.....	25	90	100	.....	.....

c 3,000 bushels rye. *d* 4,000 bushels rye. *e* 500 bushels rye.

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, crops,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.								Produce raised Indi	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			
MINNESOTA.											
White Earth Agency.											
Chippewa at Leech Lake	414,440	1,000	.....	.....	3	87	1	2	50	(*a*)	1,500
Chippewa at Red Lake	3,200,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	10	250	....	10	1,280	(*b*)	3,500
Chippewa at White Earth	1,091,523	552,960	.....	.....	42	4,140	....	257	9,330	*d*3,500	2,000
MONTANA.											
Blackfeet Agency.											
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	*e*21,651,200	2,000,000	.....	.....	80	195	15	.....	800	.....	.....
Crow Agency.											
Mountain and River Crow	4,713,000	1,000,000	10	1,100	10	125	....	15	345	.....	.....
Flathead Agency.											
Flathead Pend d'Oreille Kootenai	1,433,600	400,000	.....	.....	10	2,200	....	400	3,200	3,200 20,000 3,000	35 400 50
Fort Belknap Agency.											
Gros Ventre and Assinaboine	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	200	6	.....	200	.....	200
Fort Peck Agency.											
Assinaboine, Ogalalla Santee, Teton, and Yanktonnais Sioux	.....	.....	50	.....	75	800	23	22	1,200	.....	.....
NEBRASKA.											
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.											
Omaha	143,225	140,000	.....	.....	32	6,000	....	400	1,000	15,000	20,000
Winnebago	109,844	100,000	.....	.....	30	2,000	....	100	2,500	4,500	12,000
Santee and Flandreau Agency.											
Flandreau (Santee Sioux) Poncas of Dakota Santee Sioux	115,076	39,400	.....	.....	... .	962 412 2,707	....	103 116 328	 500	12,454 1,690 10,500	4,040 4,000 20,000
NEVADA.											
Nevada Agency.											
Pah-Ute, Pyramid Lake	322,000	5,000	7	300	15	450	....	50	3,000	300	.....
Pah-Ute, Walker River	318,815	1,000									
Pi-Ute, Moapa River	1,000	1,000									

a 30,000 pounds maple sugar and 150 bushels berries.
b 15,000 pounds maple sugar and 2,000 pounds snakeroot. *c* From last report.

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

during year by ans.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						Cattle owned by Government.
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	
.....	3,740	175	.....	50,000	350	300	$5,700 00	90	.....	20	15	.....	.....	8
.....	2,503	c200	.....	13,000	.....	2,000	7,400 00	38	.....	68	40	.....	.....	10
24,600	18,700	5,000	2,500	27,000	6,000	3,424	5,243 76	350	9	1,155	803	20	2,520	11
50	550	c200	.....	31,882	25	.....	900 00	1,000	5	20	.....	.....	50	182
.....	1,300	c30	.....	.....	300	200	7,000 00	12,000	300	620	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,000	2,012	c150	150	}				600	.....	350	.....	.....	200	}
16,000	10,150	c350	400	300,000	2,000	3,500	4,000 00	2,100	.....	5,000	100	.....	800	7
2,000	2,240	c40	100	}				400	.....	100	120	.....	200	}
.....	505	c10	.....	.....	100	320	25,000 00	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	c75	.....	30,000	200	.....	8,000 00	2,500	3	60	3	40	20	63
1,000	14,000	c3,000	.....	75,000	600	.....	.....	1,500	20	600	1,000	.....	1,000	33
200	7,800	c1,000	.....	45,000	350	.....	.....	1,000	4	100	400	.....	600	32
6,706	5,490	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	99	.....	166	75	50	300	.....
.....	1,000	c500	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	60	4	43	2	.....	100	.....
f12,750	10,350	c1,000	500	.....	800	200	400 00	500	8	600	350	.....	1,000	16
1 500	500	c220	.....	.....	200	520	75 00	600	15	41	.....	.....	110	64

d 100 bushels rye, 19,715 pounds snakeroot, and 4,000 pounds maple sugar.
e Includes Fort Peck and Fort Belknap agencies.
f 375 bushels rye.

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, crops,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce raised Indi	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			
NEVADA—Continued.											
Western Shoshone Agency.											
Shoshone and Gosh Ute	243,200	.....	.....	.....	5	230	....	10	600	2,000	.....
NEW MEXICO.											
Mescalero and Jicarilla Agency.											
Mescalero Apache	472,320	.....	20	300	.....	250	7	43	285	.....	3,000
Jicarilla Apache	307,200	.....									
Navajo Agency.											
Navajo	5,468,160	15,000	.....	.....	.....	13,000	....	.....	1,500	20,000	200,000
Pueblo Agency.											
Pueblo (*a*)	906,845	132,025	1	.....	.....	28,500	....	500	200	46,000	62,000
NEW YORK.											
New York Agency.											
Seneca and Onondaga on Allegany Reservation	30,469		60	400	.....	5,200	....	2,400	5,200	750	1,300
Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, and Tuscarora on Cattaraugus Reservation	21,680		45	450	.....	5,500	....	500	5,500	3,000	3,100
Seneca on Cornplanter Reservation	640		....	.....	.....	400	....	.....	450	100	500
Seneca of Tonawanda band on Tonawanda Reservation	7,549	30,352	....	.....	.....	2,500	....	.....	4,000	3,000	8,000
Tuscarora and Onondaga on Tuscarora Reservation	5,000		....	.....	.....	3,500	....	2,000	2,500	3,000	8,000
Onondaga, Oneida, and Seneca of Tonawanda band on Onondaga Reservation	6,100		....	.....	.....	5,000	....	.....	4,500	3,000	7,000
Oneida on Oneida Reservation	288		....	.....	.....	200	....	145	225	300	400
Saint Regis on Saint Regis Reservation	14,640		....	.....	.....	4,260	....	1,250	5,250	2,000	1,500
NORTH CAROLINA.											
Eastern Cherokee Special Agency.											
Eastern Cherokee	65,211	5,000	75	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	2,000	2,500	10,000
OREGON.											
Grand Ronde Agency.											
Molel, Clackama, Rogue River, Wapato, Umpqua, and others	61,440	10,000	.....	.....	.....	3,400	....	361	4,100	4,000	5

a From last report. *b* 50 bushels rye. *c* 500 bushels rye.

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

during year by ans.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Cattle owned by Government.
40	50	*a*90	600	.....	40	.....	.....	430	.....	49	27	.....	93	97
.....	165	25	.....	.....	.....	100	$250 200	150 1,500	.....	.....	.....	25 200	200	.....
.....	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	30,000	50	200	.....	1,000,000	.....	.....
.....	1,600	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,900	1,000	10,000	500	150,000	.....	.....
1,200	7,670	*a*900	500	20,000	300	200	.....	165	.....	400	350	.....	500	.....
2,600	21,050	*a*1,200	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	600	1,000	.....	1,000	.....
*b*550	922	80	1,000	.....	.....	60	.....	16	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,000	1,400	*a*900	2,500	.....	.....	100	.....	150	.....	195	300	.....	.....	.....
7,000	6,600	1,200	.....	5,000	100	5,000	.....	60	.....	150	125	.....	400	.....
7,000	8,260	800	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	160	250	.....	500	.....
800	755	50	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	35	40	.....	400	.....
6,000	9,050	1,500	3,000	.....	.....	250	.....	179	.....	350	200	.....	.....	.....
*c*300	3,500	.....	4,000	.....	.....	1,000	100	300	2	2,000	2,500	300	3,000	.....
5,015	1,210	*a*1,400	700	196,000	1,600	1,056	1,200	810	7	701	408	29	375	36

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, crops,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce raised Indi	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			
OREGON—Continued.											
Klamath Agency.											
Klamath, Modoc, and Walpahpe and Yahooskin Snake	1,056,000	20,000	.....	.....	6	50	3	10	20,000	.....	.....
Siletz Agency.											
Rogue River, Tootootenay, and others	225,000	2,000	.....	.....	40	1,400	....	18	2,500	1,700	.....
Umatilla Agency.											
Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla	268,800	150,000	.....	.....	.....	7,000	....	2,000	9,000	22,853	5,000
Warm Springs Agency.											
Teninoe, Warm Spring, Wasco, John Day, and Pi Ute	464,000	3,600	.....	.....	12	2,000	....	174	12,000	3,500	300
TEXAS.											
Tonkawa Special Ag'y.											
Lipan and Tonkawa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
UTAH.											
Ouray Agency.											
Ute	1,912,320	.....	2	500	40	12	52	.....	2,740	.....	10
Uintah Valley Ag'y.											
Uintah Ute and White River Ute	2,039,040	320,000	.....	.....	2	221	....	40	385	2,300	600
WASHINGTON.											
Colville Agency.											
Colville, Calispel, Methow, San Poel, Spokane, Lake, and O'Kanagan	2,953,600	10,000	.....	.....	.....	11,672	....	300	11,672	35,000	600
Cœur d'Aléne	*e*736,320										
Neah Bay and Quinaielt Agency.											
Makah and Quillehute	23,040	150									
Quinaielt, Queet, Hoh, Chehalis and Gray's Harbor	224,000	10,000	....	.....	44	80	10	60	120	.....	.....
Shoal Water Bay	335	12									

a From last report.
b 220 bushels rye.
c 10 bushels rye.
d And 1,800 goats.
e Cœur d'Aléne Reservation is in Idaho.

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

during year by ans.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						Cattle owned by Government.
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	
*b*260	510	2,000	500	750,000	5,000	2,500	$1,000	3,600	12	1,225	20	.....	1,000	60
25,000	22,170	*a*769	250	50,000	500	1,513	250	131	4	200	150	60	500	15
35,975	3,519	1,500	.....	.....	2,500	12,000	.....	6,269	15	400	360	500	250	6
*c*125	1,125	*a*75	25	139,000	20	2,000	1,000	5,800	10	500	50	300	500	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	4,500	5	8	160	.....	*d*7,500	.....	.....
1,710	1,000	*a*40	.....	26,000	60	3,647	6,500	4,000	100	1,800	.....	.....	.....	257
20,400	3,850	1,400	600	.....	1,500	2,000	400	6,100	8	5,500	7,750	.....	1,550	.....
200	6,300	100	.....	.....	300	100	1,200	140	.....	112	.....	7	500	94

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, crops,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									Produce raised Indi	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			
WASHINGTON—Con'd.											
Nisqually, S'Kokomish, and Tulalip Agency.											
Puyallup	18,062	1,200	.....	.....	20	441	3	115	1,170	1,210	203
Nisqually	4,717	300	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	20	.....	1,000	150
S'Kokomish or Twana and S'Klallams	4,987	800	.....	.....	40	150	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
D'Wamish Etakmur, Lummi, Muckleshoot, Snohomish, and Swinomish	52,648	1,000	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	250	60	.....
Chehalis	4,225	350	.....	.....	40	400	.....	50	1,200	100	.....
Squaxin	1,494	150	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	200	90	.....
Yakama Agency.						50	.....	20	150	100	60
Bannack, Kamiltpah, Klikatat, Klinquit, Kowassayee, Ochechole, Palouse, Pi-Utes, Seap-cat, Siaywa, Shyick, Skinpah, Wenatspham, Yakama	800,000	130,000	.....	.....	1,100	9,000	.....	150	21,000	35,000	500
WISCONSIN.											
Green Bay Agency.											
Menomonee	231,680	2,000	.....	.....	110	1,600	.....	.....	2,000	150	1,500
Oneida	65,540	5,000	.....	.....	.....	3,500	.....	.....	3,500	5,000	20,000
Stockbridge	11,520	330	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	.....	220	150	400
La Pointe Agency.											
Chippewa at Red Cliff			.....	.....	.....	250	.....	10	650	.....	75
Chippewa at Bad River			.....	.....	.....	400	.....	25	1,800	.....	200
Chippewa at Lac Courte d'Oreilles			.....	.....	.....	350	.....	25	350	.....	.....
Chippewa at Lac de Flambeau	*a* 537,836	2,075	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
Chippewa at Fond du Lac			.....	.....	.....	275	.....	25	.....	.....	200
Chippewa at Grand Portage			.....	.....	.....	25	.....	8	25	.....	.....
Chippewa at Bois Fort, including Vermillion Lake			.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
WYOMING.											
Shoshone Agency.											
Shoshone Northern Arapahoe	2,342,400	30,000	30,000	.....	30	370	.....	120	500	1,200	1,200

a From last report.

b 1,000 bushels berries, and 80,000 pounds maple sugar.

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

during year by ans.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Cattle owned by Government.
4,235	25,333	*a*900	1,830	.....	.....	2,847	.....	306	.....	352	487	229	1,620	9
2,100	2,150	*a*70	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	102	53	116	468	.....
45	925	*a*125	40	.....	10	.....	.....	100	.....	120	.....	.....	110	30
150	2,085	*a*50	50	.....	10	.....	.....	120	.....	150	25	.....	120	30
1,000	16,000	*a*970	400	62,000	7,500	300	.....	250	.....	625	500	445	2,750	6
325	450	*a*200	20	.....	50	500	.....	100	.....	100	30	150	200	15
500	1,805	*a*2	50	.....	.....	200	.....	30	.....	55	15	.....	115	.....
11,000	14,600	*a*1,800	600	300,000	500	1,500	$500	8,000	50	3,000	50	1,001	800	1,450
1,300	*b*3,250	*a*500	.....	74,830	100	.....	400	350	.....	250	500	6	400	10
*c*20,000	7,600	500	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	300	.....	350	550	.....	1,000	.....
*d*1,000	1,150	20	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50	100	.....	500	.....
100	1,700	200	.....	.....	700	300	700	10	.....	9	.....	.....	400	.....
500	7,225	*a* 350	400	.....	.....	260	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	1,100	*a* 200	.....	3,000	130	240	800	29	.....	54	30	.....	50	4
.....	500	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,000	50	.....	.....	.....	320	500	9	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	500	5	.....	.....	.....	206	3,200	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	250	10	.....	30,000	.....	.....	10,000	6	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,500	1,790	*a* 30	.....	8,500	35	300	15,000	5,000	12	700	.....	.....	500	16

c 3,000 bushels rye. *d* 1,000 bushels rye. *e* Reservations partly in Minnesota.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of acres in Indian reservations*	143,526,540
Number of acres tillable	17,886,815
Number of whites unlawfully on reserve	779
Number of acres occupied by white intruders	13,010
Number of acres cultivated by the Government during the year	5,048
Number of acres cultivated by Indians during the year	210,272
Number of acres broken by Government during the year	224
Number of acres broken by Indians during the year	20,688
Number of rods of fencing made during the year	103,316
Produce raised during the year:	
Bushels of wheat, by Government, 11,640; by Indians, 1,811,362	1,823,002
Bushels of corn, by Government, 32,705; by Indians, 992,496	1,025,201
Bushels of oats and barley, by Government, 21,310; by Indians, 374,670	395,980
Bushels of vegetables, by Government, 11,335; by Indians, 478,318	489,653
Tons of hay cut, by Government, 1,495; by Indians, 79,692	81,187
Stock owned:	
Horses, by Government, 589; by Indians, 206,738	207,327
Mules, by Government, 221; by Indians, 4,003	4,224
Cattle, by Government, 6,387; by Indians, 97,216	103,603
Swine, by Government, 673; by Indians, 36,676	37,349
Sheep, by Indians, 1,174,660	1,174,660
Other results of Indian labor:	
Pounds of butter made	49,574
Feet of lumber sawed	8,951,987
Cords of wood cut	90,514
Value of robes and furs sold	167,400
Pounds of maple sugar made	129,000
Number of shingles cut	42,700
Bushels of rye raised	12,755
Pounds of snakeroot dug	21,715
Number of melons and pumpkins raised	710,431
Five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory:	
Number of acres under cultivation	400,000
Number of bushels of wheat raised	245,000
Number of bushels of corn raised	1,255,000
Number of bushels of oats and barley raised	202,000
Number of bushels of vegetables raised	27,500
Number of pounds of cotton raised	5,900,000
Number of tons of hay cut	82,000
Number of horses owned	78,500
Number of mules owned	33,070
Number of cattle owned	600,000
Number of swine owned	466,000
Number of sheep owned	46,000
Number of whites unlawfully on reserve	4,100

* This includes areas of Indian lands without agency, viz:

Ponca Reserve, in Dakota	96,000
Black Bob, Shawnee, and Miami Reserves, in Kansas	35,721
Mille Lac Reserve, in Minnesota[a]	61,010
Columbia Reserve, in Washington Territory	2,992,244
Suppai Reservation, in Arizona	38,400
Klamath River Reservation, in California	25,600
Otoe Reserve, in Nebraska	44,093
Malheur Reserve, in Oregon	414,720
Total	3,707,788

[a] The Mille Lac Chippewas are under the White River Agency.

Comparative statement showing increase in Indian productions and property made in five years.

Indians, exclusive of five civilized tribes.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Number of acres cultivated	157,056	168,340	205,367	199,982	210,272
Bushels of wheat raised	328,637	408,812	451,479	493,933	1,811,362
Bushels of corn raised	643,286	604,103	517,642	849,421	992,496
Bushels of oats and barley raised	189,054	224,899	343,444	317,294	374,670
Bushels of vegetables raised	390,698	375,843	488,792	516,995	*a*478,318
Feet of lumber sawed	4,793,292	4,025,612	4,766,679	4,743,111	8,951,987
Number of horses owned	199,732	211,981	188,402	184,486	206,738
Number of cattle owned	68,894	78,939	80,684	94,932	97,216
Number of swine owned	32,537	40,381	43,913	39,220	36,676
Number of sheep owned	863,525	864,216	977,017	*b*1,268,283	*c*1,174,660
Number of houses occupied	11,634	12,507	12,893	14,607	25,207
Number of Indian houses built during the year	1,211	1,639	1,409	1,597	2,503
Number of Indian apprentices who have been learning trades	185	358	456	617	620
Five civilized tribes:					
Number of acres cultivated	273,000	314,398	348,000	370,000	400,000
Bushels of wheat raised	565,400	336,424	105,000	180,000	245,000
Bushels of corn raised	2,015,000	2,346,042	616,000	1,125,000	1,255,000
Bushels of oats and barley raised	200,000	124,568	74,300	119,500	202,000
Pounds of cotton raised	*d*10,530	*d*16,800	----------	*e*6,050,000	*e*5,900,000
Number of horses owned	45,500	61,453	64,600	50,500	78,500
Number of mules owned	5,500	5,138	6,150	5,460	33,070
Number of cattle owned	272,000	297,040	370,000	455,000	600,000
Number of swine owned	190,000	400,282	455,000	385,500	466,000
Number of sheep owned	32,400	34,034	33,400	36,450	46,000

a Exclusive of large quantities of melons and pumpkins. *b* Includes goats at Navajo Agency.
c The loss in sheep caused by the severity of the winter. *d* Bales. *e* Pounds.

Consolidated report of sick and wounded, United States

Name and location of agency.	Miasmatic diseases.													
	Typhoid fever.	Typhus fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Remittent fever.	Quotidian intermittent fever.	Tertian intermittent fever.	Quartan intermittent fever.	Congestive intermittent fever.	Acute diarrhea.	Chronic diarrhea.	Acute dysentery.	Chronic dysentery.	Epidemic cholera.	Erysipelas.	Pyemia.
Colorado River, Ariz	2			7					102		23			8	
Moquis Pueblo, Ariz			5								2				
Pima, Maricopa, and Papago, Ariz		8		13	15	60	21	1	21	1	8				3
San Carlos, Ariz					39				278		61				3
Hoopa Valley, Cal	1				7	6			9					1	
Mission, Cal				4	151	136		38	51		28			1	
Round Valley, Cal	3			28	4	6	5	2	11		14			2	
Southern Ute, Colo				5	34				29						
Cheyenne River, Dak	4		7			9			75		30			5	
Crow Creek, Dak				15	4						19			1	
Devil's Lake, Dak				8					24		13				
Fort Berthold, Dak			1	19		2			132		4			5	
Lower Brulé, Dak									62		15			4	
Pine Ridge, Dak					2				182		5			1	
Rosebud, Dak	1				12				49		35				
Sisseton, Dak					8		4		58		3			1	
Standing Rock, Dak					1	3			86		21			5	
Yankton, Dak			1	78		289			460		90		3	3	
Fort Hall, Idaho									26					1	
Nez Percé, Idaho			10	5		97			8		3				
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T				149	2,714	2,793	35		778	165	337	169			
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T					169	2,540			184		113				
Kaw, Ind. T			4	11	175	35	2		61		1			7	
Osage, Ind. T	1		6	174	508	96	8	8	166		13			8	
Oakland, Ind. T				28	43	92	32	1			36				
Otoe, Ind. T				3	312	441	17		77		16				
Pawnee, Ind. T				14	574	716	186		70		34				
Ponca, Ind. T				3	131	440	19		149		14				
Quapaw, Ind. T			58	120	399	309	37	32	81	5	45	1		4	
Sac and Fox, Ind. T	3		23	68	563	397	12	5	159	14	27				
Mackinac, Mich	3	9							45		15			4	
Leech Lake, Minn				14					7		20				
Red Lake, Minn	3		3	1	11	8			29		2			1	
White Earth, Minn				15	19	2			32		4			3	
Blackfeet, Mont				2					19		3			1	
Crow, Mont									102					7	
Flathead, Mont	3			13					29		8			4	
Fort Belknap, Mont									42		2				
Fort Peck, Mont	12		1	4		1			31	7	2			3	
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr	3		16	78	23	79			44					4	
Santee and Flandreau, Nebr			12	36	10	5			99		3			11	
Nevada, Nev				39	94	135	13		20		2				
Navajo, N. Mex					13				21		1			3	
Mescalero, N. Mex			1	4	24				10		10				
Pueblo, N. Mex					3	1			4						
New York, N. Y	1				4	1	1		27		3			4	
Forest Grove School, Oreg				24										3	
Klamath, Oreg	21		13	29					53		5	8		1	
Siletz, Oreg	1			22	22	35	1		47		10			2	
Umatilla, Oreg					8				4		3				
Warm Springs, Oreg	1			33	7			2	28		1			13	
Ouray, Utah									2		2				
Uintah Valley, Utah				3					27		1				1
Colville, Wash				4					39						
Neah Bay, Wash			1	1					4		1				
Puyallup, Nisqually, &c., Wash					2	3			5		18	9			
Quinaielt, Wash				2				2	4					1	1
S'Kokomish, Wash				62		10			21		2			7	
Tulalip, Wash	2								6						
Yakama, Wash						127			14	1				3	
Green Bay, Wis	1		51	3		2			16		2			2	
Shoshone, Wyo			2	1					10					14	
Carlisle Training School, Pa					42	62			11						

Indian service, for year ending June 30, 1883.

Miasmatic diseases.											Enthetic diseases.										Dietic diseases.					Diathetic diseases.						
Small-pox.	Varioloid.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Mumps.	Tonsilitis. (Quinsy.)	Diphtheria.	Epidemic catarrh. (Influenza.)	Whooping-cough.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Other diseases of this order.	Primary syphilis.	Constitutional syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Gonorrhœal orchitis.	Gonorrhœal ophthalmia.	Stricture of urethra. (Gonorrhœal.)	Glanders.	Bite of serpent.	Malignant pustule.	Other diseases of this order.	Starvation.	Scurvy.	Purpura.	Chronic alcoholism.	Other diseases of this order.	Acute rheumatism.	Chronic rheumatism.	Anemia.	Dropsy. (When not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys.)	Cancer.	Epithelioma.	Tumors.	Other diseases of this order.
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	61	..	..	..	33	30	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	27	7	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	110	..	..	25	1	45	..	..	..	4	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	641	..	..	..	14	15	77	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	25	..	..	..	9	19	21	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	24	1	4	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	38	16	11	..	..	..	2	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
..	..	18	..	..	8	6	..	14	..	..	..	2	17	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	120	13	5	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	263	..	..	3	3	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	113	..	..	6	..	30	18	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	2	1	..	..	..	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	14	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	27	11	29	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	122	..	..	17	..	70	6	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	85	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	31	..	..	11	..	178	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	1	6	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	72	..	..	3	..	17	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	1	..	..	3	12	26	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	52	19	..	..	..	2	1	2
..	..	26	163	..	..	67	3	..	47	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	76	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	32	..	..	4	3	42	..	..	8	30	13	43	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	6	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	39	..	..	1	..	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	..	..	109	32	149	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	260	9	..	..	9	..	..	..
..	..	36	263	..	..	45	..	7	860	..	..	20	18	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	15	11	..	19	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	16	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
40	11	..	3	..	..	..	..	34	..	4	1	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	34	3	1	..	1	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	111	..	..	..	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	14	..	..	..	..	2	11	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	2	1	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	33	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	61	6	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	19	..	..	19	..	113	..	..	..	1	..	26	1	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	11	1	5	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	45	34	1	1	13	..	..	20	..	..	2	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	14	7	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	35	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	..	1	48	..	5	..	..	1	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	109	11	16	..	1	..	7	1
..	..	..	33	..	..	10	9	..	..	4	7	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	82	..	29	..	..	1	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	5	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	10	..	..	16	7	1	348	25	..	..	2	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	5	12	..	2	..	..	..	..	23	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	42	..	..	..	9	13	47	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	31	..	..	..	43	62	42	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	29	1	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	3	7	..	..	..	10	14	65	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	180	6	8	19	32	29	24	..	4	..	..	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	48	..	17	7	..	215	79	..	..	15	3	24	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	17	15	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	81	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	32	..	..	..	..	..	2
1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	3	17	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	72	..	12	..	34	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	9	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	49	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	10	..	15	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	55	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	3	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	4	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	12	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	72	..	..	..	..	5	6	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	4	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	9	7	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	1	..	1	1	5	17	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	3	..	1	..	..	1
..	..	15	25	85	8	9	5	5	26	..	..	..	14	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	40	2	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	27	..	..	..	3	2	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
..	..	..	2	..	..	21	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	78	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
..	..	1	75	..	..	8	..	42	6	..	..	7	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	45	1	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	240	44	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	29	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	11	7	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	7	..	1	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	7	..	1	..	..	5
..	..	..	22	..	..	27	..	59	5	..	..	..	7	8	31	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..

Consolidated report of sick and wounded, United States

Name and location of agency.	Tubercular diseases.			Parasitic diseases.						Diseases of				
	Consumption.	Scrofula.	Other diseases of this order.	Itch.	Tape-worms.	Lumbricoid worms.	Ascarides.	Trichiniasis.	Other diseases of this order.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Headache.
Colorado River, Ariz	7	7	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Moquis Pueblo, Ariz	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pima, Maricopa, and Papago, Ariz	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
San Carlos, Ariz	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	71
Hoopa Valley, Cal	7	6	....	6	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Mission, Cal	....	74	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Round Valley, Cal	1	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	30
Southern Ute, Colo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	53
Cheyenne River, Dak	98	95	....	6	7	42	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	114
Crow Creek, Dak	11	17	..	....	11	50	4	....	....	....	....	2	2	16
Devil's Lake, Dak	20	21	2	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Fort Berthold, Dak	7	9	....	10	....	..	43	....	9	....	1	....	2	....
Lower Brulé, Dak	1	40	....	....	....	....	126	....	..	....	....	....	....	27
Pine Ridge, Dak	12	32	..	....	78	24	25	..	....	..	1	....	6	110
Rosebud, Dak	2	4	....	24	20	4	....	....	....	....	7	1	2	84
Sisseton, Dak	5	11	....	7	....	....	13	..	....	....	2	....	....	23
Standing Rock, Dak	31	92	..	6	2	2	7	..	..	....	2	....	2	69
Yankton, Dak	77	285	....	....	13	305	109	....	....	..	3	7	4	288
Fort Hall, Idaho	2	10	....	13	....	1	....	....	2	..	....	....	1	3
Nez Percé, Idaho	8	238	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	5
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. Ter	38	29	....	412	28	265	363	....	....	....	....	3	2	279
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. Ter.	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kaw, Ind. Ter	8	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	7	45
Osage, Ind. Ter	4	47	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	1	....	3	51
Oakland, Ind. Ter	6	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Otoe, Ind. Ter	5	7	....	....	1	3	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pawnee, Ind. Ter	17	15	....	5	8	....	10	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Ponca, Ind. Ter	4	10	....	....	....	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Quapaw, Ind. Ter	23	35	....	15	....	22	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	15
Sac and Fox, Ind. Ter	1	8	....	21	1	14	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Mackinac, Mich	3	11	....	1	....	3	5	....	....	....	1	....	3	10
Leech Lake, Minn	....	19	....	20	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	16
Red Lake, Minn	25	31	5	16	..	9	22	....	6	1	2	1	1	43
White Earth, Minn	14	13	3	2	....	....	10	....	1	....	....	..	6	4
Blackfeet, Mont	4	16	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
Crow, Mont	..	....	....	113	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Flathead, Mont	5	5	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Belknap, Mont	3	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
Fort Peck, Mont	21	41	..	52	....	4	1	....	....	2	2	2	....	74
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr	....	1	....	3	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Santee and Flandreau, Nebr	6	24	....	16	2	13	4	....	....	1	10	5	6	59
Nevada, Nev	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Navajo, N. Mex	4	9	....	1	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41
Mescalero, N. Mex	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	12
Pueblo, N. Mex	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York, N. Y	9	21	....	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Forest Grove School, Oreg	2	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Klamath, Oreg	8	1	....	10	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	155
Siletz, Oreg	10	30	..	8	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Umatilla, Oreg	1	5	..	4	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3
Warm Springs, Oreg	2	5	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
Ouray, Utah	1	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
Uintah Valley, Utah	1	1	....	3	..	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	20
Colville, Wash	4	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Neal Bay, Wash	10	10	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....
Puyallup, Nisqually, &c, Wash	....	....	....	1	....	8	....	....	....	....	..	....	3	....
Quinaielt, Wash	4	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Skokomish, Wash	9	2	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	15
Tulalip, Wash	33	21	....	6	1	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	12
Yakima, Wash	8	60	....	24	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	8
Green Bay, Wis	8	18	....	....	....	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Shoshone, Wyo	6	1	....	16	....	4	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	3
Carlisle Training School, Pa	10	15	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	36

Indian service, for year ending June 30, 1883—Continued.

the nervous system.							Diseases of the eye.					Of the ear.			Diseases of the organs of circulation.									Diseases of the respiratory organs.								
Insanity.	Inflammation of brain.	Inflammation of membranes of brain.	Inflammation of the spinal cord.	Neuralgia.	Paralysis.	Sunstroke.	Other diseases of this order.	Conjunctivitis.	Iritis.	Cataract.	Amaurosis.	Other diseases of this order.	Otorrhea.	Inflammation of internal ear.	Deafness.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of pericardium.	Dropsy of pericardium.	Inflammation of endocardium.	Hypertrophy of heart.	Valvular disease of heart.	Dropsy from heart disease.	Aneurism.	Phlebitis.	Varicose veins.	Other diseases of this order.	Asthma.	Catarrh.	Acute bronchitis.	Chronic bronchitis.	Inflammation of larynx.	Inflammation of lungs.	Inflammation of pleura.	Other diseases of this order.
..	..	....	..	10	2	..	....	22	2	..	..	3	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	48	21	8	4	9	2	..
..	..	....	..	7	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	63	..	1	23	..	1
1	..	....	..	8	..	..	....	51	3	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	8	1	..
..	..	....	..	3	..	..	....	406	..	..	..	..	1	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	..	53	6	..	..
..	..	2	..	75	..	..	....	13	..	..	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	103	..	9	22	6	6
..	..	....	..	61	2	..	..	143	..	..	..	..	10	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	53	..	..
..	..	1	..	36	..	1	3	65	17	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	74	..	10	10	2	..
..	..	....	..	5	..	..	20	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	72	..	..	1	1	..
..	2	....	..	27	..	..	28	161	1	..	1	6	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	54	43	5	..	19	21	..
..	3	....	1	....	5	..	....	131	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	256	29	..	..	5	..	..
1	..	....	2	7	..	..	....	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	21	31	1	..	3	6	..
1	..	....	..	58	1	..	1	100	1	4	1	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	199	..	..	4	..	..
..	..	....	..	28	..	..	....	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	39	..	..	3	..	..
..	2	2	..	67	3	..	....	195	2	..	..	..	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	624	1	1	6	..	..
..	..	....	..	37	..	..	8	36	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	..	14	..	1	..
..	..	....	..	7	..	..	1	44	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	....	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	55	8	..	....	86	7	2	1	..	16	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	....	156	..	..	36	6	..
..	..	....	1	116	5	..	107	352	13	..	1	87	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	674	..	..	2	44	1	22
..	1	....	..	56	..	..	3	161	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	113	..	..	5	1	..
..	..	....	..	43	4	..	....	134	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	3	..	64	6	..	..
..	..	....	..	642	..	..	....	2,492	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	393	554	..	..	74	..	..
..	..	....	..	99	..	..	....	1,358	..	..	..	..	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	1,370	..	108	59	..	..
..	1	....	..	29	..	..	....	50	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	29	..	..	..	5	14	..
..	..	....	..	14	1	..	....	173	1	..	..	..	2	34	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	217	4	2	76	14	1
..	..	....	..	5	..	..	....	31	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	24	..	21	2	..	..
..	..	....	..	1	..	..	....	41	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	98	..	..	2	..	1
..	3	....	..	59	..	..	....	148	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	62	..	40	78	..	..
..	..	....	..	3	1	..	....	44	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	121	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	....	..	7	..	..	2	299	3	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	183	3	2	58	27	1
..	..	....	..	56	1	..	....	146	..	..	1	..	31	4	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	136	..	1	14	11	..
..	..	....	..	10	..	..	....	8	2	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	147	..	1	..	2	..
..	..	....	..	9	..	..	....	7	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	5	2	4	..	2	..
1	..	....	1	92	2	..	16	21	..	..	..	1	5	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	81	95	1	120	15	4	36
..	..	....	1	99	..	..	21	42	..	..	..	..	6	13	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	2	20	139	..	20	11	2	10
..	..	....	1	8	2	..	1	143	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	72	..	17	8	3	2
..	3	..	..	16	..	..	....	449	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	100	2	60	7	1	..
..	..	....	..	4	2	..	....	33	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	33	..	1	4	..	1
..	..	....	..	11	..	..	....	122	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	....	39	..	..	2	..	..
..	..	....	..	71	3	..	..	124	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	18	4	2	2	1	..
..	4	....	..	11	..	..	....	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	22	..	13	9	..	..
..	1	2	..	27	2	..	..	76	1	1	..	..	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	3	..	2	53	10	2
..	..	....	..	19	..	..	1	228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	107	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	....	..	48	..	..	....	100	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	9	2	..	..	2	..
..	..	....	..	20	..	..	....	29	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	56	8	..	..	4	2
..	..	....	..	....	..	..	....	8	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	4	..	..	2	..	..
..	..	1	1	20	1	..	....	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	144	..	1	3	1	..
..	1	....	..	....	..	..	....	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	18	..	..	22	..	..
..	..	....	..	3	..	..	....	....	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	....	..	..	15	..	..
..	5	....	..	17	..	..	....	57	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	109	..	..	2	35	6	34
..	..	....	..	3	..	..	....	7	3	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	9	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	....	..	29	1	..	....	85	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	165	1	13	..	..	..
..	..	....	..	9	1	..	....	22	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	11	..	1	5	4	..
..	..	....	..	43	..	..	....	57	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	20	9	..	5	1	..
..	..	....	..	....	2	..	....	122	4	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	270	..	..	1	1	6
..	..	....	..	10	..	..	....	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	34	..	3	10	8	1
..	1	1	..	40	1	..	....	67	14	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	10	61	8	1	16	2	..
..	..	....	1	14	..	..	....	21	23	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	44	..	..	19	..	..
..	2	....	..	1	2	..	....	33	..	..	..	..	7	10	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	123	..	7	4	1	..
..	1	....	..	55	1	..	....	52	2	..	..	3	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	21	25	18	24	8	4	..
..	..	....	..	10	..	..	25	211	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	....	....	....	13	..	5
..	..	....	1	2	..	..	1	14	5	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	53	6	1	3	9	6	1
..	..	....	..	20	1	..	2	68	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	23	11	..	2	4	..
..	..	....	..	....	..	..	2	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	5	..	..	6	..	..

Consolidated report of sick and wounded, United States

Name and location of agency.	Diseases of													
	Colic.	Constipation.	Cholera morbus.	Dyspepsia.	Inflammation of stomach.	Inflammation of bowels.	Inflammation of peritoneum.	Ascites.	Hemorrhage from stomach.	Hemorrhage from bowels.	Piles.	Prolapsus ani.	Femoral hernia.	Inguinal hernia.
Colorado River, Ariz	7	23	1	6	1									
Moquis Pueblo, Ariz		8		1	3	21	1			1				
Pima, Maricopa, and Papago, Ariz	12	55	2	5	1						1			
San Carlos, Ariz	1	8	1								1			
Hoopa Valley, Cal	2	5	3		1					1	1			
Mission, Cal	12	44		54										
Round Valley, Cal	12	14	13	23	97	2	2						1	
Southern Ute, Colo	1	8												
Cheyenne River, Dak	15	70		2	29	6						1		
Crow Creek, Dak	3	150		2	5	5					1			
Devil's Lake, Dak	11	4		12		1								
Fort Berthold, Dak	14	7	1								1			
Lower Brulé, Dak	40	69	25	1										
Pine Ridge, Dak	26	38	1	6							4	1		3
Rosebud, Dak	47	301		2					3		1			
Sisseton, Dak	15	4	13	7							2			
Standing Rock, Dak	5	10	11	62	3		6				1			2
Yankton, Dak	4	832	1	34	2		1	3			1			
Fort Hall, Idaho	1	19		34										
Nez Percé, Idaho	4	38		6	1		2							
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. Ter	462	2, 982						5						
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. Ter	43	1, 650												
Kaw, Ind. Ter	8					1	1	1			1			
Osage, Ind. Ter	28	6	6	2			8		5		2			1
Oakland, Ind. Ter			1		2									
Otoe, Ind. Ter														
Pawnee, Ind. Ter			5											1
Ponca, Ind. Ter	1		2											
Quapaw, Ind. Ter	6	19	7	16		1					3			
Sac and Fox, Ind. Ter		107		8							1			
Mackinac, Mich	2	14		8	1		1				3			1
Leech Lake, Minn	27			4		7					3			
Red Lake, Minn	23	284	4	26	8	1					1			3
White Earth, Minn	13	18	5	18							4			1
Blackfeet, Mont	4	49		10	7		1		6					
Crow, Mont					1									
Flathead, Mont		1			3	3					1			
Fort Belknap, Mont		4		5	1						1			
Fort Peck, Mont	75	7	10	4	1				2	1	3			
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr			8	1	4	1				1				
Santee and Flandreau, Nebr	25	27	11			3					4			2
Nevada, Nev		15	3											
Navajo, N. Mex	10	39	4	19							6			3
Mescalero, N. Mex	22	6		59							2			
Pueblo, N. Mex		1	1		2									
New York, N. Y		9		36	4							1		
Forest Grove School, Oreg														
Klamath, Oreg	55				6	13								
Siletz, Oreg	9	14		5		10								
Umatilla, Oreg	1		3			1					1			
Warm Springs, Oreg		12												
Ouray, Utah	2	7	1	14			1				1			2
Uintah Valley, Utah	34	23			1	3								1
Colville, Wash														
Neah Bay, Wash	3	12		3	3		3				1			
Puyallup, Nisqually, &c., Wash	4	12	1	36	4			1	2					
Quinaielt, Wash	2	20		1	1	3	2							
S'Kokomish, Wash		69		1	3	2	5		4					
Tulalip, Wash		24		8										1
Yakama, Wash		39												
Green Bay, Wis	3	76	2	16	1	1			1					
Shoshone, Wyo	4	48	4	4		1					3			
Carlisle Training School, Pa	7													

Indian service, for year ending June 30, 1883—Continued.

Diseases of the digestive organs.								Diseases of the urinary and genital organs.																Diseases of the bones and joints.						Diseases of the integumentary system.						
Acute inflammation of liver.	Chronic inflammation of liver.	Cirrhosis of liver.	Dropsy from hepatic disease.	Jaundice.	Inflammation of spleen.	Enlarged spleen.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of kidneys.	Bright's disease.	Diabetes.	Gravel.	Inflammation of bladder.	Incontinence of urine.	Retention of urine.	Inflammation of testicle. (Notgonorrhœal.)	Hydrocele.	Varicocele.	Hysteria.	Prolapsus uteri.	Disease of uterus.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of periosteum.	Inflammation of bones.	Caries.	Necrosis.	Inflammation of joints.	Anchylosis.	Other diseases of this order.	Abscess.	Boil.	Carbuncle.	Ulcer.	Whitlow.	Skin diseases. (Not including syphilitic skin affections or itch.)	Other diseases of this order.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	5	....	2	....	....	....	..
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	3	....	....	....	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	4	3	35	2	3	..
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	3	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	2	....	1	50	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	1	3	11	1
7	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	10	3	38	..
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	66	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	..
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29	....	....	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	3	5	5	193	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	13	....	30	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	2	17	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	....	5	32	2	25	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	3	179	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	9	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	9	2	10	17	..
5	....	....	....	1	1	....	14	2	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	..
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	1	13	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	9	....	1	....	2	1	13	....	22	13	....	20	3	51	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	5	12	....	....	....	1	1	....	48	1	....	....	....	35	..
..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	7	....	2	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	61	3	....	20	....	685	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	4	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32	18	....	12	....	1, 498	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	5	....	....	3	1	1	..
1	....	....	....	1	31	7	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	7	3	....	....	1	....	1	1	6	7	1	4	3	36	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	....	....	....	....	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	5	....	1	....	1	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	..
....	....	1	2	2	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	15	3	....	1	....	38	..
....	....	....	....	5	..	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	10	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	....	6	2	51	..
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	3	4	....	13	....	19	..
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	3	1	....	9	1	51	17
....	....	....	1	1	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	4	2	12	....	1	....	....	2	43	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	3	....	72	16
1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	4	3	2	....	1	2	1	1	8	....	2	1	....	37	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	13	....	1	....	44	..
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	1	15	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	7	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	6	1	....	24	....	3	....	13	....	12	....	1	8	1	1	3
10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	1	....	....	....	11	..
5	1	....	....	1	..	2	....	7	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	15	4	....	8	....	....	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	7	1	....	1	1	....	6	1	17	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	5	....	....	....	2	....	....	5	1	....	....	1	18	10
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	..
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	1	1	3	....	....	7	....	....	....	8	2	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	26	....	1	1	21	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	63	7	....	1	....	21	..
5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	1	....	....	..
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	....	1	..	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	11	..	1	3	1	2	..
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	..
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	6	9	..	14	14	11	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	1	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	6	....	2	....	6	..
2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	....	....	2	....	....	4	....	....	10	1	1	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	..
2	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	..	5	..	46	..	....	....	12	1	....	29	2	44	..
1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	4	....	9	....	13	2
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	12	....	3	3	58	..
1	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	3	1	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	3	1	20	2
....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	5	3	....	1	2	16
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	26	....	....	....	....	23	..

Consolidated report of sick and wounded, United States

Name and location of agency.	Wounds, injuries, and accidents.																	
	Burns and scalds.	Bruises.	Concussion of the brain.	Drowning.	Sprains.	Dislocation.	Frost-bite.	Simple fracture.	Compound fracture.	Gunshot wound.	Incised wound.	Lacerated wound.	Punctured wound.	Poisoning.	Other diseases of this order.	Homicide.	Suicide.	Execution of sentence.
Colorado River, Ariz	7	10			5					1	1			7				
Moquis Pueblo, Ariz	2	3			1			1			1	4						
Pima, Maricopa, and Papago, Ariz	4	1			1			3		1	5	3	9					
San Carlos, Ariz	88	31			12	2		4		4	9	10	3					
Hoopa Valley, Cal	3	5			4	1				2	3	2	2					
Mission, Cal	8	12			3					3	12	11	3	2	2			
Round Valley, Cal	10	12			11	1		1			4	3	1			1		
Southern Ute, Colo	2	1									3					3		
Cheyenne River, Dak	10	4			17		2			1	8							
Crow Creek, Dak		5				1					1		1					
Devil's Lake, Dak	1	1			2		1							1	2		1	
Fort Berthold, Dak	5	4			15		13				6	3	5					
Lower Brulé, Dak											2							
Pine Ridge, Dak	16	11			12		1	11			7	14	4	3				
Rosebud, Dak	10	24			21		3	1		1	4	3	12					
Sisseton, Dak					1			5	1		1				1			
Standing Rock, Dak	25	8			16	2	20			2	3	1		1			1	
Yankton, Dak	1	2	1		4	2			1	1	2	1		2	23			
Fort Hall, Idaho	6	9					3			1	3	3						
Nez Percé, Idaho		2			1	1	6	1			5	1		1				
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. Ter	113	7			6			2			2	4						
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. Ter.	124	96		1	8	1	1	1		1	4	2						
Kaw, Ind. Ter	1				1						6	1						
Osage, Ind. Ter	2	6			2	1		1			1		4					
Oakland, Ind. Ter											2							
Otoe, Ind. Ter	1				1						1			10				
Pawnee, Ind. Ter	12					1					1	1		2			1	
Ponca, Ind. Ter	1				1						3	3	1	8				
Quapaw, Ind. Ter	4	15						2		4		10	1	7		2		
Sac and Fox, Ind. Ter	3		1		1	1				1	1	2		2		3		
Mackinac, Mich					2	1						2	1					
Leech Lake, Minn	4				2		2				4	1		1	7			
Red Lake, Minn	6	15			10		2	1			3	5	10	1	1			
White Earth, Minn	4	15			5			3		4	2	2	1	3	1			
Blackfeet, Mont	15	5	1		3	2	6	1	1	1	4	1	1					
Crow, Mont	8	9			1		1	2			6	2						
Flathead, Mont					1						1		1				1	
Fort Belknap, Mont					1			1										
Fort Peck, Mont	17	9			11	4	16			1	11	9					2	
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr						1		1			1	1			1			
Santee and Flandreau, Nebr	8	3			15	1	4	1		3	6	14	1	1				
Nevada, Nev.	1	38			9										1			
Navajo, N. Mex	1	31			10	1	2	1		1		9						
Mescalero, N. Mex	2	4			1	1		1		2	2	2	1					
Pueblo, N. Mex		1		2				1	1			1	3					
New York, N. Y	3	4			6													
Forest Grove School, Oreg											1							
Klamath, Oreg	16	23			42	4	1				1				1	1		1
Siletz, Oreg	4	24			3													
Umatilla, Oreg	1	1					2	1		3	2			1	5			
Warm Springs, Oreg	6	6			2		3	1				2						
Ouray, Utah	8	6			6		5	1			5	4	4					
Uintah Valley, Utah	8	8			7			3	1		5	1	1	1				
Colville, Wash	1	3	1			1									1			
Neah Bay, Wash	4	4			6	1		1		1		3			1			
Puyallup, Nisqually, &c., Wash	1	1		1	3	2		3		1	7		1	1	2			
Quinaielt, Wash	2	6			4	1		1		1	4	2	2		1			
S'Kokomish, Wash	10	27			26			3			29	13	14					
Tulalip, Wash		7			4	2		1			3	4	3	2	1	1		
Yakama, Wash	28				10			8			5	2						
Green Bay, Wis	1							1		1	1	1	2					
Shoshone, Wyo	4	7			6		5	5		1	4	3	2					
Carlisle Training School, Pa	5	8			1			2			7	1						

Indian service, for year ending June 30, 1883—Continued.

Taken sick or wounded.				Died.					Recovered.				Vaccinated.		Births.			
				Aged over 5 years.		Aged under 5 years.												
Male.	Female.	Remaining last report.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total deaths.	Male.	Female.	Remaining under treatm't June 30, 1883.	Population.	Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.	Male.	Female.	Indians.	Half-breeds.	White.
327	251	....	608	7	16	2	....	25	293	248	42	1,025	120	15	77	49	121	....	5
111	87	....	204	1	..	2	....	3	117	84	....	1,813	8	....	....	....	....	..	..
391	226	6	623	4	5	4	7	20	381	213	9	12,674	409	....	8	9	17	..	..
919	1,082	133	2,134	3	3	15	16	37	894	1,057	146	5,000	.....	....	....	....	....	....	..
309	173	49	531	6	3	6	1	16	285	164	66	508	.....	....	5	3	6	1	1
734	528	39	1,301	19	6	10	14	49	704	514	34	3,010	.....	....	18	22	36	4	..
418	437	49	904	8	11	2	2	23	399	438	44	633	.....	....	2	3	3	1	1
206	121	6	333	9	4	....	....	13	200	120	....	968	243	141	2	2	4	....	..
966	732	43	1,739	10	6	3	4	23	945	711	62	3,215	.....	....	61	71	131	1	..
578	500	28	1,106	11	6	8	7	32	538	476	60	979	.....	....	29	22	46	4	1
178	143	36	357	16	7	17	12	52	148	123	34	918	.....	....	18	16	34	..	..
514	444	54	1,012	9	19	3	5	36	500	405	71	1,246	.....	....	15	11	22	3	1
305	285	21	611	3	1	1	....	5	300	283	23	1,392	.....	....	....	....	....	....	..
1,145	935	109	2,189	13	13	8	2	36	1,114	919	120	8,000	.....	....	45	47	71	19	2
784	371	36	1,191	3	2	1	....	6	778	369	38	7,728	.....	....	....	....	....	....	..
246	165	38	449	1	2	2	3	8	232	163	46	1,479	.....	....	....	....	....	....	..
683	550	141	1,374	43	42	15	28	128	648	497	101	4,472	.....	....	54	47	101	....	..
2,735	2,200	1	4,936	14	18	7	9	48	2,600	2,143	145	1,950	.....	....	26	20	42	2	2
614	169	1	784	1	3	..	2	6	603	165	10	1,556	.....	....	....	....	....	....	..
448	495	36	979	5	7	8	12	32	427	471	49	1,250	.....	....	10	14	22	....	2
9,361	8,499	141	18,001	9	4	7	3	23	9,313	8,434	231	6,496	.....	....	16	16	32	....	..
6,167	5,165	6	11,338	2	....	....	....	2	6,174	5,159	3	4,181	.....	....	....	....	....	....	..
359	250	22	631	10	12	....	2	24	345	230	32	442	8	..	8	7	8	5	2
1,124	877	38	2,039	24	10	..	1	35	1,110	876	18	1,764	1,017	713	11	11	18	4	..
213	273	5	491	5	6	....	....	11	212	266	2	282	.....	....	....	1	1	....	..
563	527	2	1,092	3	5	3	....	11	544	527	10	262	.....	....	....	....	....	....	..
1,086	1,114	21	2,221	15	11	1	2	29	1,070	1,097	25	1,212	.....	....	1	1	1	....	1
548	455	1	1,004	2	2	3	3	10	532	441	21	537	.....	....	....	....	....	....	..
1,084	1,090	50	2,224	9	5	9	13	36	1,075	1,088	25	1,071	204	278	8	9	12	5	..
1,211	977	60	2,248	17	6	13	15	51	1,185	964	48	2,159	166	78	29	21	36	12	2
271	225	19	515	2	3	....	1	6	273	225	11	7,000	.....	....	15	14	16	13	..
214	125	74	413	1	....	....	4	5	236	133	39	1,582	.....	....	....	....	....	....	..
815	626	46	1,487	4	11	3	8	26	817	632	12	1,058	601	....	5	8	12	1	..
468	529	57	1,054	6	6	2	3	17	428	517	92	1,701	.....	....	5	11	9	7	..
283	268	....	551	1	5	1	1	8	265	249	29	4,500	.....	....	7	10	16	1	..
1,023	1,084	4	2,111	1	1	1	3	6	1,024	1,081	....	3,200	.....	....	3	2	3	1	1
152	115	....	267	6	3	2	3	14	150	101	2	1,693	175	62	7	7	8	6	..
232	186	11	429	3	2	....	....	5	232	187	5	1,700	.....	....	9	11	16	4	..
616	383	95	1,094	24	13	5	1	43	612	368	71	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	..
356	237	....	593	7	1	4	....	12	350	231	....	2,499	.....	....	31	33	49	15	..
511	570	51	1,132	5	14	14	22	55	494	542	41	1,200	.....	....	22	18	35	2	3
716	320	8	1,044	4	4	....	....	8	699	307	30	4,110	.....	....	11	11	22	....	..
538	404	....	942	2	1	....	....	3	483	356	100	1,700	35	....	....	....	....	....	..
207	285	8	500	1	4	....	....	5	208	279	8	1,600	90	95	10	14	23	1	..
42	11	1	54	....	....	....	....	....	38	10	6	9,240	672	248	280	307	587	....	..
193	228	21	442	....	....	....	....	....	188	222	32	5,119	.....	....	....	....	....	....	..
87	72	5	164	2	3	....	....	5	63	67	29	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	..
514	253	43	810	10	17	2	2	31	511	253	15	1,023	.....	....	15	12	26	....	1
401	387	39	827	13	18	....	4	35	381	366	45	637	.....	....	16	21	37	....	..
71	62	27	160	....	1	2	1	4	72	65	19	897	7	....	....	2	2	....	..
345	267	8	620	7	5	1	1	14	338	263	5	809	.....	....	7	9	16	....	..
158	58	....	216	1	4	....	2	7	149	53	7	1,400	180	170	9	5	14	....	..
299	164	15	478	7	4	1	1	13	296	157	12	965	.....	....	4	3	6	....	1
350	350	35	735	4	3	....	....	7	344	341	43	3,593	.....	....	4	6	10	....	..
146	86	....	232	3	3	2	3	11	134	77	10	743	.....	....	6	5	11	....	..
414	319	....	733	5	9	5	6	25	389	299	20	970	.....	61	....	....	....	....	..
167	134	10	311	2	1	....	2	5	161	137	8	522	.....	26	3	4	7	....	..
466	341	11	818	3	7	1	3	14	461	333	10	675	9	1	5	4	6	3	..
358	308	34	700	9	5	3	7	24	338	304	34	2,805	.....	....	3	3	5	....	1
588	520	....	1,108	10	5	5	2	22	550	483	53	3,120	.....	....	12	7	19	....	..
264	220	41	525	3	6	1	3	13	256	209	47	3,025	.....	....	....	....	....	....	..
404	88	....	492	3	1	....	....	4	383	77	28	1,880	.....	....	....	1	....	....	1
285	165	2	452	6	....	....	....	6	277	157	12	360	132	18	....	....	....	....	..

Aggregate of foregoing table.

CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.

Typhoid fever	66
Typhus fever	17
Typho-malarial fever	215
Remittent fever	1,142
Quotidian intermittent fever	6,147
Tertian intermittent fever	8,938
Quartan intermittent fever	393
Congestive intermittent fever	91
Acute diarrhea	4,250
Chronic diarrhea	193
Acute dysentery	1,130
Chronic dysentery	187
Epidemic cholera	3
Erysipelas	151
Pyæmia	3
Small-pox	50
Varioloid	12
Chicken-pox	187
Measles	1,490
Scarlet fever	167
Mumps	429
Tonsillitis (quinsy)	806
Diphtheria	121
Epidemic catarrh (influenza)	2,723
Whooping cough	1,442
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	17
Other diseases of this order	139

Order 2.—ENTHETIC DISEASES.

Primary syphilis	384
Constitutional syphilis	240
Gonorrhea	989
Gonorrheal orchitis	21
Gonorrheal opthalmia	41
Stricture of urethra (gonorrheal)	31
Glanders	2
Bite of serpent	13
Malignant pustule	1
Other diseases of this order	4

Order 3.—DIETIC DISEASES.

Starvation	4
Scurvy	9
Purpura	4
Chronic alcoholism	2
Other diseases of this order	3

CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Order 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES.

Acute rheumatism	2,876
Chronic rheumatism	533
Anæmia	189
Dropsy (not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys)	27
Cancer	8
Epithelioma	4
Tumors	42
Other diseases of this order	15

Order 2.—TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

Consumption	622
Scrofula	1,465
Other diseases of this order	10

CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.

Itch	827
Tape-worms	178
Lumbricoid worms	829
Ascarides	707
Trichiniasis	3
Other diseases of this class	18

CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES

Order 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Apoplexy	6
Convulsions	39
Chorea	23
Epilepsy	77
Headache	1,915
Insanity	4
Inflammation of the brain	31
Inflammation of the membranes of the brain	10
Inflammation of the spinal cord	10
Neuralgia	2,342
Paralysis	54
Sunstroke	1
Other diseases of this order	243

Order 2.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Conjunctivitis	9,383
Iritis	120
Cataract	16
Amaurosis	9
Other diseases of this order	113

Order 3.—DISEASES OF THE EAR.

Otorrhœa	456
Inflammation of the internal ear	199
Deafness	8
Other diseases of this order	14

Order 4.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.

Inflammation of pericardium	8
Dropsy of pericardium	1
Inflammation of endocardium	2
Hypertrophy of heart	5
Valvular disease of heart	26
Dropsy from heart disease	2
Aneurism	3
Phlebitis	2
Varicose veins	9
Other diseases of this order	14

Order 5.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Asthma	38
Catarrh	1,265
Acute bronchitis	6,841
Chronic bronchitis	89
Inflammation of larynx	628
Inflammation of lungs	918
Inflammation of pleura	183
Other diseases of this order	132

Order 6.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Colic	1,105
Constipation	7,202
Cholera morbus	145
Dyspepsia	561
Inflammation of stomach	196
Inflammation of bowels	86
Inflammation of peritoneum	34
Ascites	10
Hemorrhage from stomach	23
Hemorrhage from bowels	4
Piles	55
Prolapsus ani	3
Femoral hernia	1
Inguinal hernia	21
Acute inflammation of liver	56
Chronic inflammation of liver	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1
Dropsy from hepatic disease	8
Jaundice	49
Inflammation of the spleen	9
Enlarged spleen	75
Other diseases of this order	101

Order 7.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.

Inflammation of kidneys	98
Bright's disease	2
Diabetes	4
Gravel	10
Inflammation of bladder	57
Incontinence of urine	31
Retention of urine	78
Inflammation of testicle (not gonorrheal)	20
Hydrocele	2
Varicocele	4
Hysteria	23
Prolapsus uteri	8
Disease of uterus	171
Other diseases of this order	58

Order 8.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.

Inflammation of periosteum	37
Inflammation of bones	9
Caries	59
Necrosis	8
Inflammation of joints	67
Anchylosis	8
Other diseases of this order	6

Order 9.—DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.

Abscess	530
Boil	188
Carbuncle	23
Ulcer	321
Whitlow	66
Skin diseases (not including syphilitic skin affections or itch)	3,563
Other diseases of this order	91

Aggregate of foregoing table—Continued.

CLASS V.—VIOLENT DISEASES AND DEATHS.		Sprains	343	Punctured wound	94
		Dislocation	36	Poisoning	57
Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.		Frost-bite	99	Other diseases of this order	51
		Simple fracture (not gunshot)	77		
Burns and scalds	627	Compound fracture (not gunshot)	5	Order 2.—HOMICIDE	11
Bruises	534	Gunshot wound	45	Order 3.—SUICIDE	6
Concussion of the brain	4	Incised wound	215	Order 4.—EXECUTION OF SENTENCE	1
Drowning	3	Lacerated wound	167		

GRAND TOTALS.

Taken sick or wounded during year, males, 46,287; females, 38,541	84,828
Remaining under treatment from last year	1,837
Deaths, males over five years, 427; under five, 405*	832
Deaths, females over five years, 205; under five, 246*	451
Recovered, males, 45,266; females, 37,726	82,992
Remaining under treatment June 30	2,390
Births, males, 932; females, 930*	1,862
Births, Indians, 1,719; half-breeds, 115; whites, 28	1,862
Vaccinated, successfully, 4,076; unsuccessfully, 1,906	5,981

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYOMING TERRITORY,
August 14, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit my second annual report since resuming charge of this agency.

THE RESERVATION

is situated in the northwestern part of Wyoming Territory, and embraces an area of about thirty by fifty miles; is bounded on the south and west by the Wind River Mountains, by Owl Creek Mountains on the north, and rolling hills and high table-lands on the east. The reservation embraces about three-eighths rugged, rocky mountains, partly wooded; three-eighths table-land and rolling hills, covered with sage brush, too high for irrigation; one-eighth table-land susceptible of irrigation, and one-eighth bottom land, mostly tillable. The two Wind Rivers and a number of small streams flow through the reservation, and, uniting below, form the Big Horn River.

HISTORICAL.

The Shoshones have occupied this country since 1781, and it was set apart for their reservation by treaty made at Fort Bridger in 1868. By request of the Government and consent of the Shoshones, the Northern Arapahoes were located here without treaty rights.

POPULATION.

The Shoshones number at this time 778 on the agency and receiving Government support, and 150 to 200 that are roaming and not counted; the Arapahoes, 952; making a total of 1,730 Indians on the reservation.

VAGABOND INDIANS.

The above mentioned nomadic Shoshones rendezvous at Fort Bridger, Evanston, and intermediate stations on the Union Pacific Railroad, their object being to get whisky and avoid labor, parading in rags and filth before the gaze of the traveling public. They are a disgrace to the service, and should be compelled to live on the reservation and be subject to discipline.

CONDUCT OF INDIANS.

The Indians occupying this reservation are quiet and peaceably disposed, making but few complaints, although much abused by horse and cattle thieves, as well as whisky sellers. Owing to shortage of supplies, especially beef, they have to hunt a

* This table shows only births and deaths reported by agency physicians. For births and deaths as reported by agents, including agencies where there are no physicians, see table, pages 266 to 284.

part of the winter season (a treaty stipulation). Last winter they were quite successful, bringing in robes and furs amounting to about $15,000 in value. The greater part of this money is expended in purchasing flour, bacon, coffee, sugar, and other necessaries not fully supplied by Government. The same may be said of money received for freighting.

Hunting *versus* civilization destroys a love for home and its comforts, prevents the keeping of milk-cows, raising fowls and domestic animals; keeps up a preference for the old tent life and habits, also careless indifference for property. But until they can be supplied by Government and their own exertions with the necessaries of life, I see no way of averting it. Nature has decided the amount of a ration, and that is just what an Indian will have; if he cannot get it one way he will another. He will feed his family as long as he has a cartridge, and so would an Indian Agent or Member of Congress, and both are supposed to be honest men. But to do my Indians justice, there is no evidence that they committed any outrages on cattle or other property last winter for they had all the buffalo and other game they could consume, and were peaceable and quiet.

RELIGION.

Their religious training has in the past been almost neglected. The Rev. John Roberts, of the Episcopal Church, arrived at the agency on the 13th of February last. He is a young, energetic man, and has rendered efficient service in the school of which he is now principal. A church building in the near future is in prospect.

FARMING.

Two-thirds of the men are willing to farm and are anxious to do so. Their efforts this year have not been crowned with as much success as desired, owing to a very late, wet spring and want of knowledge in planting. If a competent teacher could be employed for each twenty-five or thirty families for one season, and devote his whole time to teaching them, it would be a saving to the Department in the end.

A suitable engine for the grist mill has been purchased and is now on the ground and will be ready for operation this fall.

FREIGHTING.

The Indians have made two trips to Rawlins Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, distance 150 miles, and will make one more in September. The last train numbered sixty-nine wagons and the same number of Indian drivers, with one white train-master, bringing 16,000 pounds of freight in good order. White men could have done no better.

POLICE.

Organizing a police force has been stoutly resisted by Washakie, chief of the Shoshones, but he consented after he saw that it could not be prevented. A good set of young men has been enlisted and no doubt will do good service.

EDUCATION.

Teaching on the day-school system has not been a success at this agency, as Indian families are, many of them, at too great a distance from the school, but by crowding the employés into close quarters and converting two of their houses into boarding and lodging houses for school purposes, I commenced a small boarding-school for boys on the 10th of March, 1883. This school is under the auspices of Rev. John Roberts and has been in every respect as successful as could be expected.

A contract has been let and foundation is now being laid for a large and complete boarding-school house to accommodate one hundred boys and girls. Under good management there is no good reason why this training school cannot be made a success. The proximity of home, restlessness of children under restraint, and want of parental authority are all obstacles in the way. But the parents are anxious for the school and are strongly pledged to support it. A firm and determined management will no doubt overcome all impediments.

In conclusion, I have the honor to thank you for the improvements you have ordered for the benefit of the service at this agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES IRWIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Clinton B. Fisk, *chairman*, 3 Broad street, New York City.
E. Whittlesey, *secretary*, New York ave., cor. Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.
Orange Judd, 751 Broadway, New York City.
W. H. Lyon, 483 Broadway, New York City.
Albert K. Smiley, New Paltz, N. Y.
George Stoneman, San Gabriel, Cal.
William McMichael, Philadelphia, Pa.
John K. Boies, Hudson, Mich.
William T. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.

LIST OF INDIAN AGENCIES FORMERLY ASSIGNED TO THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

FRIENDS.—Santee, Nebraska, Otoe and Pawnee, in the Indian Territory. *Levi K Brown, Goshen, Lancaster Co., Pa.*

FRIENDS.—Cheyenne and Arapaho, Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita, Osage, and Sac and Fox, in the Indian Territory. *James E. Rhoades*, 1316 *Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

METHODIST.—Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River, in California; Yakama, Neah Bay and Quinaielt, in Washington Territory; Klamath and Siletz, in Oregon; Blackfeet, Crow, and Fort Peck, in Montana; Fort Hall and Lemhi, in Idaho; and Mackinac, in Michigan. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, secretary Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church*, 805 *Broadway, New York City.*

CATHOLIC.—Tulalip and Colville, in Washington Territory; Grande Ronde and Umatilla, in Oregon; Flathead, in Montana; and Standing Rock and Devil's Lake, in Dakota. *Charles Ewing, Catholic Commissioner, Washington, D. C.*

BAPTIST.—Union (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles), in the Indian Territory, and Nevada, in Nevada. *Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, secretary American Baptist Home Missionary Society, Temple Court, Beekman street, New York City.*

PRESBYTERIAN.—Navajo, Mescalero Apache, and Pueblo, in New Mexico; Nez Percés, in Idaho; and Uintah Valley, in Utah. *Rev. Dr. J. C. Lowrie, secretary Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church*, 23 *Centre street, New York City.*

CONGREGATIONAL.—Green Bay and La Pointe, in Wisconsin; Sisseton and Fort Berthold, in Dakota; and S'Kokomish, in Washington Territory. *Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby, secretary American Missionary Association*, 56 *Reade street, New York City.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—White Earth, in Minnesota; Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Cheyenne River, Yankton, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge, in Dakota; Ponca, in Indian Territory; and Shoshone, in Wyoming. *Rev. A. T. Twing, secretary Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church*, 22 *Bible House, New York City.*

UNITARIAN.—Ouray Agency, in Utah. *Rev. G. Reynolds, secretary American Unitarian Association*, 7 *Tremont Place, Boston.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—Warm Springs, in Oregon. *Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., secretary Home Mission Board United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—Southern Ute, in Colorado, and Mission, in California. *Rev. J. G. Butler, Washington, D. C.*

INSPECTORS AND SPECIAL AGENTS.

Indian inspectors:

ROBERT S. GARDNER	Clarksburg, W. Va.
CHARLES H. HOWARD	Glencoe, Ill.
SAMUEL S. BENEDICT	Guilford, Kans.
HENRY WARD	Leadville, Colo.
MATTHEW R. BARR	Erie, Pa.

Superintendent of Indian schools:

JAMES M. HAWORTH	Olathe, Kans.

Special Indian agents at large:

EDDY B. TOWNSEND	Washington, D. C.
GEORGE R. MILBURN	Washington, D. C.
CYRUS BEEDE	Oskaloosa, Iowa.

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	John W. Clark	Parker, Yuma County, Arizona	Yuma, Ariz.
Pima and Maricopa and Papago.	A. H. Jackson	Pima and Maricopa Agency, Arizona, via Casa Grande	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos	Philip P. Wilcox	San Carlos Agency, Arizona	San Carlos, Ariz.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hoopa Valley	Capt. Charles Porter, U. S. A	Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County, California	Arcata, Cal.
Mission	John G. McCallum	San Bernardino, Cal	San Bernardino, Cal.
Round Valley	H. B. Sheldon	Covelo, Mendocino County, California	Ukiah, Cal.
Tule River	C. G. Belknap	Porterville, Tulare County, California	Visalia. Cal.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute	Warren Patten	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colorado	Ignacio, Colo.
DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River	William A. Swan	Cheyenne River Agency, Fort Bennett, Dakota	Fort Bennett, Dakota, via Pierre and Fort Sully.
Devil's Lake	John W. Cramsie	Fort Totten, Ramsey County, Dakota	Fort Totten, via Larimore, Dak.
Fort Berthold	Jacob Kauffmann	Fort Berthold Agency, Stevens County, Dakota	Bismarck, Dak.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	John G Gasmann	Crow Creek Agency, Dakota, via Chamberlain	Crow Creek Agency, Dakota, via Chamberlain.
Pine Ridge (Red Cloud)	V. T. McGillycuddy	Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota	Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota, via Fort Robinson, Nebraska.
Rosebud (Spotted Tail)	James G. Wright	Rosebud Agency, Dakota, via Valentine, Nebr	Rosebud Agency, Dakota, via Valentine, Nebr.
Sisseton	Benjamin W. Thompson	Sisseton Agency, Dakota, via Saint Paul, Minn	Brown's Valley, Minn.
Standing Rock	James McLaughlin	Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates, Dakota	Fort Yates. Dakota.
Yankton	William M. Ridpath	Yankton Agency, Greenwood, Dakota	Yankton, Agency, via Springfield, Dak.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	A. L. Cook	Ross Fork, Oneida County, Idaho	Ross Fork, Idaho.
Lemhi	John Harries	Lemhi Agency, Idaho	Red Rock Station, Montana (thence by mail).
Nez Percés	Charles E. Monteith	Nez Percé Agency, Idaho, via Lewiston	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho	John D. Miles	Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Indian Territory	Fort Reno, via Dodge City, Kans.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	P. B. Hunt	Anadarko, Ind. T	Anadarko, Ind. Ter.
Osage	Laban J. Miles	Osage Agency, Indian Territory, via Coffeyville, Kans	Coffeyville, Kans.
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe	L. C. Woodin	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency, Indian Territory, via Arkansas City, Kans.	Arkansas City, Kans.
Quapaw	D. B. Dyer	Seneca, Newton County, Mo	Seneca, Mo.

Sac and Fox	Jacob V. Carter	Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory	Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory.
Union	John Q. Tufts	Muscogee, Ind. T	Muscogee, Ind. Ter.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	George L. Davenport	Tama City, Tama County, Iowa	Tama City, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	H. C. Linn	Saint Mary's, Pottawatomie County, Kansas	Saint Mary's, Kans.
MICHIGAN.			
Mackinac	Edw. P. Allen	Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan	Ypsilanti, Mich.
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth (consolidated).	Cyrus P. Luse	White Earth Agency, Becker County, Minnesota	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet	John Young	Blackfeet Agency, Piegan P. O., Choteau County, Montana	Blackfeet Agency, Montana, via Fort Shaw, Mont.
Crow	Henry J. Armstrong	Crow Agency, Montana	Stillwater, Mont.
Flathead	Peter Ronan	Flathead Agency, Missoula County, Montana	Arlee, Mont.
Fort Belknap	W. L. Lincoln	Fort Belknap, Montana	Fort Assinaboine, Mont.
Fort Peck	S. E. Snider	Fort Peck Agency, Poplar Creek, Montana	Camp Poplar River, Mont.
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago	Geo. W. Wilkinson	Winnebago Agency, Dakota County, Nebraska	Dakota City, Nebr.
Santee and Flandreau	Isaiah Lightner	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebraska	Springfield, Dak.
NEVADA.			
Nevada	Joseph M. McMaster	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nevada	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshone.	John S. Mayhugh	Mountain City, Elko County, Nevada	Elko, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero.	William H. H. Llewellyn	South Fork, Lincoln County, New Mexico	Mescalero Agency, via San Marcial and Fort Stanton, New Mexico.
Navajo	D. M. Riordan	Fort Defiance, Arizona, via Manuelito, N. Mex	Manuelito, N. Mex.
Pueblo	Pedro Sanchez	Pueblo Agency, Santa Fé, N. Mex	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York	Benj. G. Casler	Randolph, Cattaraugus County, New York	Randolph, N. Y.
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee	S. B. Gibson	Nantahala, Swain County, North Carolina	
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde	P. B. Sinnott	Grande Ronde, Polk County, Oregon	Sheridan, Oreg.
Klamath	L. M. Nickerson	Klamath Agency, Klamath County, Oregon	Klamath Agency, Oregon.
Siletz	F. M. Wadsworth	Toledo, Benton County, Oregon	Corvallis, Oreg.

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
OREGON—Continued.			
Umatilla	E. J. Somerville	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon	Pendleton, Oreg.
Warm Springs	John Smith	Warm Springs, Crook County, Oregon	The Dalles, Oreg.
TEXAS.			
Tonkawa Special Agency	Lieut. Elias Chandler, U.S.A.	Fort Griffin, Shackelford County, Texas	Albany, Tex.
UTAH.			
Ouray	James F. Gardner	Ouray Agency, Uintah County, Utah	Fort Thornburgh, Utah, via Ashley.
Uintah Valley	Elisha W. Davis	Uintah Valley Agency, White Rocks, Utah	White Rocks, Utah, via Green River City, Wyo.
WASHINGTON.			
Colville	S. D. Waters	Fort Colville, Stevens County, Washington	Spokane Falls, Wash.
Neah Bay	Oliver Wood	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Washington	Neah Bay, Wash.
Quinaielt	Charles Willoughby	Peterson's Point, Chehalis County, Washington	Olympia, Wash.
Nisqually & S'Kokomish	Edwin Eells	New Tacoma, Wash	New Tacoma, Wash.
Tulalip	Patrick Buckley	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Washington	Seattle, Wash.
Yakama	Robert H. Milroy	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Washington	The Dalles, Oreg.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay	D. P. Andrews	Keshena, Shawano County, Wisconsin	Clintonville, Wis. (thence by mail).
La Pointe	William R. Durfee	Ashland, Wis	Ashland, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshone	James Irwin	Shoshone Agency, Wyoming	Fort Washakie, Wyoming.
INDIAN TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.			
Carlisle Training School	Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A	Carlisle, Pa	Carlisle, Pa.
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.	S. C. Armstrong	Hampton, Va	Hampton, Va.
Forest Grove Training School.	H. J. Minthorn	Forest Grove, Oreg	Cornelius, Oreg.
Genoa Training School	Samuel F. Tappan	Genoa, Nebr	Genoa, Nebr.
Chilocco Training School	William J. Hadley	Arkansas City, Kans	Arkansas City, Kans.

CONTRACT TABLES.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

BACON. ("Short, clear sides," winter cured, sound,

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. Spiegelberg.	W. R. Merriam.	E. Griswold.	Zadoc Staab.	N. Reymond.	Alex. Barclay.
Agencies.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*						
Colorado River, Ariz	1,500							
Pima, Ariz	3,500							
Fort Berthold, Dak	20,000							
Standing Rock, Dak	60,000							
Crow, Mont	25,000							
Mescalero, N. Mex	2,000	**2,000**	**$18 00**			$20 00	$18 75	
Navajo, N. Mex	1,500	**1,500**	**18 00**			19 00		
Poplar River, Mont	20,000							
Cities.								
Chicago, Ill	200,000	**200,000**						$0 13½
		200,000						
	154,373	**102,000**						
Sioux City, Mo	554,373			$13 35				
	200,000							13 44
Wadsworth, Nev	5,600	**5,600**			**$0 17**			
Bismarck, Dak	7,000							
Kansas City, Mo	200,000	**28,000**						

BEANS. (Good, merchantable quality, sound

Chicago	133,090							
	133,000							$0 02.39
Chicago or Saint Louis	133,090							
Saint Louis	133,090							
Sioux City	133,090							
Saint Paul	133,090							
New York	133,000							01.99
	133,090							
		114,600						
Wadsworth, Nev	6,000				$0 06			
Agencies.								
Colorado River, Ariz	1,000							
San Carlos, Ariz	25,000	**25,000**						
Pima, Ariz	1,500							
	730							
Mescalero, N. Mex	2,000		$0 08			$0 07.20	$0 07½	
Navajo, N. Mex	1,000		08			8 40		
Jicarilla, N. Mex	4,000		08			04.75		
Southern Ute, Colo	20,800					04 9/10		

advertisement of March 15, 1883, for furnishing supplies for the Indian service.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

sweet, merchantable, and put up in gunnies.)

W. B. Jordan	L. Zeckendorf.	H. O. Armour.	G. F. Penfield.	F. McVeagh.	L. H. Maxfield.	Dwight Treadway.	R. F. Pierce.	Stephen White.	W. J. Wiley.	A. E. Whyland.	C. S. Hutchins.
.....	$0 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$0 15⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	**$0 12⅞**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	**12⅝**									
.....	.....	**13**									
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	**13**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

and clean, and put up in double bags.)

.....	.....	.....	$0 03.53	.....	$0 03.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 02⅝
			03.25								02⅞
			03.8								03
			02.69								03⅛
			03.64								03¼
			03.45								
.....	.....	.....	03⅜	$0 03.84							
			03								
			02⅞								
			03⅛								
			02⅝								
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 03¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						04					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 03.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	04.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	03.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	03.26	.....	.....	.....	$0 03.12	$3 45	.....	.....	.....
			02.985					3 50			
			02.81					3 55			
			02.42								
			03.37								
.....	.....	.....	**03.18**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	$0 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	09.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 07.53	**$0 09.48**	.....
.....	09¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	09½										
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

BARLEY.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. J. Wiley.	C. H. Smith.	A. E. Whyland.	C. B. Stone.	E. Griswold.	L. Zeckendorf.	John Park.	Morrison & Hartzell.	H. C. Slavens.
Agencies.											
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*									
Colorado River, Ariz..	5,000	**5,000**	.....	$5 50	.....	.....	.....	**$5 00**	.....	.....	.....
San Carlos, Ariz.....	50,000	**50,000**	**$3 47**	.....	$4 25	.....	.....	4 33	.....	.....	.....
Pima, Ariz.....	29,660	**29,660**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3 50**	.....	.....	.....
Wadsworth, Nev	30,000	**30,000**	.....	.....	.....	**$2 50**	$3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

BRAN.

Pima Agency, Ariz ...	8,000	**8,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**$5 00**	.....	.....	.....

BEEF.

Carlisle, Pa	125,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$8 00	$7 70	.....
Agencies.											
Colorado River, Ariz..	100,000	**100,000**	.....	.....	*d*$6 45	.....	.....	*c*$6 50	.....	.....	*a*$5 50
San Carlos, Ariz	3,000,000	**3,000,000**	.....	.....	4 49	.....	.....	4 70	.....	.....	*c*4 17
Cheyenne River, Dak.	2,300,000	**2,300,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 30
											4 35
											4 25
	400,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crow Creek, Dak	750,000	**750,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4 17**
											4 20
											4 29
Devil's Lake, Dak	30,000	**30,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Berthold, Dak ...	200,000	**200 000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Brulé, Dak.....	1,250,000	**1,250,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 25
											4 20
Pine Ridge, Dak.....	6,500,000	**6,500,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosebud, Dak	6,500,000	**6,500,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 17
Sisseton, Dak.....	50,000	**50,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standing Rock, Dak ..	3,000,000	**3,000,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yankton, Dak	730,000	**730,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4 25**
	700,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
											4 30
											4 35
Santee, Nebr.....	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	120,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	180,000	**180,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a One delivery, between August and October.
b One delivery, any time from August 1 to October 1.
c One delivery, not later than October 15.

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

BARLEY.

H. B. Denman.	H. L. Newman.	P. B. Weare.	W. R. Merriam.	E. K. Thornton.	T. C. Power.	W. E. Hughes.	A. G. Evans.	M. C. Conners.	Wynn & Lavender.	E. D. Comings.	E. S. Newman.	H. G. Haas.	Alex. Frazier.	M. Johnson.	R. C. Haywood.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BRAN.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$5 92

BEEF.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b **$5 23**															
3 89½	$4 97														
.....	.....	$4 83	$4 23	$4 50	$4 36	$4 25	**$4 09**	$4 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$6 37	$6 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 35	.....	4 88	4 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 29	.....	.....	$4 24	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*f* 18 00	.....	*f* **$14 00**	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 44	**4 30**	.....	4 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4 78	**4 14**	.....	.....	.....	4 39	4 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3 93	4 14	.....	4 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3 79**	.....	$4 04	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3 99	.....	.....	4 25	4 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3 98**	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 25	.....	.....	.....	**$4 90**	.....
.....	.....	4 77	4 19½	.....	5 48	4 25	**4 07**	4 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					4 89										
					4 47										
					4 41										
.....	.....	4 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
c 4 33	.....	.....	4 34½	.....	.....	.....	4 29								
.....	.....	4 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4 49	.....	.....	.....	4 45	**4 29**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

d In one delivery, on or about October 1.
e As required.
f Net.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

BEEF—Continued.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. M. Powers.	P. Montgomery.	T. C. Power.	W. E. Hughes.	A. G. Evans.	T. J. Allen.	H. C. Slavens.	Z. Staab.	J. M. Archuletto.
Agencies.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*									
Southern Ute, Colo.	100,000	**100,000**							$4 17	**$3 80**	$4 25
Fort Hall, Idaho	280,000	**280,000**							4 27		
Lemhi, Idaho	150,000	**150,000**							4 20		
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T	6,500,000	**10,050,000**				$4 12					
Kiowa, Comanche, & Wichita, Ind. T.	3,950,000					4 12			3 97		
Kaw Agency, Ind. T.	40,000	**851,500**							3 97		
Oakland, Ind. T	200,000								3 97		
Osage, Ind. T	100,000								3 97		
Otoe, Ind. T	100,000								3 97		
Otoe (school), Ind. T.	10,000								3 97		
Pawnee, Ind. T	45,000								3 97		
Ponca, Ind. T	300,000								3 97		
Quapaw, Ind. T	6,500								3 97		
	28,500										
Sac and Fox, Ind. T.	50,000								3 97		
Blackfeet, Mont	200,000	**180,000**			$4 82						
Crow, Mont	550,000	**550,000**			5 39						
Fort Belknap, Mont	200,000	**200,000**			**5 69**						
Fort Peck, Mont	300,000	**300,000**			**5 42**						
Jicarilla, N. Mex	300,000										3 99
Mescalero, N. Mex.	700,000	**700,000**									
Nevada, Nev	29,000	**20,000**									
Ouray, Utah	300,000	**300,000**							**4 17**		
Uintah, Utah	150,000	**150,000**							**4 20**		
Shoshone, Wyo*	900,000	**900,000**							4 17		

CATTLE (Stock).

Cheyenne River, Dak	310	**170**			*c*$39						
		6									
Crow Creek, Dak	104	**60**			*c*42						
		3									
Lower Brulé, Dak	156	**90**			*c*40						
		4									
Pine Ridge, Dak	785	**415**	*j*$39 75								
Rosebud, Dak	765	**394**	*j* 39 85								
Standing Rock, Dak	360	**200**			*c*37						
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T	1,030	**600**		*b*$37½			*b*$38				
		20		*c*98			*em*80				
							*en*100				
Kiowa, Comanche, & Wichita, Ind. T.	1,240	**700**		*o*37½			*o*38	*p*$29			
		25		*e*98			*e*80	*q*34			
							*e*100				

* Also offered by H. B. Denman at $4.05.
a Net.
b If taken in one delivery from August 1 to October 1.
c Cows and heifers.
d Cows and heifers delivered at Pierre.
e Bulls.
f 100 heifers and cows.
g 100 heifers and cows at Pierre.
h Only in case heifers are awarded.

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

BEEF—Continued.

A. Morawetz.	G. T. Newman.	W. C. Oburn.	Levi Wilson.	J. T. Elkins.	M. C. Murdock.	E. D. Comings.	Asel Kyes.	J. T. Murphy.	W. B. Jordan.	C. H. Smith.	T. D. Burns.	W. B. Stapp.	H. J. Cuniffe.	E. Griswold.	Chas. Popper.	E. Amoretti.
$3 84																
	$3 79															
	3 79															
		$3 96	$3 92	$3 97												
		3 73														
		3 73														
		3 73														
		3 96	3 92	4 09												
		3 73	5 15	3 90												
		3 73	5 15	3 90												
		3 73	5 15	3 90												
		3 73	5 15	3 90												
		3 73	5 15	3 90												
		3 73	5 15	3 90												
		3 73		3 90												
					a$8 00											
		3 73		3 90												
	4 60					$4 87	$4 49	$4 89								
	4 19															
									$6 24							
	4 15									*b*$3 95	$4 00					
	4 11									4 05		$5 16	**$3 43**			
														a$9 00		
															$5 50	
															5 50	
	3 99															$6 45

CATTLE (Stock).

	c$44 75					*d*$38	*c*$38									
	*e*125 00					39½	*e*60									
						*e*67										
	48 00					39½	37									
	*e*125 00					*g*38	*e*60									
						*eh*67										
	*c*44 50					*c*39½	*c*37½									
	*e*115 00					*i*38	*e*60									
						*e*67										
	*c*43 90															
	*e*125 00															
	*c*44 90															
	*e*125 00															
	*c*43 50					*c*39½										
	*e*125 00					*k*38										
						*e*60										

i Delivered at Chamberlain.
j Cows, heifers, and bulls.
k Delivered at Aberdeen.
l 1,000 stock cattle.
m If yearlings.
n If two years old.
o Stock cattle.
p Mississippi heifers, two years old.
q Texas, Indian Territory, and Arkansas heifers, two years old.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

COFFEE. (Sound and clean and

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. J. Wiley.	Z. Staab.	N. Reymond.	F. McVeagh.	A. E. Whyland.	A. Barclay.	J. G. O'Donohue.
Agencies.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*							
San Carlos, Ariz	30,000		$16 38						
Mescalero, Ariz	3,000			$15 74	$15 95				
Cities.									
Bismarck	27,700								
Chicago	263,833					$10 43			
						10 13½			
	366,383						$10 74	$10 84	
							10 99	10 59	
New York	366,383						10 37	10 47	$10 75
								10.22	10 48
		365,000					10 62		10 38
New York or Brooklyn	370,000								
	2,500					9 88			
Sioux City	230,000								
Saint Louis	366,383								
Wadsworth, Nev	1,300								

CORN. (Full whole grain, weighing not less than

Agencies.									
Southern Ute, Colo	20,800			$3 25					
				2 95					
Cheyenne River, Dak	57,000	**57,000**							
Crow Creek, Dak	30,000	**30,000**							
Lower Brulé, Dak	40,000	**40,000**							
Fort Belknap, Mont	5,000	**5,000**							
Fort Peck, Mont	20,000	**20,000**							
Poplar River, Mont	20,000								
Jicarilla, N. Mex	3,000			2 80					
				3 15					
Mescalero, N. Mex	15,000	**15,000**		3 20	**$2 85**				
Santee, Nebr	30,000	**30,000**							
Cities.									
Seneca, Mo	20,000	**20,000**							
Sioux City, Mo	75,000								
Yankton, Dak	182,000								

CORNMEAL.

Arkansas City, Kans	1,000	**1,000**							
Kansas City	27,750								
Seneca, Mo	8,250	**8,250**							
Saint Louis, Mo	27,750	**2,000**							
Wadsworth, Nev	4,000	**4,000**							
Yankton, Dak	3,500	**3,500**							
Pima Agency, Ariz	2,000								
Navajo Agency, N. Mex	8,000	**8,000**		$7 24					

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

delivered in strong double sacks.)

P. C. Meehan.	A. C. Davis.	D. H. Wells.	J. D. Wells.	D. Tredway.	E. Griswold.	T. C. Power.	W. B. Jordan.	L. Speigelberg.	J. G. McGannon.	R. C. Haywood.	M. C. Davis.	M. Rosenfield.	A. A. Newman.	L. Zeckendorf.
	$11 42													
$9 93	10 22													
9 71														
		$10 23	$10 69											
	11 03													
				$9 73										
				10 23										
				10 48										
				10 73										
				9 98										
					$0 15									

56 pounds to the bushel, delivered in gunnies.)

						$1 57								
						1 47								
						1 43								
						5 42								
						2 49								
							$2 50							
								$4 25						
						1 32								
									$1 00	$1 35				
											$1 25			
											1 50			
	$1 10											$0 99		

CORNMEAL.

													$1 75	
				$1 50										
				1 37½					**$1 25**	$1 75				
					$0 05									
	$1 35													
														$0 08
								$5 50						

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

FLOUR. ("Straight, full stock" of good, sound wheat, 60 pounds of wheat

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	L. Zeckendorf.	C. H. Smith.	W. S. Maxwell.	R. C. Haywood.	A. E. Whyland.	A. A. Newman.	Z. Staab.
Agencies.										
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*								
Colorado River, Ariz.	50,000		$7 20		$7 50					
	40,000	**40,000**		**$6 74**		$6 58				
				7 12		6 95				
Pima, Ariz	21,950	**21,950**	**4 60**	5 58			$5 52			
				5 97			5 72			
San Carlos, Ariz.	750,000	**750,000**	5 35	5 65	6 70	5 80	6 69	**$5 23**		
				6 03						
						6 00	6 49	5 53		
								5 90		
Southern Ute, Colo.	75,000	**75,000**	5 00				5 52		$4 95	$4 75
							5 72		5 05	
Cheyenne River, Dak.	300,000	**300,000**								
Crow Creek, Dak	80,000	**80,000**								
Fort Berthold, Dak	150,000									
Lower Brulé, Dak	200,000	**200,000**								
Pine Ridge, Dak	750,000									
Standing Rock, Dak	400,000	**400,000**								
Yankton, Dak	80,000									
Fort Hall, Idaho	100,000	**100,000**	3 59							
Lemhi, Idaho	60,000		5 79							
Sac and Fox, Ind. Ter.	60,000								3 75	
									3 85	
Blackfeet, Mont.	150,000	**135,000**								
Crow, Mont	160,000	**160,000**	4 75							
Fort Belknap, Mont.	100,000	**100,000**								
Poplar River, Mont	400,000									
Jicarilla, N. Mex.	125,000		4 65				5 42			4 35
							5 62			
Mescalero, N. Mex.	120,000	**245,000**	5 70							**4 35**
										5 74
Navajo, N. Mex	26,000	**26,000**	**5 70**							
	16,000									5 94
Ouray, Utah	75,000	**83,000**	6 59							
Uintah Valley, Utah	30,000									
	40,000									
	70,000									
Cities.										
Arkansas City	220,000	**220,000**	**2 42**							
	1,100,000									
	1,320,000								2 57	
									2 67	

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

to be ground down to 42 pounds of flour; delivered in 8-ounce "osnaburgs.")

T. D. Burns.	Fred. Walsen.	A. Morawetz.	Robert Hood.	W. B. Jordan.	N. W. Wells.	Charles Poppler.	T. C. Power.	L. Speigelberg.	N. Reymond.	J. B. Adams & Co.	L. Johnson.	C. B. Stone.	E. Fenlon.	W. C. Oburn.
												$5 38		
$4 57	**$4 45**	$5 18												
	4 95		**$2 80**											
			2 80	$4 22										
			2 80											
			3 88											
			3 15	3 85										
			3 00		**$3 25**	$4 20								
							$6 14							
				4 85			**4 62**							
							5 98							
				4 48										
4 45								$5 00	$4 74					
								5 75	4 44					
								6 00						
	5 65					6 00				**$4 23**	$4 97			
	5 65					5 75								
	5 65					5 75					4 97			
														$2 76
														2 68
													$2 60	
													2 85	
													3 10	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

FLOUR—Continued.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	E. Fenlon.	A. A. Newman.	W. C. Obrm.	G. H. Johnson.	M. W. Sheafe.	L. H. Maxfield.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*							
Ashland	50,000	**50,000**							$3 09
									3 24
Bartlett	89,000	**89,000**							3 09
									3 34
Bismarck	200,000								2 94
									2 99
									3 24
									3 29
	300,000								3 04
									3 09
									3 34
									3 39
	360,000								3 14
									3 44
	400,000								
	150,000	**650,000**							
	100,000								
	3,170,100						$0 03 1/16		
Caldwell	1,000,000	**1,000,000**	**$2 47**						
	1,100,000			$2 60	$2 69	$2 68			
				2 85	2 79	2 76			
				3 10					
Carrington	89,000		3 74				03 1/8		
Chamberlain	100,000							$2 70	
								2 79	
								2 90	
								3 19	
	200,000							2 98	
								3 04	
	400,000							2 84	
								3 06	
	800,000							2 95	
Detroit, Minn	40,000		3 64						
	46,000	**46,000**					02 3/4		2 99
									3 09
	3,170,000						02 1/8		
	38,000								
Duluth, Minn	22,500	**22,500**					03 1/8		3 09
									2 84
Gull River, Minn	25,000		3 64						2 99
									3 09
	25,200	**25,200**					03 1/16		
Henrietta or Wichita Falls	500,000		3 05						
Las Cruces	120,000		4 00						
Muscogee	60,000	**60,000**	**3 20**						
Netawaka	9,000	**9,000**							
Park City	30,000	**70,000**							
Rapid City, Dak	750,000								
Rawlins	151,000	**150,000**	3 43						
Red Rock, Mont	60,000		3 79						
Seneca, Mo	67,180	**67,180**	**2 57**						
Saint Mary's, Kans	10,000	**10,000**	**2 47**						
Saint Paul	300,000								
	400,000								

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Alex. Barclay.	Turnbull & McDonald.	J. B. Adams.	R. C. Haywood.	L. Speigelberg.	N. Reymond.	J. Wolzmuth.	Robt. Wood.	N. W. Wells.	B. F. Hottel.	C. Hoffman.	J. G. McGannon.	H. W. Holmes.	T. C. Power.	W. B. Jordan.
$2 90														
3 55														
													$2 94	
													2 94	
													2 94	$3 65
2 99														
	$0 03													
2 65														
3 00	$0 3 3/10													
			$4 54											
			4 74	$5 75	$4 44									
			3 37											
			3 57											
		$4 23						**$3 50**						
						$3 75	$2 80							
								3 30	$3 57	$3 40				
											$2 95			
			2 78											
			2 98											
			3 37											
			3 57											
												$1 59		
												2 24		
												2 69		
												1 59		
												2 24		
												2 69		

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

FLOUR—Continued.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. C. Oburn.	M. W. Sheafe.	L. H. Maxfield.	C. Hoffman.	H. W. Holmes.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
Sioux City	2,210,000		$2 91 2 99				
	100,000			$2 58	$2 79		
				2 67	3 04		
				2 78			
				3 07			
	160,000				2 84		
					3 09		
	200,000			2 86	2 69		
					2 74		
				2 92	2 94		
					2 99		
	250,000				3 18		
					3 39		
	300,000				2 99		
					3 08		
					3 13		
					3 29		
					3 34		
					3 37		
	400,000			2 72			$1 71
				2 94			2 34
							2 79
	750,000						1 71
							2 34
							2 79
	800,000			2 83			
	1,150,000					$3 05	
Thatcher	1,150,000	**1,150,000**					
	200,000						
	300,000						
	500,000						
	350,000						
Yankton	100,000			2 60			
				2 69			
				2 80			
				3 09			
	200,000			2 88			
				2 94			
	400,000			2 74			
				2 96			
	800,000			2 85			
	80,000	**80,000**					
	2,000,000						
Wadsworth	38,000	**38,000**					

FEED. (Clear corn and oats, fresh

Ashland	16,000	**16,000**					
Duluth	4,000	**4,000**					
Gull River	14,000	**12,000**					
Yankton	15,000	**10,000**					
Lower Brulé Agency	10,000	**10,000**					

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Jno. Stough.	M. C. Davis.	H. C. Slavens.	N. W. Wells.	Asel Kyes.	A. C. Davis.	C. C. White.	C. B. Stone.	E. Griswold.	A. Barclay.	T. C. Power.
	$2 45 2 50 2 60 2 70 2 75 2 80 2 85 2 90 2 95 3 00									
$2 73 2 97										
		$3 20	$2 98		**$2 73**	$3 10				
3 27 3 03										
				$2 99 3 07 3 17						
				2 49						
					2 54		**$4 13**	$4 50		

ground, of good sound grain.)

									$2 40	
									2 00	
									2 05	
					$1 45					
										$1 67

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large typo denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

HARD BREAD. (Best quality used by Army;

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. Weyl.	F. L. Sommer.	Jos. Garneau.	Asel Kyes.
Cities.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*				
Omaha	170,800				$3 90	
Saint Louis	170,800		$3 35 4 10			
Saint Paul	170,800					
Sioux City	170,800	**163,800**		**$3 87½** 4 00		
	10,900					$4 74
Thatcher	60,000					5 09
Wadsworth	1,000					

HOMINY. (Good merchantable quality,

Agencies.						
Navajo	500					
Navajo (school)	500					
Pima (school)	1,500					
Cities.						
Chicago	32,500					
Kansas City	32,500					
Saint Louis	32,500	**28,100**				

LARD. ("Prime steam," in tin cans

Cities.						
Chicago	18,095					
	18,000					
Saint Louis	18,095	**17,095**				
Agencies.						
Mescalero, N. Mex	500	**500**				
Navajo, N. Mex	500	**500**				

OATMEAL.

Cities.						
Chicago	6,550	**4,550**				
Saint Louis or Chicago	6,550					

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

furnished in strong boxes ready for shipment.)

E. Griswold.	William Sarger.	Z. Staab.	L. Zeckendorf.	F. McVeagh.	Dwight Treadway.	N. K. Fairbank & Co.	H. O. Armour.	N. Reymond.	G. M. Acklin.
	$0 04								
$0 6½									

sound and clean, put up in double bags.)

		$8 75							
		8 75							
			$8 00						
				$1 92½					
					$1 90				
					1 75				

of five and ten pounds net each.)

				$0 14		$0 14½			
							$0 12½		
					$0 12½				
								$17 25	
		$18 40							

OATMEAL.

				$3 04					$3 75
				3 29					
					$3 37½				

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

OATS. (Bright and clean, well sacked, and to

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. C. Heywood.	Fred. Welsen.	Z. Staab.	A. Morawetz.	T. C. Power.
Agencies.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*					
Southern Ute, Colo	20,000		$4 14				
	20,800	**20,800**		$4 25	**$3 10**	$3 75	
Cheyenne River, Dak	66,600	**66,600**					**$2 09**
Crow Creek, Dak	10,000	**10,000**					**1 98**
Blackfeet, Mont	10,000	**10,000**					**4 24**
Crow, Mont	30,000	**30,000**					**3 90**
Flathead, Mont	20,000	**20,000**					**3 89**
Fort Belknap, Mont	10,000	**10,000**					**4 48**
Santee, Nebr	140,000						
	14,000	**14,000**					**1 97**
Uintah Valley, Utah	10,000			4 25			
	20,000	**20,000**					
Cities.							
Bismarck	30,000						
Chamberlain	116,000						
Pierre	76,000						
Seneca, Mo	20,000	**20,000**	1 76				
Sisseton Agency Station	30,000	**30,000**					
Wadsworth	2,000	**2,000**					
Yankton	130,600						

PORK.

Cities.	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*					
Ashland	90						
Bartlett	186						
Bismarck	150						
Brown's Valley	60						
Chicago	500						
	600	**239**					
	678						
Detroit	71						
Duluth	70						
Poplar River	25						
Saint Paul	300	**300**					
Sioux City	740						
	1,278	**740**					
Sisseton Agency Station	60						

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.

weigh not less than 32 pounds to the bushel.)

E. D. Comings.	Chas. Popper.	L. Johnson.	M. W. Sheafe.	J. G. McGannon.	A. Barclay.	E. Griswold.	A. C. Davis.	L. H. Maxfield.	H. Armour.	W. B. Jordan.	W. R. Merriam.
$2 10											
	a$0 05½	**$4 00**									
1 90			$1 49								
1 75				**$1 55**							
1 85					$1 90						
						a**$0 03½**					
							$1 50				

PORK.

								$22 00			
					$23 87			23 00			
								23 00			
								23 00			
								20 50			
									$20 00		
					21 75				20 25		
									22 00		
										$27 00	
								21 00			
							$21 24				
											$20 25
					21 50						

a Per pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been

RICE. (Good quality,

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Z. Staab.	N. Reymond.	F. McVeagh.	A. E. Whyland.	Dan. Talmage.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
Jicarilla Agency	4,000		$0 10½				
Mescalero Agency	1,000		13 41/100	$0 10¾			
Navajo Agency	1,000		13 45/100				
Chicago	83,750				$5 72		
					6 47		
					6 75		
New York	83,750	**77,750**				$4 97	**$4 99**
						5 94	5 27
							5 11
							5 31
Saint Louis	83,750						
Wadsworth	1,000						

SALT. (Good quality,

Agencies.							
Cheyenne River	7,000	**7,000**					
Colorado River	3,000	**3,000**					
Crow Creek	7,000	**7,600**					
Flathead	1,500						
Fort Hall	2,500	**2,500**					
Fort Peck	5,000	**5,000**					
Fort Berthold	4,000						
Jicarilla	3,000		$4 25				
Lower Brulé	3,000	**3,000**					
Mescalero	5,000	**5,000**	4 89	**$4 74**			
Navajo	1,300	**1,300**	**5 10**				
Ouray	5,000	**5,000**					
Pima	1,000	**1,000**					
San Carlos	30,000	**30,000**				$3 85	
Sac & Fox	8,000						
Southern Ute	3,000	**3,000**	4 60				
Standing Rock	20,000	**20,000**					
Uintah Valley	2,000	**2,000**					
Yankton	10,000	**11,200**			**01 38/100**		
Cities.							
Amargo	3,000						
Arkansas City	13,000	**13,000**					
Bismarck	100,000						
	20,000						
	6,500						
	4,000						
Caldwell	13,000						
Chamberlain	17,600				01 18/100		
Duluth	4,200						
	2,850						
Kansas City	40,000						
Las Cruces	5,000						
Muskogee	8,000						
Netawaka	1,000	**1,000**					
Seneca	5,360	**5,360**					
Saint Mary's	1,000	**1,000**					
Saint Louis	168,287	**21,500**					
Sioux City	34,300	**7,900**					
	4,000						
Wadsworth	900	**900**					

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

delivered in double bags.)

D. Tredway.	T. C. Power.	L. Zeckendorf.	L. Spiegelburg.	W. Dowlin.	W. J. Wiley.	R. C. Haywood.	A. A. Newman.	Chas. Popper.	E. D. Comings.	J. G. McCannon.	E. Griswold.
$6 00											
6 25											
6 50											
											$0 07

packed in strong barrels.)

	$1 44										
		7½									
	1 44										
	8 25										
								$0 04			
	1 78										
	2 00										
			$7 25								
	1 44										
			6 25	$6 00							
			6 50								
								05½			
		5									
		3 92			$3 54	$4 03					
							$2 20				
						4 17					
	1 34										
								05½			
	1 44										
						3 92					
							1 20				
	88										
									$0 80		
									80		
									80		
						1 24					
									56		
									55		
									1 00		
						3 89					
						1 63					
						1 72					
						1 23				$1 00	
						1 72					
1-2											
									70		
									70		
											$0 04

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

SUGAR. (Granulated, in double bags of about 150

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. J. Wiley.	Z. Staab.	N. Reymond.	A. C. Davis.	F. McVeagh.
Agencies.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*					
San Carlos, Ariz.	55,000		$16 59				
Mescalero, N. Mex	5,500			$15 74	$15 25		
Navajo, N. Mex.	1,500			15 74			
Navajo (school), N. Mex.	2,000			15 74			
Cities.							
Bismarck	72,550					$10 12½ 10 88	
Chicago	724,340						$8 94 9 21 9 66
New York	734,340	**734,340**					
Saint Louis	734,340						
Sioux City	440,500					9 69 10 50	
Wadsworth	3,000						

TEA. (Oolong, superior to

Agencies.							
Mescalero	100			$0 74	$0 35		
Navajo (school)	80			90			
Navajo	50			90			
Cities.							
Chicago	6,800						
New York	2,900						
	6,600	**6,600**					
	7,300						
	7,500						
	7,000						
	3,920						
	4,720						
	3,500						
	3,600						
	6,556						
New York or Chicago	6,556						$0 23 25
Saint Louis	6,556						
Wadsworth	90						

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.

pounds each; or coffee "A" in ordinary-sized barrels.

A. E. Whyland.	A. Barclay.	L. Wallace.	North River Sugar Refining Company.	D. Tredway.	F. Lazarus.	E. Griswold.	G. M. Acklin.	R. M. Masterton.	R. A. Dorman.	E. M. Osborn.	H. H. Holly.	S. Bunkhalter.
$9 94	$9 37											
10 06½	10 17											
9 24½												
8 87½			$9 09									
9 57	8 99½	$9 97	8 62		$0 09⅝							
9 69½	9 79½				09½							
				$8 21								
				8 46								
				8 96								
				9 46								
						$0 14½						

fine trade classification.)

							$0 24					
							25					
								$0 24½				
									$0 23			
									25			
									24			
									24			
									22		$0 35	
											37½	
										$0 23		
										23		
										21		
										21		
$0 23		$0 19										$0 25
		20½										29
		22										30
				$0 25								
				30								
				33								
				41								
				47								
						$0 31						

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

TOBACCO. (Navy plug, light colo- uniform leaf, sweetened

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	F. McVeagh.	G. M. Acklin.
Cities.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		
Chicago	14,500		$0 32 43 50	$0 29 32 34 35 36
New York	15,000	**14,200**		
	14,500			
New York or Bismarck	400			
	1,700			
Saint Louis	14,500			

WHEAT. No. 1, spring or winter, sound, sweet, and clean, weighing not

Arkansas City	60,000	**60,000**		
Flathead Agency	20,000	**20,000**		

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

with best liquorice and crushed sugar only enough for preservation.)

J. H. Woodhouse.	Chas. Siedler.	S. Burkhalter.	C. W. Spicer.	W. R. Merriam.	D. Tredway.	A. A. Newman.	T. C. Power.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$0 31	.....	.....	**$0 29⅜**	.....	.....	.....	.....
32							
33	.....	.....	34⅛				
	$0 33						
.....	38	$0 28					
	40						
	45	34					
.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 20	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	25			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 29	.....	.....
					34		
					42		

less than 60 pounds to the bushel, put up in strong 2½ bushel single sacks.)

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**$1 95**	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**$3 99**

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

From	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.							
To—	H. C. Slavens. (*a*)	R. C. Haywood.	R. C. Kerens. (*b*)	L. Zeckendorf.	A. E. Whyland.	C. B. Stone.	N. W. Wells.	E. D. Comings. (*o*)
Casa Grande, Ariz	**$5 94**	$7 15	$6 09					
Colorado River, Ariz		**9 75**						
San Carlos, Ariz	7 34	**7 19**	7 60	*c* $7 42	*d* $7 23			
Colton, Cal	8 76		**8 10**			*e* $9 60		
Hoopa Valley, Cal	9 90		**9 30**			*e* 10 20		
Redding, Cal	**6 40**					*f* 7 20	*g* $6 90	
Round Valley, Cal	**8 84**					*h* 9 00		
San Francisco, Cal	**5 40**		6 00			*e* 6 18		
Tulare, Cal	**6 70**					*e* 8 00		
Southern Ute, Cal	**5 94**	6 95						
Bartlett								*i* $2 35
								***j* 2 50**
Bismarck, Dak	1 60							*i* 1 20
								***j* 1 35**
Carrington, Dak	2 60							*i* 1 30
								***j* 1 45**
Chamberlain, Dak	1 70							*i* 1 50
								j 1 65
Cheyenne River, Dak								*i* 2 05
								j 2 20
Crow Creek, Dak								*i* 2 05
								j 2 20
Flandreau, Dak								*i* 1 75
								j 1 90
Fort Berthold, Dak								
Fort Pierre, Dak	1 90							*i* 2 35
								j 2 50
Lower Brulé, Dak								*i* 2 35
								j 2 50
Rosebud Landing, Dak								
Running Water, Dak								*i* 2 00
								j 2 15
Sisseton Station, Dak								*i* 1 95
								***j* 2 10**
Standing Rock, Dak								2 10
								2 25
Yankton Agency, Dak								*i* 2 35
								j 2 50
Yankton, Dak								*i* 1 50
								j 1 65
Chicago, Ill								*i* 30
								***j* 45**
Ross Fork, Idaho	**5 44**						*p* 6 35	
Caddo, Ind. T	1 93		**1 75**					
Muscogee, Ind. T	1 84	1 91	**1 75**					
Sioux City, Iowa								*i* 1 20
								j 1 35
Arkansas City, Kans	**1 89**	2 09	2 18					
Caldwell, Kans	**1 89**	2 09	2 00					
Coffeyville, Kans			**2 00**					
Netawaka, Kans	**1 53**	1 74						
Saint Mary's, Kans	**1 57**	1 76						
White Cloud, Kans	**1 47**	1 72						
Detroit, Minn	1 90							*is* 1 60
								***js* 1 75**
Duluth, Minn								*is* 1 10
								***js* 1 25**
Gull River, Minn	1 75							*is* 1 50
								***js* 1 65**

a From New York only.
b All rail.
c Delivered within 70 days.
d Delivered within 65 days.
e Delivered within 60 days.
f Delivered within 30 days.
g Delivered within 60 days; goods stored over 60 days at cost of Department.
h Delivered within 120 days.
i Canal and lake, New York only.
j All rail, New York only.
k Rail and lake.
n During navigation on Missouri River; no river risk.

advertisment of March 15, 1883, *for furnishing transportation for the Indian service.*

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.				San Francisco.	Kansas City.								
T. C. Power. (*n*)	J. C. McVay. (*n*)	E. Fenlon.	K. C. Morehouse.	C. B. Stone.	R. C. Haywood.	R. C. Kerens. (*b*)	L. Zeckendorf.	A. E. Whyland.	N. W. Wells.	E. D. Comings. (*o*)	T. C. Power. (*n*)	E. Fenlon.	K. C. Morehouse.
				f $7 00	$6 75	$5 29							
				f 7 00	9 55								
				f 8 50	6 74	6 80	*c* $7 08	*d* $6 90					
				e 3 75		7 30							
				e 4 00		8 50							
				f 2 20					*g* $6 65				
				h 3 00									
						5 20							
				e 3 00									
					6 74								
k $2 40										$2 05	$1 90		
b 2 50													
k 1 40										2 00	1 90		
b 1 50													
k 1 40	$1 53									2 00	1 00		
b 1 50													
g k 1 04										2 00	1 00		
g b 1 14													
k 1 74	2 05									2 10	1 25		
b 1 84													
k 1 36	1 60									2 25	1 10		
b 1 46													
k 1 65										2 00	1 75		
b 1 75													
k 1 79	1 80												
b 1 89													
k 1 70										2 00			
b 1 80													
k 1 24	1 45									2 00	1 15		
b 1 34													
k 94											75		
b 1 04													
k 1 10										2 00	1 00		
b 1 20													
k 2 30										2 00	2 00		
b 2 40													
k 1 76	1 75									2 00			
b 1 86													
k 1 20										2 00	1 05		
b 1 30	1 35												
k 1 20										2 00	1 00		
b 1 30													
k 65													
b 75									*p* 5 65				
						95							
		$3 00			1 31	95						$2 25	
k 64			*q* $1 10							50	75		*r* $0 55
b 74			*r* 1 20										
		3 00			1 18	1 38						1 75	
		3 00			1 18	1 20						1 80	
		3 00				1 20						1 75	
		2 75			98							2 00	
		2 75			98							2 00	
		2 75			98							2 00	
k 2 05										*s* 2 00			
b 2 15													
k 1 40										*s* 2 00			
b 1 50													
k 1 80										*s* 2 00			
b 1 90													

o No freight taken for Missouri River points after close of navigation, and freight must leave New York by September 20.
p Delivered within 45 days; no responsibility; storage after 60 days paid by Department.
q Water and rail, delivered within 60 days.
r All rail, delivered within 40 days.
s Will furnish storage 60 or 90 days; wants bills lading signed promptly at point of delivery.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

From	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.									
To—	T. C. Power.	R. C. Haywood.	R. C. Kerens. (*b*)	E. Fenlon.	H. C. Slavens. (*c*)	E. D. Comings.	J. C. McVay.	N. W. Wells.	K. C. Morehouse.	L. Spiegelberg.
Vermillion Lake, Minn	*a* $6 15									
	***b* 6 25**									
Seneca, Mo		$1 94	$1 75	$2 50	**$1 44**					
Blackfeet, Mont	*af* 5 85					*df* $5 95				
	***bf* 5 95**				6 05	*ef* 6 10				
Coal Banks	*af* 3 15									
	***bf* 3 25**									
Crow, Mont	*af* 6 25					*dh* 4 30				
	bfi 6 35				*g* 4 45	*eh* 4 45				
	af 4 25									
	***bf* 4 35**									
Flathead, Mont	*a* 9 40					*d* 9 25				
	b 9 50				**8 80**	*e* 9 40				
Fort Belknap, Mont	*af* 6 85									
	***bf* 6 95**									
Fort Benton, Mont	*af* 3 15									
	***bf* 3 25**									
Fort Peck, Mont	*af* 2 51						*f* **$2 50**			
	bf 2 61									
Red Rock, Mont					**6 35**			*k* $7 25		
Stillwater, Mont	*af* 3 85					*dl* 3 90				
	***bf* 3 95**					*el* 4 05				
Dakota City, Nebr	*a* 1 25					*d* 1 25				
	***b* 1 35**				1 45	*e* 1 40				
Thacher, or terminus of F. E. & M. V. R. R., Nebr.						*d* 1 80			*c* $1 15	
					1 70	*e* 1 95			*o* **1 25**	
Santee Agency, Nebr	*af* 1 20					*d* 2 20	*f* 1 40			
	***bf* 1 30**					*he* 2 35				
Sidney, Nebr		**3 44**						*w* 3 95		
Elko, Nev					**7 30**			*v* 8 05		
Wadsworth, Nev					**6 90**			*v* 7 65		
Amargo, N. Mex		5 95	5 90		**4 97**					$8 00
Las Cruces, N. Mex		5 63	4 85		**4 64**					8 00
Manuelito, N. Mex		7 95	**5 60**		6 49					7 50
Mescalero, N. Mex			**5 90**		6 35					8 00
Navajo, N. Mex		8 60			**7 05**					8 00
Pueblo, N. Mex		7 26			**5 69**					7 00
Carlisle, Pa										
Henrietta, Tex		2 14	2 00	2 90	**1 94**					
Park City, Utah		6 35			**5 20**			*o* 5 75		
Salt Lake City, Utah		6 35			**4 89**			*o* 5 75		
Ashland, Wis	*a* 2 39									
	***b* 2 49**									
Clintonville, Wis	*a* 2 39									
	***b* 2 49**									
Green River, Wyo		6 35			**5 20**			*o* 5 75		
Rawlins, Wyo		5 64			**4 90**			*p* 5 20		
Lewiston, Idaho										
Forest Grove, Oreg										
Klamath Agency, Oreg										
Pendleton, Oreg										
The Dalles, Oreg										
Sheridan, Oreg										
Toledo, Oreg										
Umatilla Landing, Oreg										
Gray's Harbor, Wash										
New Tacoma, Wash										
Olympia, Wash										
Port Townsend, Wash										
Seattle, Wash										
Spokan Falls, Wash										
Tenino, Wash										

a Rail and lake.
b All rail.
c From New York only.
d New York only; canal and lake.
e All rail; New York only.
f During navigation on Missouri River: no river risk.
g One and one-half cents per mile per hundred pounds from railroad.
h Freight for Missouri River points not taken after navigation closes.
i Via Terry's Landing to new location.
k Delivered within 44 days; no responsibility; storage over 60 days paid by Department.
l Freight not taken after close of navigation, and must leave New York by September 20.
m Furnish storage 60 or 90 days, but wants bills lading signed promptly at point of delivery.

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for furnishing transportation, &c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.		San Francisco.	Kansas City.								Coal Banks.	Fort Benton.
R. A. Robbins.	C. B. Stone.	C. B. Stone.	R. C. Haywood.	R. C. Kerens. (*a*)	N. W. Wells.	E. D. Comings.	T. C. Power.	L. Spiegelberg.	E. Fenlon.	K. C. Morehouse.	T. C. Power.	T. C. Power.
			$1 39	**$0 95**					$2 10			
						***h*$6 25**					***f*$3 00**	***f*$2 75**
						***h*4 75**						
						***h*8 85**						
											***f*2 50**	***f*2 50**
					k$6 55							
						***h*3 60**						
						1 00	$1 00					
						*m*2 50				**$0 70**		
						*l*2 00	***f*1 00**					
			3 24		*w*3 60							
		***u*$4 80**			***v*7 75**							
		***u*4 00**			***v*7 00**							
			5 55	**5 10**				$8 00				
			4 93	**4 05**				8 00				
			7 65	**4 80**				7 50				
				5 10				8 00				
			8 15					**8 00**				
			6 96					7 00				
$0 55												
			1 98	**1 23**					2 50			
			5 95		*o*5 20							
			5 95		*o*5 20							
			5 95		*o*5 20							
			5 34		*p*4 65							
	***q*$10 40**	***q*4 30**										
	***r*9 18**	***r*2 90**										
	***r*12 45**	***r*7 25**										
	***q*10 50**	***q*4 30**										
	***q*9 36**	***q*3 00**										
	***q*10 00**	***q*3 90**										
	***s*10 30**	***s*4 00**										
	***r*10 00**	***r*3 20**										
	***s*10 40**	***s*4 60**										
	***r*7 17**	***r*1 00**										
	***r*7 17**	***r*1 00**										
	***r*7 17**	***r*1 00**										
	***r*7 17**	***r*1 00**										
	***t*10 90**	***t*4 90**										
	***r*9 00**	***r*2 80**										

n Water and rail, 65 days.
o Delivered within 50 days; no responsibility; storage over 60 days paid by Department.
p Delivered within 45 days; no responsibility; storage over 60 days paid by Department.
q Delivered within 60 days.
r Delivered within 90 days.
s Delivered within 100 days.
t Delivered within 120 days.
u Delivered within 30 days.
v Delivered within 60 days; no responsibility; storage over 60 days paid by Department.
w Delivered within 30 days; no responsibility; storage over 60 days paid by Department.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

From	Saint Paul.				Du-luth.	Sioux City.					Omaha.
To—	E. D. Comings. (a)	T. C. Power. (c)	J. C. McVay. (c)	K. C. Morehouse.	E. D. Comings. (a)	E. D. Comings. (a)	J. C. Power. (c)	J. C. McVay. (c)	Wm. Earley.	K. C. Morehouse.	N. W. Wells.
Redding, Cal											*e* **$6 65**
Bartlett, Dak	$1 35	**$1 30**			**$2 00**	**$1 25**	$1 55				
Bismarck, Dak	**55**	65			**75**	**1 00**	1 00				
Carrington, Dak	55	40	**$0 30**		**55**	1 00	**65**				
Chamberlain, Dak	1 20	**1 20**			**1 45**	60	**40**				
Cheyenne River, Dak	1 45	**1 20**			**1 20**	1 00	**70**	$0 75	$0 60		
Crow Creek, Dak	1 45	**1 10**			**1 25**	1 00	**60**	64	0 40		
Flandreau, Dak	**1 25**	1 35			**75**	**55**	75				
Fort Berthold, Dak		1 15	**1 00**				1 50	**1 40**	1 10		
Fort Pierre, Dak	**1 20**	1 25			**1 45**	1 20	**75**				
Lower Brulé, Dak	1 60	**1 25**			**1 75**	1 00	**50**	55	37		
Rosebud Land'g, Dak		75					35				
Running Water, Dak	1 25	**1 00**			**1 75**	50	**40**				
Sisseton Station, Dak	**1 50**	1 50			**1 75**	**1 70**	1 75				
Standing Rock, Dak	1 65	99	**90**		**1 75**	1 25	88	**80**	70		
Yankton Ag'cy, Dak	1 45	**99**			**1 75**	75	**45**	48	35		
Yankton, Dak	**70**	95			**1 75**	45	**25**				
Ross Fork, Idaho											*f* **5 35**
Chicago, Ill							**90**				
Sioux City	**40**	40			**1 00**						
Detroit, Minn	**80**	1 00			*e* **96**	*e* **1 35**	1 50				
Duluth, Minn	*b* **35**	60				*e* **75**	1 00				
Gull River, Minn	*b* **80**	85			*e* **90**	*e* **1 10**	1 25				
Vermilion Lake, Minn		**5 00**					**5 75**				
Blackfeet, Mont	**5 00**	5 00			**5 00**	**5 25**	5 75				
Coal Banks, Mont		**2 50**					**2 75**				
Crow Agency, Mont	**3 45**	3 50			**3 95**	3 75	*d* **5 60**				
		d **5 50**					**3 59**				
Flathead Ag'cy, Mont	**8 50**	9 50			**9 00**	**8 70**	9 00				
Fort Belknap, Mont		**5 00**					**5 50**				
Fort Benton, Mont		**2 50**					**2 75**				
Fort Peck, Mont		1 57	**1 50**				1 73	**1 65**	1 40		
Red Rock, Mont											*g* **6 30**
Stillwater, Mont	2 75	**2 45**			**2 75**	**3 05**	3 25				
Dakota City	**60**	75			**90**	**25**	25				
Thacher or terminus F. E. and M. V. R. R.	*b* 1 20			*j* **$0 90**	*b* 1 35	*b* 60				*j* **$0 60**	
Santee Agency, Nebr	1 40	**1 00**			**1 60**	50	**40**	44	33		
Sidney, Nebr (*l*)											*h* **3 00**
Elko, Nev											*e* **7 75**
Wadsworth, Nev											*e* **7 00**
Park City, Utah											*m* **4,75**
Salt Lake City, Utah											*m* **4 75**
Green River, Wyo											*m* **4 75**
Rawlins, Wyo											*k* **4 10**
Ashland, Wis		**1 99**									
Clintonville, Wis		**2 10**									

a No freight for Missouri River points after close of navigation; freight must leave New York by September 20.
b Will provide storage 60 or 90 days.
c During season of navigation, no river risks.
d Via Terry's Landing to new location.
e Delivered within 60 days, no responsibility; goods stored over 60 days at cost of Department.

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for furnishing transportation, &c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Omaha.	Chamberlain.			Fort Pierre.		Running Water.		Bismarck.			Yankton.			
K. C. Morehouse.	J. C. McVay. (c)	T. C. Power. (c)	Wm. Earley.	J. C. McVay. (c)	T. C. Power. (c)	J. C. McVay. (c)	T. C. Power. (c)	J. C. McVay. (c)	E. D. Comings. (a)	T. C. Power. (c)	E. D. Comings. (a)	T. C. Power. (c)	J. C. McVay. (c)	Wm. Earley.
		$0 80			**$0 75**		**$1 00**				**$0 90**	$1 00		
											1 25			
					50		**50**			**$0 70**	60	**35**	$0 40	
	$0 55	**40**	$0 50		**35**	$0 55	**49**			**60**	1 00	**65**	70	$0 58
	35	**30**	20		**35**	35	**30**			**65**	90	**55**	60	35
	1 00	1 11		**$0 90**	1 00	**1 30**	1 33	**$0 40**		44		1 35	**1 30**	
		50					**75**			**60**	1 00	**75**		
	35	**30**	20		**40**	35	**30**			**68**	1 00	**45**	48	32
		20			25		35			50		35		
		50			**70**					**75**	50	**30**		
											1 75			
	65	68	60	**60**	62	**75**	82	**40**		45	1 25	86	**75**	65
		40			**70**	40	**30**			**70**	50	**35**	40	30
		60			**75**		**25**			**75**				
										1 50				
		50			**75**		**40**			**1 00**		**25**		
											e **2 00**			
											e **1 25**			
									$4 50	4 75				
										2 00				
									3 25	*d* **5 75**				
										2 75				
									8 75	9 50				
										4 50				
										2 00				
	1 50	1 63		**1 40**	1 50	**1 50**	1 60	**1 00**		1 12		1 65	**1 55**	
										2 00				
j **$0 84**														
		40					**25**			**1 00**		**35**	38	30

f Delivered within 45 days, no responsibility; stored after 60 days at cost of Department.
g Delivered within 44 days, no responsibility; storage after 60 days paid by Department.
h Delivered within 30 days, no responsibility; storage over 60 days paid by Department.
j All rail, 45 days.
k Delivered within 46 days, no responsibility; storage after 60 days paid by Department.
l Also offered from Omaha by R. C. Haywood at $3.24.
m Delivered within 50 days, no responsibility; storage over 60 days paid by Department.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been

From	Chicago.								
To—	R. C. Haywood.	R. C. Kerens. (*a*)	L. Zeckendorf.	A. E. Whyland.	C. B. Stone.	N. W. Wells.	E. D. Comings. (*h*)	T. C. Power.	L. Spiegelberg.
Casa Grande, Ariz	$6 75	**$5 44**							
Colorado River, Ariz	**9 65**								
San Carlos, Ariz	**6 89**	6 95	*b*$7 24	*c*$7 13					
Colton, Cal		**7 45**			*d*$9 50				
Hoopa Valley, Cal		**8 65**			*d*10 10				
Redding, Cal					*f*7 20	*e*$6 65			
Round Valley, Cal					*g***9 00**				
San Francisco, Cal		**5 35**			*d*6 18				
Tulare, Cal					*d***8 00**				
Southern Ute, Cal	**6 84**								
Bartlett, Dak							**$1 55**	*a*$1 90	
Bismarck, Dak							**90**	*j*1 10	
Carrington, Dak							95	*a*1 00	
Chamberlain, Dak							85	*k***74**	
Cheyenne River, Dak							2 00	*a***1 24**	
Crow Creek, Dak							1 75	*a***1 10**	
Flandreau, Dak							1 35	*a***1 35**	
Fort Berthold, Dak								*a*1 44	
Fort Pierre, Dak							1 60	*a***1 40**	
Lower Brulé, Dak							1 75	*a***1 09**	
Rosebud Landing, Dak								*a*69	
Running Water, Dak							1 60	*a***1 00**	
Sisseton Station, Dak							**1 70**	1 75	
Standing Rock, Dak							1 75	*a*1 42	
Yankton Agency, Dak							1 75	**1 00**	
Yankton City, Dak							**85**	90	
Ross Fork, Idaho						*i***5 65**			
Caddo, Ind. T		**1 10**							
Muskogee, Ind. T	1 41	**1 10**							
Sioux City, Iowa							95	*k***35**	
Arkansas City, Kans	1 64	**1 53**							
Caldwell, Kans	1 64	**1 35**							
Coffeyville, Kans		**1 35**							
Netawaka, Kans	**1 61**								
St. Mary's, Kans	**1 63**								
White Cloud, Kans	**1 65**								
Detroit, Minn							*n***1 40**	*a*1 55	
Duluth, Minn							*n*1 00	*a***1 00**	
Gull River, Minn							*n***1 25**	*a*1 30	
Vermillion Lake, Minn								*ao***5 85**	
Seneca, Mo	1 59	**1 25**							
Blackfeet, Mont							**5 40**	*a*5 55	
Coal Banks, Mont								*a***2 85**	
Crow, Mont							**3 90**	*a*3 95	
								*p***5 95**	
Flathead, Mont							**8 85**	*a*9 00	
Fort Belknap, Mont								*a***5 50**	
Fort Benton, Mont								*a***2 85**	
Fort Peck, Mont								*a*2 16	
Red Rock, Mont						*q***6 55**			
Stillwater, Mont							**3 45**	*a*3 55	
Dakota City							**90**	95	
Thacher, or terminus of F. E. & M. V. R. R							*n*1 35		
Santee Agency, Nebr							1 65	*a***1 00**	
Sidney, Nebr	**3 24**					*s*3 60			
Elko, Nev						*e***7 75**			
Wadsworth, Nev						*e***7 00**			
Amargo, N. Mex	5 75	*a***5 25**							$8 00

a All rail.
b Delivered within 70 days.
c Delivered within 65 days.
d Delivered within 60 days.
e Delivered within 60 days; goods stored over 60 days at cost of Department.
f Delivered within 30 days.
g Delivered within 120 days.
h No freight for Missouri River points taken after close of navigation; freight must leave New York by September 20.
j Rail and lake.

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for furnishing transportation, &c.*—Continued.

awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

			Saint Louis.										
J. C. McVay. (*k*)	E. Fenlon.	K. C. Morehouse.	R. C. Haywood.	R. C. Kerens. (*a*)	L. Zeckendorf.	C. B. Stone.	N. W. Wells.	E. D. Comings. (*k*)	T. C. Power. (*k*)	J. C. McVay. (*k*)	E. Fenlon.	K. C. Morehouse.	L. Spiegelberg.
.....	.....	.....	$6 75	**$5 29**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	**9 65**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	6 87	**6 80**	*b*$7 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	***a*7 30**	.....	*d*$9 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	***a*8 50**	.....	*d*10 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*f*7 20	***e*$6 65**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	***g*9 00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	**5 20**	.....	*d*6 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	***d*8 00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	**6 84**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**$1 85**	$1 90	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1 05**	1 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
$0 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	1 00	**$0 65**	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 15	**1 00**	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 10	**1 24**	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	**1 10**	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1 45**	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 35	**1 30**	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 70	**1 40**	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	**1 15**	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 70	**1 00**	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1 90**	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
***k*1 35**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	1 40	**1 30**	.....	.....	.....
1 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	**99**	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 10	**95**	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	***l*5 65**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	**95**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	$2 74	.....	$1 31	**95**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2 70	.....	.....
.....	.....	*m*$0 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	**34**	.....	.....	$0 90	.....
.....	2 64	.....	1 64	**1 38**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 60	.....	.....
.....	2 64	.....	1 64	**1 20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 55	.....	.....
.....	2 65	.....	.....	**1 20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 55	.....	.....
.....	2 65	.....	**1 31**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 35	.....	.....
.....	2 65	.....	**1 39**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 35	.....	.....
.....	2 65	.....	**1 37**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 35	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	***n*1 65**	**1 55**	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	***n*1 25**	**1 00**	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	***n*1 45**	**1 30**	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	***o*5 85**	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2 35	.....	1 49	**95**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 35	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5 49**	5 55	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2 85**	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 10	***p*5 85**	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3 85**	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**8 85**	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	***j*5 50**	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2 85**	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 05	**1 90**	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	***q*6 55**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 55	**3 50**	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**95**	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	***r*85**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	***n*1 75**	.....	.....	.....	***r*1 25**	.....
1 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 75	**1 05**	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	**3 24**	.....	.....	.....	*s*3 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	***e*7 75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	***e*7 00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5 75	**5 10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$8 00

k During season of navigation on Missouri River, no river risk.
l Delivered within 45 days; no responsibility; storage after 60 days paid by Department.
m All rail; delivered within 40 days.
n Will furnish storage 60 or 90 days; wants bills of lading signed promptly at point of delivery.
o Can be hauled only when ground is frozen.
p Via Terry's Landing to new location.
q Delivered within 44 days; no responsibility; storage over 60 days paid by Department.
r All rail; 45 days.
s Delivered within 30 days; no responsibility; storage over 60 days paid by Department.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

From	Chicago.							
To—	R. C. Haywood.	R. C. Kerens.	L. Spiegelberg.	R. A. Robbins.	E. Fenlon.	N. W. Wells.	T. C. Power.	C. B. Stone.
Las Cruces, N. Mex	$5 43	*a* **$4 20**	$8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manuelito, N. Mex	7 85	**5 00**	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mescalero Agency, N. Mex	.....	**5 25**	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo Agency, N. Mex	8 45	.....	**8 00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo Agency, N. Mex	7 16	.....	**7 00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carlisle, Pa	.....	.....	.....	$0 55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henrietta, Tex	2 02	**1 38**	.....	.....	$2 65	.....	.....	.....
Ouray Agency, Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Park City, Utah	6 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* **$5 20**	.....	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah	6 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* **5 20**	.....	.....
Ashland, Wis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* **$2 09**	.....
Clintonville, Wis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* **2 09**	.....
Green River, Wyo	6 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* **5 20**	.....	.....
Rawlins, Wyo	5 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* **4 65**	.....	.....
Lewiston, Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*f* **$10 40**
Forest Grove, Oreg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g* **9 10**
Klamath Agency, Oreg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g* **12 45**
Pendleton, Oreg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*f* **10 40**
The Dalles, Oreg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*f* **9 25**
Sheridan, Oreg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*f* **10 00**
Toledo, Oreg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*h* **10 30**
Umatilla Landing, Oreg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g* **10 00**
Gray's Harbor, Wash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*h* **10 30**
New Tacoma, Wash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g* **7 17**
Olympia, Wash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g* **7 17**
Port Townsend, Wash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g* **7 17**
Seattle, Wash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g* **7 17**
Spokan Falls, Wash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* **10 80**
Tenino, Wash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g* **9 00**

a All rail. *b* Delivered within 8 days. *c* Delivered within 14 days. *d* Delivered within no responsibiliy; storage over 60 days paid by Department. *f* Delivered within 60 days. *g* De-

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for transportation, &c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Saint Louis.							Redding.	Park City.	Salt Lake City.	Las Cruces.		
R. C. Haywood.	R. C. Kerens.	L. Spiegelberg.	E. Fenlon.	N. W. Wells.	T. C. Power.	C. B. Stone.	C. B. Stone.	Charles Popper.	Charles Popper.	R. C. Haywood.	Wm. Dessauer.	N. Reymond.
$5 43	*a* **$4 05**	$8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 85	**4 80**	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	**5 10**	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1 98	$0 95 *b*	$1 19
8 45	.....	**8 00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 16	.....	**7 00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 02	**1 23**	.....	$2 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* **$4 00**	*c* **$4 00**	.....	.....	.....
6 15	.....	.....	.....	*d* **$5 20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 15	.....	.....	.....	*d* **5 20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**$2 49**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2 50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 15	.....	.....	.....	*d* **5 20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 44	.....	.....	.....	*e* **4 65**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*f* **$10 40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g* **9 10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g* **12 45**	*g* **$5 25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*f* **10 40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*f* **9 75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*f* **10 00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*h* **10 30**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g* **10 00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*h* **10 30**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g* **7 17**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g* **7 17**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g* **7 17**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g* **7 17**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* **10 80**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g* **9 00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

50 days; no responsibility; storage over 60 days paid by Department. *e* Delivered within 46 days; livered within 90 days. *h* Delivered within 100 days. *i* Delivered within 120 days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 1. BLANKETS—ALL WOOL, MACKINAC.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. Mandell.	Jno. Dobson.	Pioneer Woolen Factory.	E. J. Chaffee.	R. A. Robbins.	Hood, Bonbright, & Co.	Watson & Bartholow.	Wm. Whiteside.	J. F. Sullivan.
			Points of delivery.								
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
2-point, indigo, 5¼ lbs	*Pairs.* 1,025	*Pairs.* **1,490**	$3 25½ 2 88¾	**$3 09¾**	*Pr. lb.* $0 72½						
2½-point, indigo, 6 lbs	5,019	**5,529**	3 72 3 30	**3 54**	*a* 75 72½						
3-point, indigo, 8 lbs.	11,702	**15,262**	4 96 4 44	**4 72**	*a* 75 72½						
CLASS 2.—WOOLEN GOODS.											
Cassimere, dark, ¾ yds	900						$2 20				
		2,755					1 75				
Cloth, list, blue, yds.	3,910	**4,310**		**1 27½**							
Cloth, list, scarlet, yds	3,160	**3,360**		**1 27½**							
Flannel, blue twilled, yds.	30,650		30 7/10					$0 29.87 30.38 31.34 31.95 32.85			
		33,780	30.95					**33.32** 34.7 35.49			
Flannel, red twilled, yds	20,536	**21,915**	30.95					29.87 30.38 31.34 31.95 32.85 33.32 34.7 35.49			
Hose, children's, wool, doz.	977	**1,466**				**$1 97½**				$1 10 1 32½ 1 55 1 75 2 10	$2 12
Hose, women's, wool*, doz.	1,301	**2,074**				**2 65**		2 38 2 60 2 68 2 75		2 30 2 65	2 10 2 63
Linsey, plaid†	50,700	**65,660**					10 3/10		$0 12.49	**13¾**	

a Delivered at San Francisco. * Also offered at New York, by H. H. Tobey, at $2.19 per dozen pairs.

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for goods for the Indian service.*

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

M. S. Taylor.	W. E. Tefft.	H. B. Claflin.	E. H. Smith.	E. Naumberg.	E. F. Church.	Eugene Battelle.	S. M. Milliken.	Jno. Allen.	C. C. Lima, jr.	J. Culbert.	D. P. W. McMullen.	J. G. Carruth.	R. H. W. Rowe.
Points of delivery.													
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
				$1 63	$1 50								
			$1 36	1 37	1 25								
					1 15								
	$0 28½	$0 30½	29. 97		33½	$0 32½	$0 28½						
	30	31½	30. 97				30						
	31	35 7/10	35. 89				36						
	32												
	34												
	28½	30½	29. 97		33½	32½	28½						
	30	31½	30. 97				30						
	31	35 7/10					31½						
	32												
	34												
$1 30								$1 82½	$1 12½				
1 58								1 95	1 35				
1 85								2 32½	1 60				
2 14									1 80				
									2 20				
									2 45				
									1 17½				
									1 40				
									1 65				
									1 85				
									2 25				
									2 50				
									1 20				
									1 42½				
									1 67½				
									1 87½				
									2 30				
									2 55				
2 40								2 50	2 25				
3 00								2 62½	2 80				
3 47								2 75	2 85				
		12 8/10							13 7/10	$0 11 8/10	$0 12. 35	$0 12. 79	$0 11½
		13. 65								12½	13. 49	13. 46	11½

† Also offered at New York, by E. F. Krewson and T. A. Ashburner, at 12½ and 13 22/100 cents, respectively.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 2—Continued. WOOLEN GOODS—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Hood, Bonbright, & Co.	J. H. Cruver.	H. H. Toby.	Watson & Bartholow.	J. Culbert.	D. P. W. McMullen.	W. T. Buckley.	W. E. Tefft.
			Points of delivery.								
			New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Mittens, woolen, medium....doz.	531½			$2 45 2 55 2 60 2 65							
		813½		**270**							
Scarfs, small	166				$1 50 2 95 3 09 3 18						
Scarfs, large	415				3 18 3 87 3 97 4 00 7 00 7 62						
Shawls ½	6,328	10,944		1 29 1 45		$1 47½	$1 38 1 40		$1 24 1 46.49	$1 55 1 61	
Skirts, balmoral	5,058	7,621	$0 58 62 72 82	57½ 64		2 68 3 29 4 19 4 39 4 89 5 20		**56½**			
Socks, boys', cotton, heavy, mixed, dozen	20		1 05	82½							
		20		94							
Socks, boys', woolen ..... doz.	881	1,352		1 55 1 68 1 90 1 97½							
Socks, men's, cotton, heavy..doz.	449	593	90 1 10	97½ 1 00 1 05 1 10		95 98 1 45					
Socks, men's, cotton, medium.doz	75	75	85 95 1 05	1 02½							
Socks, men's, woolen .....doz.	1,372	2,212	2 05 3 65	1 90 2 05 2 25 2 32½		2 19 1 69					$1 44
Yarn, assorted colors, 3-ply ..lbs.	202			89 1 00							
		404		1 05							
Yarn, gray, 3-ply .....lbs.	40	113		80							
Cloth, black beaver (for Carlisle) yards	50	50									
Sky-blue kersey, * 22oz. (for Carlisle) yards	1,000	1,250									

* Also offered delivered at New York by W. F. Pippey at $1.69.

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

H. B. Claflin.	E. H. Smith.	H. E. Dillingham.	Jno. Allen.	C. C. Lima.	M. S. Taylor.	E. J. Chaffee.	Wm. Whiteside.	M. Meyerdirck.	J. R. Michael.	J. F. Sullivan.	T. A. Asbburner.	Thomas Crofts.	E B. Woolworth.	E. F. Church.	A. Thomas.
Points of delivery.															
New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago,	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	Philadelphia.	Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
.....	.....	$2 90	.....	.....	$2 25 2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$1 50 1 57½ 1 60 1 65 1 37½ 1 25	$1 24 1 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**$1 45**	.....	.....	.....	$1 34. 96 1 47. 93	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 45 55 60	43 49 54½ 67½ 77⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53½ 59½	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	$0 75	.....	.....	$0 72½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1 00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1 50 1 55 1 62½	$1 71	1 60	**1 80**	.....	.....	.....	$2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	87½ 1 00	90 95	.....	1 00 1 05 1 08 1 10	1 25	.....	.....	**1 20** 84 96 1 14 1 23	1 07 1 08 1 30	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	**1 02½** 87½ 1 30	.....	.....	.....	80 1 32	98 1 15 1 17	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1 92½ 1 87½ 2 25 2 50 2 90	1 75	1 75 1 85 2 10	**2 07½**	1 75	$1 70	$1 31 1 60	1 56 1 68 1 80 1 85 1 95	2 29 2 38	$1 25 2 30 2 50	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 85 1 02½ 1 05 65 67 90 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 70 80 **90** **75** 65	.....	.....
.....	**1 74**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1 71	$1 79 **1 82**

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 3. COTTON GOODS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	J. S. Latimer.	H. B. Claflin.	F. L. Palmer.	Robt. Bishop.	Max Stern.	J. G. Carruth.	Hood, Bonbright & Co.
			Points of delivery.							
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Bed-quilts	6,580		$1 35		$1 12½	$1 12½	$8 75	$1 21		
		7,634	1 42	**$1 39**	1 20	1 25	11 75	1 29	$0 55	
			1 49		1 29	1 34	12 50	1 37½		
			1 29		1 37½	1 86	12 62	1 41½	60	
					1 39	1 37	12 75	1 48		
					1 41	1 39	14 00	1 53		
Bed-ticking, medium, yds	30,080		10 30		10½				09. 03	$0 09. 45
			11 58		11				09. 04	11. 04
			13 13		11½					14⅛
			12 08							14¼
			11 00							10. 19
										13. 45
		42,232								**11. 29**
Calico, standard ... yds.	200,466	**35,100**			**04⅜**					05. 22.
		45,000	05⅛		04⅜					**05. 7**
		86,680			05					06. 37
		23,400			**05⅛**					07. 9
		46,800								05. 13
Canton-flannel, brown, heavy ..... yds.	1,400	**1,400**	15¼		13⅜					**11. 62**
										12. 7
										13⅛
										13. 7
Cheviot ..... yds.	4,875	**8,135**			09				08. 86	07. 49
					09½				09	08. 12
									09½	09. 01
										09. 65
Cotton, knitting, white, medium ..... lbs.	90	**208**	**36**		29					
Cotton bats, full net weight ..... lbs.	575		09½		10					
			10½		12					
		1,385	**13**							
Crash, linen, medium, yds	9,680		08¼		7 48					7 55
			10½		7 51					7 95
					8 48					8 62
		11,635			**10 49**					9 45
					10 98					10 25
Denims, blue ..... yds.	9,640		11⅛		12¼					12. 24
		17,415			**13½**					13. 07
										14. 39
Drilling, indigo blue, yds.	14,200	**17,160**			**10¼**					10. 12
										10. 35
Drilling, slate ..... yds.	4,065				07					06. 07
		4,975			**07¼**					07. 01.
* Duck, standard, 8 oz., free from sizing. yds.	75,600	**91,210**								09. 55

* Also offered at New York by A. Thomas for 12.7 cents per yard.

dvertisement of March 15, 1883, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

H. H. Toby.	W. E. Tefft.	L. Mandel.	E. H. Smith.	G. S. Coup.	J. R. Michael.	T. A. Ashburner.	W. T. Buckley.	C. T. Lima, jr.	Watson & Bartholow.	G. M. Acklin.	H. Maxwell.	J. T. Van Wyck.	R. H. W. Rowe.
Points of delivery.													
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.
$0 08.39	$0 10.45	$0 11.45	$0 12.46	$0 09½	$0 12	$0 11							
11.29	10⅝			10½									
	11.45			11¾									
				12									
				14									
04.85	04.7		05.1				$0 05.45	$0 05.22					
05 1/16	04.73		05.58				05.47	05.48					
05½	04.85						06.15	05.98					
05.9	04.94												
06.15													
	11¼		10.74										
			11.97										
	09.95		07.7						$0 8.47				
			08.24										
			09.24										
					10					$0 09½			
					12					10½			
	08	09½	7 46		06½								
	08½		8 34		06¾								
	09½		9 22		07¼								
					07½								
					08½								
					10								
	10.98		13.74		14								
	13.95		14.36										
	10.98		09.73		09.43	09¾							
			10.24										
	06¼		06.3		08.43								
			07.32										
12.1					12.47						$0 09½	$0 11	$0 12
13.1												11.96	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 3—Cont'd. COTTON GOODS—Cont'd.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Hood, Bonbright & Co.	H. H. Toby.	J. Culbert.	D. P. W. McMullen.	W. E. Tefft.	H. B. Claflin.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Gingham, medium*..yds.	40,475	**22,000**	$0 06 7/10	$0 06.98	$0 07¾	$0 06.65	$0 07.97	$0 06.98	$0 06¾
		20,000	...	...	...	...	...	**07.72**	...
		17,000	07.72	07⅛	...	...	...	**07.94**	07½
		14,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H'dkerchiefs, large..doz.	1,258	**1,865**	...	69	...	...	...	...	**90**
				72					
				90					
Kentucky jeans, medium†.....yds.	16,035	...	16.65	16 7/10	...	...	...	11⅜	17
			17.69	16½				15⅓	18
				19⅝				19⅞	19⅞
				21					20⅜
		24,815	**21**	22½					21¾
Mosquito-bar.....yds.	1,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	04	...
		1,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheet'g, 4-4, ble'ch'd..do.	14,505	...	...	06¾	07	...	...	05.95	06¾
				06.95	07.39			07¾	07¾
				08.49	08				08¾
				09.95	08.49				
		23,855	...	10.95	08⅛				
					09				
Sheeting, 4-4, brown..do	167,945	**187,095**	07.28	06.98	06.44	...	...	**07 1/16**	06¾
				07.22	06.63				06.95
				07⅞					
				07 15/16					
Shirting, calico.....do	7,250	...	04¾	04.95	...	...	...	04.65	04⅝
		9,500	...	...	...	...	...	**04.95**	10¼
Shirting, hickory.....do	7,710	**15,360**	08.42	**09.78**	...	...	...	10½	
				10.29					
Table linen.....do.	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Table oil-cloth .....do	50	**160**	**28**	...	...	...	...	...	18½
			38						
Warp, cotton, loom, blue, pounds	20	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warp, cotton, loom, white.....lbs.	100	**100**	**21**	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wicking, candle .... do.	35	**87**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Winseys ‡.....yds.	1,900	**2,400**	...	...	...	...	09.87	...	...
Additional for Carlisle school.									
H'dkerchiefs, large size, white linen.....doz	50	...	1 35	1 06	...	...	...	...	...
		50	**1 75**	1 14					
				1 25					
				1 38					
Sheeting, 6 4, brown, standard heavy .. yds.	1,500	...	15½	14¾	...	...	...	07 1/16	15
		1,500	...	16	...	...	...	...	**16**
Cot'n hose, ladies' scarlet, sizes 8, 8½, 9, and 9½ doz.	40	**40**	**3 85**	1 15	...	...	...	...	...
Silesia .....yds.	500	**500**	**10.48**	10½	...	...	...	...	...
				13½					
Blankets, rubber §.....	12	**12**	**98**	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Also offered at New York, by Watson & Bartholow, at 7 13/100 cents.
† Also offered at New York, by H. F. Richards, and at Chicago or St. Louis, by J. R. Race, at 27 cents.

advertisement of March 15, 1883, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

L. Mandel.	E. H. Smith.	S. Hoffman.	W. Whiteside.	J. R. Michael.	T. A. Ashburner.	J. W. Cook.	J. G. Carruth.	Meigs, Dale & Co.	J. L. Phillips.	L. Seasongood.	E. F. Krewson.	G. M. Acklin.	J. F. Sullivan.
Points of delivery.													
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	New York, St. Louis, or Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.
$0 08½	$0 06.87	$0 05¾	$0 07 7/10	$0 07⅝	$0 7.93	$0 06.44	$0 07⅓	$0 07¾					
	06.97	06				06.58	07⅔						
		06.49					08⅓						
	07.57						08⅔						
									$0 64				
									81				
18.74	15.24	06.99		15½				17		$0 17¼	$0 15		
20.95	15.97			15⅝						27 5/8	15½		
	16.14			23⅜						28 3/4	17		
	16.47									32 3/4	18		
	19.97									33 3/4	19		
	20.97									34 3/4			
										35 5/16			
				04									
				05									
	07.74				07								
	08.49				07¼								
	09.18												
	09.21												
07 48	07.24												
	07.31												
	07.64												
	04.73												
	04.97												
	10.68			09⅓									
												$0 25	
												24	
												2.2	
			09¾				09½						
	14.84												
													$0 93
													1 08
	10.73			06⅞									
				07⅞									

‡ Also offered at New York, by C. C. Lima, jr., at 9 8/10 cents.
§ Also offered at New York, by J. H. Woodhouse, at 95 cents, and by Augustus Thomas, at $1.25.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Class 4. CLOTHING.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	James Morris.	A. B. Elfelt.	H. Heidelberg.	H. W. King.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Blouses, lined, heavy, 32 by 46, satinet or Kentucky jeans	558	**981**				
Blouses (brown duck), lined, 32 by 46	635	**1,071**		$1 40 1 80		
Blouses (brown duck, unlined), 32 by 46	1,201	**1,952**		70 0 82½		
Coats, sacks, men's, 38 to 46, satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors	4,040	**2,000** **2,905**	$3 25		$2 67 3 33 3 42	
Coats, sacks, men's (brown duck), lined, sizes, 38 to 46	3,220	**3,693**	3 25	2 27 2 37½ 2 65		$1 56 1 63 1 67 1 75 2 05
Coats, sack, men's (brown duck), unlined, sizes, 38 to 46	220	**356**		1 55		1 12 1 20

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for goods for the Indian service, &c.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

A. King.	Rogers, Peet & Co.	H. Wallach.	E. Wise.	Aug. Thomas.	L. Seasongood.	C. L. Bernheim.	E. Naumburg.	M. Myerdirck.
Points of delivery.								
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York, Saint Louis, and Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Baltimore.
$3 12	$2 64	.....	$2 87	$2 50	.....	.....	$2 21	.....
3 15	.....	.....	2 88	.....	.....	.....	**2 41**	
3 17							2 47	
3 18							2 67	
3 50							2 61	
3 58							2 72	
3 62							2 73	
							2 74	
							2 97	
							2 98	
.....	.....	$1 57½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1 70						
		1 90						
		1 94						
		1 95						
		2 00						
		2 15						
		2 05						
		2 20						
		2 24						
		2 25						
.....	.....	**2 30**						
		1 97						
.....	.....	0 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$3 72
.....	.....	**1 08**						3 88
		1 15						4 00
		1 25						5 70
								7 00
								8 20
3 38	3 19	.....	2 79	.....	$3 08	$2 99	**2 61**	.....
3 45	3 22	.....	3 22	.....	3 32½	3 14	**3 09**	
3 47			3 57		3 36	3 16	3 11	
3 49					4 08	3 29	3 23	
3 57					4 17½	3 07	3 29	
3 85							3 33	
3 99							3 41	
4 05							3 48	
							3 54	
							3 66	
.....	.....	2 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		2 24						
		2 40						
		2 47						
		2 48						
		2 50						
		2 55						
		2 60						
		2 65						
		2 75						
		2 80						
		2 87½						
.....	.....	**2 92**						
		2 95						
		3 00						
		3 05						
.....	.....	1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1 31						
.....	.....	**1 43**						
		1 45						
		1 70						
		1 80						

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 4—Continued. CLOTHING—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. King.	E. Naumburg.	A. Thomas.	L. Sensongood.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York, Saint Louis, or Chicago.
Coats, sack, blue, men's, assorted sizes for police uniforms, officers	63		$7 80	$7 06 7 96 8 21 8 27		
		110		**8 69**		
Coats, sack, dark blue kersey, men's, assorted sizes, for police, privates	440		5 20	3 94 5 98	$6 08	$6 95
			6 96	6 04		
		725		**6 09**		
				6 18 7 16		
Overalls, brown duck, pairs	5,941					
		8,230				
Overcoats, boys' satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors	857		3 57 3 59 3 65 3 69	3 19 3 23 3 39 3 71		2 82½ 2 87½ 2 97½ 3 22
		1,455	3 74 3 95 4 25 4 35 4 87 4 98	3 76 3 87 3 93 4 58		3 39
Overcoats, boys', brown duck, lined, 10 to 16 years	320					
		731				
Overcoats, boys', brown duck, unlined, 10 to 16 years	50					
		50				
Overcoats, men's, sack	4,003		4 97 5 12 5 25 5 37 5 42½	4 49 4 57 4 62 4 73 4 81		3 83 4 16¾ 4 79 4 89 4 92
		4,298	5 90 6 13	**4 84** 4 96 5 12 6 32 6 58		4 96

advertisement of March 15, 1883, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

E. H. Smith.	A. B. Elfelt.	H. W. King.	E. August.	S. Stern.	M. Myerdirek.	H. Wallach.	James Morris.	H. Heidelburg.	Rogers, Peet & Co.	E. Wise.	C. L. Bernheim.
Points of delivery.											
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
$0 39	$0 52	$0 46	$0 34	$0 45	$4 00	$0 44					
43¾	6½	50	36	53	4 70	45					
47½	70		37½		5 20	46¾					
52½	78		53		7 15	**47½**					
57½					8 25	48					
59					5 83	53					
						55					
						63					
							$3 25	$4 11	$3 51	$2 97	
								4 13			
								5 47	3 59	3 20	
									3 96	**3 57**	
	3 30					2 13	3 25				
	3 75					1 63					
						1 74					
						1 88					
						2 18					
						2 22					
						2 25					
						2 27					
						2 20					
						2 30					
						2 37					
						2 45					
						2 50					
						2 80					
						1 20					
						1 25					
						1 50					
						1 63					
							4 00		4 99	4 09	$4 37
									5 41	4 88	4 61
									5 57	4 90	4 69
									5 60	5 24	4 97
											5 27
											6 20

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded:

Class 4—Continued. CLOTHING—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. Morris.	A. B. Elfelt.	H. Wallach.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.	New York.	New York.
Overcoats, men's, sack, brown duck, lined, assorted sizes	1,115		$4 00	$3 70	$3 30
		1,675		3 75	to **4 15**
				4 12	4 35
Overcoats, men's, sack, brown duck, unlined, assorted sizes	20			2 60	2 05
					2 25
					2 35
		50			**2 55**
Pants, men's, satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors	5,795				
		7,170			
Pants, men's, brown duck, lined	3,321			1 66	1 40
		4,168		1 68	to **1 69**
				2 02	2 17
Pants, men's, brown duck, unlined	676	**901**		95	**75**
					90
					95
					1 00
Pants, men's, blue, for police uniforms, officers	64				
		109			
Pants, men's, sky-blue kersey, for police uniforms, privates	469				
		751			
Suits (coat, pants, and vest), boys', 10 to 16 years, satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors	1,773				
		2,979			
Suits (coat, pants, and vest), brown duck, lined, boys', 10 to 16 years	920			3 75	2 90
		1,615			to **3 50**
					to
					4 75
Suits (coat, pants, and vest), brown duck, unlined, boys', 10 to 16 years	397			2 40	2 08
		551			**2 25**
					2 76
					2 97
Suits (jacket and pants), boys', 5 to 10 years, satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors	847				
		1,599			

advertisement of March 15, 1883, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

J. C. Collins.	H. Holdelberg.	A. King.	Rogers, Peet & Co.	E. Wise.	L. Seasongood.	C. L. Bernheim.	E. Nannburg.	H. W. King.	A. Thomas.
Points of delivery.									
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York, St. Louis, or Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
$2 00	$1 63	$1 79	$1 74	$1 55	$1 60	$1 35	$1 39		
	1 78	1 82	1 93	1 66	1 63	1 50	1 59		
		1 83		1 90	1 73½	1 59	**1 65**		
		1 90		2 05	1 78	1 61	1 79		
		2 23			1 84	1 74	1 84		
		2 30				1 78	1 89		
		2 31				1 87	1 97		
						1 89	2 04		
								$0 99	
								1 04	
								1 37	
								1 08	
								1 13	
								1 25	
								0 54	
								58	
		4 87					3 98		
							4 89		
							4 99		
							5 16		
2 50		2 79			4 85		2 19		3 22
		3 92					**3 49**		3 27
							to		
							3 73		
		4 35	4 47	3 30	3 95		3 74		
		to		3 72	4 24		to		
		5 10		3 93	4 33		**4 49**		
				5 14	4 97½		5 14		
								2 21	
								2 31	
								2 38	
								2 48	
								1 45	
								1 55	
		2 71	2 89	2 17	2 74		2 36		
		2 81		2 44	2 77		**2 59**		
		2 89		2 58	2 83		2 63		
		2 95		3 18			2 69		
		3 10					2 86		
		3 22					3 03		
		3 23					3 08		
		3 29					2 19		

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 4—Continued. CLOTHING—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. Wallach.	H. B. Claflin.	J. Pepper.	J. Godhelp.	R. Narhan.	S. Moses.	S. B. Simons.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Suits (jacket and pants), brown duck, lined, boys', 5 to 10 years	570		$1 80 1 96						
		895	**2 02** 2 06						
Suits (jacket and pants), brown duck, unlined, boys'	142	**469**	**1 33** 1 46						
Shirts, calico, assorted sizes	5,450	**7,340**	**22½** 28	$0 22¼ 24 24½ 25 25¼	$0 26 31 32	$0 22 22½ 23 23½ 24 24¼	$0 27½	$0 25½ 26½ 28½	$0 24
Shirts, hickory, assorted sizes	9,205		31½ 32½ 36 37½ 41½ 42 43½ 44	33 34½ 35½ 35 9/16 36¾	42 44	32½ **33½** 34 34½ 35½			32 35 36
		13,023							
Shirts, gray flannel, assorted sizes	10,121		62½ 63 64 68 69½	70 71 72½ 73½	62½ 69 70 79	69½ 71½ 72½ 73½			41 61 1 08
		13,742	**70½** 76						
Shirts, red flannel, assorted sizes	4,220		88 96 1 03 1 04 1 06	97½ 1 06 1 10	1 08 1 22 1 55 1 83	97½ 1 02½ 1 07½		1 30	1 00 1 06 1 12
		8,256	**1 07** 1 12½ 1 33½						
Vests, men's, satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors	4,278								
		4,873							
Vests, men's, brown duck, lined, 34 to 46 inches	2,625		78 to						
		3,040	**1 12½** to 1 28						
Vests, men's, brown duck, unlined, 34 to 46 inches	150		65						
		187	**72** 87½						
Suits, cassimere, dark, 30 to 37	150								
		150							

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

H. Bernheim.	E. August.	S. Stern.	Z. Staab.	E. H. Smith.	M. Kayser.	M. Myerdirck.	H. W. King.	A. King.	Rogers, Peet & Co.	E. Wise.	L. Seasongood.	C. L. Bernheim.	E. Naumburg.	A. B. Elfelt.	H. Heidelberg.
Points of delivery.															
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
$0 21½	$0 22	$0 29													
23½	23														
24	23½														
26	25½														
27															
27½	30	46½	$0 33	$0 35½	$0 30	$3 10									
28½	32½		38	36½	35	3 50									
31	35		39		36	3 55									
35½	36		41		38	3 88									
38			42		39	4 15									
39															
62½	60	79	68	65¾	64		$0 66								
63	62½	81	68½	67½	64½		69								
72	71			73½			72								
72½	71½						77								
73															
87½	85¼	1 12½	99		90		85								
98	99	1 15	1 08		99		90								
1 07	1 08	1 24	1 13		1 03										
1 08	1 12		1 18		1 08										
			1 19		1 10										
			1 25		1 16										
			1 29												
								$1 06	$1 13	$1 00	$0 95	$1 10	$0 93		
								1 07	1 16	1 08	99	1 15	**1 05**		
								1 09		1 17	1 02½	1 17	1 07		
								1 11			1 12½	1 24	1 09		
								1 12				1 25	1 11		
								1 15					1 16		
								1 16					1 18		
													1 24		
													1 44		
							59							$1 04	
							61							1 05	
							64							1 15	
							66								
							75								
							46							82½	
							50								
								9 51	9 50	9 32			6 84		$7 50
													8 02		8 50
													8 53		**10 20**
													9 64		

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 5. BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Bay State Shoe and Leather Co.	Hood, Bonbright and Co.	J. H. Woodhouse.	C. W. Copeland.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Boots, boys', sizes 4, 5, and 6.....pairs.	37	**77**	.....	$1 60 1 90	.....	.....	.....
Boots, men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 9....do..	3,211	**4,637**	.....	1 90 2 20 2 45	.....	.....	$2 25
Boots, men's, rubber, Nos. 6 to 9.....do..	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2 82½	1 85
		189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoes, boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6.....do..	3,937	.....	.....	95	.....	90	.....
		6,787	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....
Shoes, children's, assorted sizes, Nos. 11 to 13.do..	2,061	**3,099**	.....	55 60	.....	.....	.....
Shoes, men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 9....do..	4,901	**6,375**	.....	1 15	.....	1 17½	.....
		2,000	.....	1 20	.....	.....	.....
Shoes, misses', assorted sizes, Nos. 13 to 2..do..	3,480	**5,269**	.....	65 70	.....	.....	.....
Shoes, women's, assorted sizes, Nos. 3 to 5...do..	5,803	**9,604**	.....	75 80	.....	.....	.....
Shoe-laces, leather, in yard strings....100 yards.	141	**222**	$0 50 55	.....	**$0 47**	.....	.....
Shoe-laces, linen in yard strings	220½	**282½**	24 27	.....	**24** 29	.....	.....
Shoe-lasts, assorted sizes.....dozen.	1	**8**	**6 00**	.....	.....	.....	...
Shoe-nails, assorted sizes .....pounds	32	**89**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoe-packs, boys', assorted sizes ....doz. pairs.	364	**639**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoe-packs, men's, assorted sizes .....do..	1,322	**2,032**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoe-pegs, assorted sizes..... gallons.	16	**33**	**50**	.....	.....	.....	.....
Additional for Carlisle school.							
Shoe-web, for lining shoes.....yards.	50	**50**	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heel-shaves, No. 5.....do..	2	**2**	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welt-trimmers	2	**2**	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edge-planes	2	**2**	1 39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bristles, shoe.....pounds.	½	**1·2**	**7 50**	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoe-nails, brass, 5½ and 6½.....do..	100	**100**	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoe-nails, iron, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, and 1 inch .....do..	75	**75**	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoe-tacks, 1½, 2, and 2½ oz .....do..	75	**75**	27 31 39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc heel-nails, 1 and 1¼ inch .....do..	74	**74**	16	.....	.....	.....	.....

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

H. B. Claflin.	H. T. Wakemar.	A. Barclay.	A. Flagler.	J. St. John.	W. B. Wills.	J. R. Michael.	G. Ensminger.	C. E. Aldrich.	W. T. Damon.	Hampton school.
Points of delivery.										
New York.	New York.	Chicago or Saint Paul.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Carlisle.	New York.	New York.	New York.
.....	.....	.....	.....	**$1 90**	$1 75	.....	.....	$1 75	$1 50	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....		1 80	.....	.....	1 80	1 70	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	**2 30**	2 20	.....	.....	2 00	1 99	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2 37½	2 25	.....	.....	2 08	2 08	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2 40	.....	.....	.....	2 16	2 38	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 21	2 43	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 35	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 67	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2 75	2 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	**2 85**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	90	.....	.....	1 05	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 04	**1 00**	.....	.....	1 10	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 07	.....	.....	.....	1 15	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	**52½**	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	55	53	.....	.....	52½	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	55	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	57½	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 20	**1 20**	.....	.....	1 25	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 22½	1 10	.....	.....	1 30	.....	**$1 22½**
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 25	.....	.....	.....	1 35	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 27½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	**64**	60	.....	.....	62½	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	69	63	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	67½	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72½	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	**74**	70	.....	.....	72½	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	79	73	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	77½	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82½	.....	.....
$0 47	$0 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	.....	**$0 08**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1 55	$0 70	.....	**72½**	70	.....	.....	.....	64	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72½	.....	.....	.....	70	.....
.....	2 00	87½	.....	**85**	85	.....	.....	.....	86	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**$0 18**	.....	.....	.....
.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**70**	.....	.....	.....
.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**70**	.....	.....	.....
.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1 00**	.....	.....	.....
.....	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2 00	9 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	.....	**33**	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
.....	18	.....	**8**	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	**25**	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	**13½**	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded

Class 6. HATS AND CAPS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	C. H. Tenney.	S. H. Smith.	W. H. Hurlbut.	O. B. Wetherhold.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Philadelphia.
Caps, boys', cassimere, heavy, black	2,763					
		3,911				
Caps, men's, cassimere, heavy, black	4,649					
		5,543				
Hats, boys', wool, black	3,409		$0 37½	$0 35	$0 33	$0 37
			40	36	35½	38
		5,713	43	37	**36½**	39
				38		42
Hats, men's, police, black	565		63		64½	
			64			
			65			
		874	**67**			
			67½			
Hats, men's, wool, black	8,026		44	43	43¾	48
			49	44	44	49
				45	44¼	
		10,468		46	**45**	
				47		

CLASS 7.—NOTIONS.

Buttons, coat, horn.....gross	169½	**266½**				
Buttons, pants, metal.....do...	323					
		695				
Buttons, shirt, agate .....do...	560	**1,342**				
Buttons, vest, horn.....do...	166	**411**				
Buttons, youths', agate.....do...	315					
		724				
Combs, coarse, R. H. dressing .....dozen.	737	**1,382**				
Combs, fine, R. H .....dozen.	689					
		1,268				

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

S. R. Hawley.	J. G. Mohn.	A. J. Levy.	William Wood.	A. Corn.	H. B. Claflin.	J. R. Michael.	F. R. Arnold.	R. A. Robbins.	Hood, Bonbright & Co.	M. Myerdirck.
Points of delivery.										
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Baltimore.
.....	.....	$0 22½	$0 25	$0 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	25	**26**	25½						
		30	30	26						
		31		28						
		32								
.....	.....	26½	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		30	30	30						
		32	35	33						
		35		34						
.....	.....	37½	.....	**35**						
$0 32	$0 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32½	34									
32½										
39										
39½										
35										
40										
59	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	45									
	50									
38½	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	38									
43	40									
49										
50										

CLASS 7.—NOTIONS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 30	$0 34	.....	$0 38	**$0 34**	.....
					60					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	04	09	.....	08	07	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	09	**08½**	
								12	11½	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	02¼	06	.....	03	**02¾**	.....
						07				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20½	**22**	.....	28	23	.....
					42½					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	05	08	.....	08	05½	.....
					06½	09		10	06½	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**07½**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**32½**	25	$0 25	42	37½	$0 45
					34½	29	30	50		50
						32	34			57
							42			57½
							50			65
										80
										94
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	19	23	31	19	23
					24	20	25	32	21½	25
					34½	23	28	38	25	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**24**	32		26	29
						25	33			

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 7—Continued. NOTIONS—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. B. Claflin.	J. R. Michael.	R. A. Robbins.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.	New York.	New York.
Cotton maitre, for seines, 36-thread, soft laid....pounds.	525	**911**	$0 26	$0 28	**$0 27**
Gilling twine, 3-cord, No. 30.....do...	1,350	**1,278**	27 73	60	**65**
Gilling twine, 3-cord, No. 35.....do...	1,050	.....	82	67	70 70
Gilling twine, 3-cord, No. 40.....do...	255	**1,077**	89	73	**77** 77
Gloves, buck, men's, No. 1, standard quality .....pair.	1,098	**280**	.....	1 09	**85** .....
		1,893	.....	1 10 1 15 **1 25**	
Hooks and eyes, white.....gross.	107	**222**	06¾	**06**	08
		222	.....	**06½**	10
		223	.....	**09**	12
Mirrors, 10x12 inches, bevel frames, German-plate .dozen.	34½	.....	.....	2 69	3 62 3 65 4 45
		66½	.....	.....	4 95
Needles, assorted sizes, Sharps, Nos. 4 to 8 and 5 to 10 .M.	141⅓	**272**	85 1 10 1 25	85	85
Needles, darning, medium sizes .....M.	19⅔	**46⅔**	70	85	98
Needles, glovers .....M.	39	**75**	2 75	2 75	3 02
Needles, knitting, common, medium sizes .....gross.	9½	**27½**	30 31	30	31
Needles, sack .....dozen.	13½	**29**	07 08 12	10	25
Needles, saddler's.....do...	84	**139½**	02	02	*a* 1 95
Needles, machine, "Domestic" .....do...	5	**17**	14	12	18
Needles, machine, "Singer" .....do...	18	**65**	12	10	**15**
Pins, brass, standard brand, Nos. 2, 3, and 4....packages.	252	**728**	**26** **30** **34**	17 20 22 28 32 36	28 29 33 37
Spool-cotton, standard, 6-cord, Nos. 20 to 50, white, black, and brown .....dozen...	3,375	**4,517**	**40**	38 39	.....
Suspenders, medium .....pairs.	3,444	.....	14½ 16	 14	17 18
		5,779	16½ 19 20 21	15 16 18 19	19 **20** 21 22
Tape measures, medium .....dozen.	5½	**15**	18	15	**18** 30
Tape, white, cotton, medium widths.....pieces.	1,734	**2,714**	**01**$\frac{6}{10}$	12 15 18	01¾
Thimbles, closed .....dozen.	268	**673**	08	12	08 09

a Per M.

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Hood, Bonbright & Co.	H. T. Wakeman.	M. Myerdirek.	H. T. Disbrow.	John Early.	L. Meyers.	W. W. Davenport.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Thos. Johnson.	H. F. Palmer.	R. Ferguson.	J. F. Sullivan.	M. S. Taylor.
Points of delivery.												
New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	
$0 26½	$0 27⅞	$0 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	80	.....	$0 83	$0 79.98	$0 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	90	1 05	91	91.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1 00	1 20	99	1 06.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
93½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 66
99					1 11							75
1 04					1 22½							1 00
1 08					1 30							1 08
1 11												
1 14												
06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
09												
17	2 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2 66	$2 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22							3 50					
27½												
37												
98	.....	1 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 37½												
2 70												
32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26½	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30½		45										
34½		50										
.....	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 41.99	$0 44	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	$0 11½	.....	.....
17½							48			13½		
18										15		
18½												
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
01¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 13	.....
01½											15	
01⅝											17	
01¾											19	
											21	
											23	
08¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
08¾												

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 7—Continued. NOTIONS—Continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. B. Claflin. Points of delivery. New York.
Thimbles, open	dozen	47	**92**	$0 08
Thread, linen, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, ⅓ dark blue, ⅓ whitey-brown, standard	pounds	1,220	..... **1,818**	73⅞ 82½ 93⅞
Thread, shoe, medium	do	99	**186**	.....
Twine, sack	do	65	**151**	.....
Twine, wrapping	do	24	**63**	.....
Additional for Carlisle school.				
Buckles, pants	gross	5	**5**	.....
Buttons, large agate	do	100	**100**	09
Buttons, uniform, brass, Carlisle school, large, coat	do	18	**18**	.....
Buttons, uniform, brass, Carlisle school, small, vest	do	6	**6**	.....
Combs, round, rubber, plain	dozen	20	**20**	27
Brushes, dust	do	1½	**1½**	.....
Feather dusters	do	½	**1·2**	.....
Thread, linen, standard, No. 30, white	spools	6	**6**	.....
Thread, shoe, No. 10	pounds	50	**50**	.....
Thread, shoe, Barbour's No. 3	do	6	**6**	.....
Thread, linen, standard, No. 40, black	do	6	**6**	.....
Thread, silk, 1-ounce spools, 12 each of E. & D	spools	24	**24**	.....
Black silk twist, 1-ounce spools		12	**12**	.....
Clothes brushes	dozen	6	.....	.....
			6	.....
Hair brushes	do	12	.....	.....
			14	.....
Indelible ink, Payson's	do	4	**4**	.....

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

J. R. Michael.	R. A. Robbins.	Hood, Bonbright & Co.	J. F. Sullivan.	M. Myerdirck.	Jno. Early.	G. M. Acklin.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Geo. Ensminger.	F. R. Arnold.
Points of delivery.									
New York.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Carlisle.	New York.
$0 12	$0 08 09	**$0 07**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74 **84** **96**	73 79 82 89 95 1 02	.....	$0 75 85 95	$0 83 90 1 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	49	.....	.....	37 65 74 85 97 1 06 1 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 18 **16** 20	**22** 27 35 21 24	 18	.....	.....	$0 14 23. 98 16 19	 $0 19	.....	.....	.....
11½ 15 12 4 90 2 40 **60**	**15** 11 5 00 2 50 99 1 08	18 **9** **4 90** **2 45** 60 61 65	..... 08½	.... 30 46 50 54	....	....	....	....	....
5 29 6 30 1 50 **47** **94** **96** 56 56 2 00 **2 50** 4 00 4 25 6 50 1 25 1 50 1 75 2 00 3 25 4 25 **2 00**	**2 75** 8 40 .... 1 60 3 00 2 40	4 00 5 25 6 50 9 50 5 70 6 84 **5** **53** **53** 1 88 2 25 4 25 1 85 2 10 3 25 3 75 1 90	....	.... 74	2 50 **4 00** 1 50 2 50 3 00 5 00	....	$2 25 3 00 4 50 5 00 5 50 8 75 .... 1 25 2 00 2 50 3 00 3 50 4 00 5 00 1 75 2 00 **2 50** 2 75 3 50 3 75 4 50	.... $0 90 1 00	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 8. GROCERIES.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	F. McVeagh.	R. A. Robbins.	L. H. Maxfield.	H. T. Disbrow.	A. E. Whyland.	C. W. Barstow.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis and Omaha.
Allspice, ground ..... pounds..	73		$0 15	.....	.....	.....	$0 18	.....
		138	18	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
							22	
Apples, dried ..... do....	24,310	**31,410**	8 25	.....	$8 10	.....	.....	.....
			8 75	.....	8 12½			
			9 50		8 24			
					8 32			
Bags, manila paper, 1 pound ... per 1,000..	1,100	**6,100**	.....	$1 20	.....	**$0 85**	.....	.....
Bags, manila paper, 2 pounds ..... do....	1,100	**16,100**	.....	1 50	.....	**1 05**	.....	.....
Bags, manila paper, 3 pounds ..... do ...	3,200	**18,200**	.....	1 87	.....	**1 35**	.....	.....
Bags, manila paper, 4 pounds ..... do ...	1,200	**11,200**	.....	2 18	.....	**1 52**	.....	.....
Bags, manila paper, 5 pounds ..... do....	300	**10,550**	.....	2 55	.....	**1 80**	.....	.....
Bags, manila paper, 6 pounds ..... do ...	3,600	**3,850**	.....	3 00	.....	**2 10**	.....	.....
Bags, manila paper, 7 pounds ..... do....	100	**350**	.....	3 30	.....	**2 30**	.....	.....
Bags, manila paper, 8 pounds ..... do....	600	**850**	.....	3 60	.....	**2 50**	.....	.....
Bags, manila paper, 10 pounds..... do....	2,200	**2,450**	.....	3 90	.....	**2 60**	.....	.....
Bags, manila paper, 12 pounds..... do....	50	.....	.....	5 75	.....	3 50	.....	.....
Bags, manila paper, 14 pounds..... do ...	100	**100**	.....	6 23	.....	**4 30**	.....	.....
Bags, manila paper, 16 pounds..... do....	50	.....	.....	6 75	.....	4 75	.....	.....
Bags, manila paper, 20 pounds..... do....	100	**300**	.....	7 50	.....	**5 25**	.....	.....
Bags, manila paper, 25 pounds..... do....	100	**300**	.....	8 25	.....	**5 75**	.....	.....
Baking powder, standard quality, in ¼ and ½ lb. tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each.	40,805	**46,485**	23		20½	12½	24	.....
			26			13½		
			29			25		
						26		
Bath brick ..... dozen..	29½	**38½**	75	**50**	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beeswax ..... pounds..	29	**51**	50	**55**	.....	.....	.....	$0 50
Boxes bluing ..... dozen..	112	.....	15	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
				18				
		152	25	**25**				
Candles, adamantine, 6's..... pounds..	2,850	**3,640**	14¼	.....	.....	.....	**14¼**	.....
			16				14¾	
Cassia, ground ..... do....	66	**111**	17	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
			24				27	
							30	
Cloves, ground ..... do....	45	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	32	.....
		78	25	.....	.....	.....	34	.....
							38	
Corn starch ..... do....	895	**1,095**	5¾	.....	.....	.....	6¼	.....
			6½					
			7					
Cream tartar ..... do....	211	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
							26	
		236	37	.....	.....	.....	**28**	
Ginger, ground ..... do....	147	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
		247	21	.....	.....	.....	**12**	
							14	
Hops, fresh, pressed ..... do....	406	**556**	**45**	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Indigo ..... do....	68	**70**	**87**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00
Matches ..... gross..	220	**289**	2 60	1 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
			5 20	2 37				

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

L. Wallace.	H. T. Wakeman.	A. Barclay.	John Early.	W. D. Motter.	W. Sargor.	G. V. Hecker & Co.	O. L. Petersen.	Sterling Manufacturing Company.	E. N. Ropes.	D. Treadway.	G. M. Acklin.
Points of delivery.											
New York.	New York.	Saint Paul, Chicago, or Saint Louis.	New York.	Omaha.	Saint Paul.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	Chicago.
$0 21									$0 18	$0 21	$0 14
24											**16**
											18
											21
										7 75	
	$1 18									1 00	
	1 48									1 30	
	1 86									1 60	
	2 16									1 80	
	2 52									2 25	
	2 98									2 50	
	3 38									3 00	
	3 59									3 00	
	3 98									3 30	
	5 74									5 00	
	6 20									6 75	
	6 75									7 25	
	7 45									8 00	
	8 20									9 00	
		$0 24¾		$0 37½	$0 15	**$0 25**		$0 26		16	25
				40	22					18	25½
					27						
	40										
	55										
										27	
										52	
											15
										14¼	15½
24									22	40	**20**
25½											27
30¾											18
									25	33	**20**
											25
											33
6¼										7	
32									35	25	15
											22
											25
											33
17									15	14	8
											9
											11
											12
											14
											62
											58
			a **$2 25**				$2 50			2 75	1 50

a After July 1, 85 cents.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 8—Continued. GROCERIES—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	F. McVeagh.	A. E. Whyland.	L. Wallace.	E. N. Ropes.	D. Treadway.	G. M. Acklin.	L. H. Maxfield.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.
Mustard, ground.....lbs.	179	.....	$0 15	$0 10	$0 18	$0 20	$0 25	$0 10	.....
		177	21	**12**				13	
			23	14				15	
								18	
Peaches, dried.....do..	15,500	.....	7½	6	.....	.....	7⅞	.....	$0 07.82
		23,850	8	**7¼**			7¼		07.87
									07.95
									08.05
Pepper, ground, black ... do..	337	**357**	17	**19**	24	22	25	11	.....
			19	20				13	
			21	21				15	
								20	
Soap, 5-pound samples to be furnished.....lbs.	130,310	.....	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.45	.....
		149,690	4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.20	.....
Soda, standard quality, in pound and half-pound tin cans, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each ..... lbs.	3,504	**3,634**	12	.....	*a* **7½**	.....	8½	6	.....
					b **8½**		9½	8	
							10½		
Starch.....do..	1,804	**2,544**	4¼	**4½**	6¼	.....	4	4¼	.....
			5¼						
Sirup, in barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons..... gall.	4,995	.....	43½	29½	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
			46½	32½			40		
		6,275	52	**37½**	.....	.....	45		
Sirup, in kegs .....do..	70	.....	44	39½	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
		140	50	**44½**			45		
			60	46½			50		
Vinegar, in barrels or kegs, gallons	255	**403**	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	**13**	.....
							18		
Soap, toilet..... doz.	40	**40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
								45	
Soda, washing .....lbs.	400	**400**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CLASS 9.—CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

Bowls, pint, ironstone ....doz.	27	**55**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bowls, quart, ironstone ...do..	36½	**52½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Casters, dinner .....do..	1⅝	**2⅜**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crocks, 1-gallon .....do..	3⅝	**6⅝**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crocks, 2-gallon ..... do..	7 1/12	**10 1/12**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crocks, 3-gallon ..... do..	6 7/12	**7**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cups and saucers, coffee ..do..	196	**287**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cups and saucers, tea.....do..	54	**72**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamp-shades, paper .....do..	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a In 1-pound cans. *b* In ½-pound cans.

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

R. A. Robbins.	W. C. Oburn.	Rosenblatt & Co.	J. H. Woodhouse.	S. Colgate.	R. S. Kirkham.	C. McKeone.	J. A. Oakley.	C. W. Barstow.	W. W. Davenport.	John Early.	A. J. Weidner.	J. M. Shaw.
Points of delivery.												
New York.	Kansas City.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Saint Louis and Omaha.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.
$0 04.58 04.63 05.10	$0 04.13 04.52 04.86 04.98	$0 03.97 04.23 04.87	$0 03.85 04.35 04.48	$0 04.35 **04.59**	$0 04⅝	$0 03.98 04.24 04.49 04.74 04.99 05.24	$0 04.42 04.59 04.78					
$0 07⅞ 08⅝ 11½												
42 48 1⅞						**35**		$0 03				

Class 9.—CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

									$0 68	$0 98		**$0 69**
									82	1 25		**83**
									11 90	7 75		11 50
												12 50
												15 50
												16 50
									2 75			**2 75**
									4 25			**4 20**
									6 00			**5 70**
									92	1 00		97
									77	64		77
										84		
										93		
			45								$0 40	1 60
			98								1 00	**1 00**
											1 50	1 25

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1883, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE. Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 9—Continued. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—Cont'd.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	J. H. Woodhouse.	W. W. Davenport.	John Early.	J. A. J. Weidener.	A. B. Cohn.	J. M. Shaw.	H. B. Claflin.
			Points of delivery.							
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Lamps, glass, with bracket, burner, and chimney complete .doz	16¼	**27¾**	.....	$6 10	**$3 50**	$5 25	$5 58 8 20	.....	$7 00	.....
Lamps, glass, with burner and chimney complete .....doz.	12 1/12	.....	.....	2 15	2 25	2 28	2 40	.....	.....	.....
		12 1/12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 75	.....	**2 50** 2 75 3 00	
Lamps, student's, No. 1.....doz.	17	**32**	.....	3 00	**2 90**	3 49	3 00 3 50	.....	3 00	.....
Lamps, tin, safety, kerosene, with burners .....doz.	12	.....	.....	2 02	1 85	3 25	4 50	$4 90	2 00	.....
		13	.....	**2 23** 2 44			7 50	5 50	2 50 2 70	
Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 0 ....doz	62	**97**	.....	28⅓ 43	**30**	30	33	.....	30	.....
Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 1 .....doz.	112	**155**	.....	29⅓ 44	**32**	32	35	.....	32	.....
Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 2 .....doz.	152	**180**	.....	40 57	**42**	41	45	.....	42	.....
Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 0 .....doz	11	**11**	.....	30½ 45	**31**	32	35	.....	35	.....
Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 1 .....doz	11	**11**	.....	31½ 46½	**33**	36	37	.....	38	.....
Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 2 .....doz.	4	**4**	.....	42 57	**43**	42	47	.....	48	.....
Lamp-chimneys, for student-lamp, No. 1.....doz.	39	**53½**	.....	32	**31**	34	40	.....	35	.....
Lamp-wicks, No. 0 .....do	195	**244**	**$0 01½**	01⅞	.....	01½	02½	.....	01¾	$0 01 7/10
Lamp-wicks, No. 1 .... do	250	**309**	**02**	02¼	.....	01 3/10	03	.....	02½	02
Lamp-wicks, student's No. 1 do	85½	**100½**	**05**	05⅛	.....	05⅜	15	.....	05⅜	05¼
Pitchers, pint, ironstone ....do	13½	**26½**	.....	.....	1 29	1 50	.....	.....	**1 34**	.....
Pitchers, quart, ironstone ...do	10⅜	**16½**	.....	.....	1 54	1 75	.....	.....	**1 60**	.....
Pitchers, water, ironstone ...do	13⅛	**27⅜**	.....	.....	4 49	3 00	.....	.....	**4 40**	.....
Plates, dinner, ironstone .... do	218	**277**	.....	.....	82	94	.....	.....	**82**	.....
Plates, pie, ironstone .....do	29½	**45½**	.....	.....	**48**	56	.....	.....	50	.....
Plates, sauce, ironstone .....do	31	**50**	.....	.....	**32**	37½	.....	.....	39	.....
Plates, tea, ironstone .....do	38	**62**	.....	.....	**57**	69	.....	.....	61	.....
Reflectors, lamp, to match the lamps, 7-inch.....doz.	12½	**18⅜**	.....	1 95	2 55	**1 23**	2 25	.....	2 70	.....
Salt-sprinklers .....do	22 7/12	**29 1/12**	.....	35	**44**	45	50	.....	50	.....
Tumblers .....do	60	**87**	.....	27	**27**	28	30	.....	27	.....
Wash-bowls and pitchers, ironstone .....doz.	9½	**14⅛**	.....	.....	**8 95**	9 10	.....	.....	9 00	.....
Dishes, meat .....do	2	.....	.....	.....	2 14	3 78	.....	.....	1 19	
					2 85	4 23			1 43	
		4½	.....	.....	**4 99**	5 23			2 14	
									2 85	
									3 55	
Dishes, vegetable, with covers .....doz.	5	**7½**	.....	.....	4 99 5 70	5 95	.....	.....	**4 95**	.....
Plates, soup.....do	10	**24½**	.....	.....	75	64 81	.....	.....	**65** 85	.....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1883, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 9—Continued. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—Cont'd.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	J. H. Woodhouse.	W. W. Davenport.	John Early.	J. A. J. Weidener.	A. B. Cohn.	J. M. Shaw.	H. B. Claflin.
			Points of delivery.							
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Dishes, soup.....doz.	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 87	.....	.....	.....	.....
						99	.....	.....	$7 20	
									10 80	
Additional for Carlisle school.									14 40	
Chambers, with covers.....doz.	3	.....	.....	.....	$5 65	4 50	.....	.....	3 75	.....
		3	.....	.....	.....	5 95	.....	.....	**4 75**	
									5 70	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Hood, Bonbright & Co.	S. H. Crane.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.	New York.	Chicago.
Baskets, clothes, large ..... dozen..	$6\frac{1}{6}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	**$7 50**	.....	$7 00
Baskets, measuring ½ bushel ..... do...	$1\frac{1}{6}$	$6\frac{1}{6}$	3 75	.....	**2 00**
					3 00
Baskets, measuring 1 bushel ..... do ..	$4\frac{1}{3}$	$9\frac{5}{6}$	4 90	.....	**2 25**
					4 50
Bedsteads, wood, double, 4½ to 6 feet long inside, 4 feet wide.....	477	.....	.....	.....	2 00
		625	.....	.....	**2 35**
Bedsteads, wood, single, 4½ to 6 feet long inside, 3 feet wide.....	77	.....	.....	.....	1 90
		81	.....	.....	**2 25**
Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, double, with casters, 4½ to 6 feet long inside, 4 feet wide..	6	**46**	.....	.....	.....
Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, single, with casters, 4½ to 6 feet long inside, 3 feet wide..	160	**76**	.....	.....	.....
Blacking, shoe ..... boxes..	1,760	**2,135**	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$0 02 $2\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{3}{4}$	4
Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, 15-inch, dozen	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$53\frac{1}{12}$	1 50	.....	**1 50**
Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen ..... doz..	333	.....	2 90	.....	2 50
		477	**3 10**		2 60
					2 75
					3 00
Bureaus, 3 drawers.....	107	**111**	**3 25**	.....	.....
Chairs, reed-seat ..... doz..	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	**7 20**
Chairs, wood, solid seat, low-back..... do ..	64	$114\frac{1}{3}$	.....	.....	**5 00**
Chairs, wood, office, solid seat, low-back, and arms ..... doz..	$2\frac{5}{12}$	$3\frac{7}{12}$	.....	.....	**13 88**
Churns, 10-gallon	5	**7**	*a* **1 85**	.....	.....
Clocks, 8-day.....	33	**46**	.....	.....	.....
Clothes-pins ..... gross..	73	**94**	50	.....	25
Desks, school, with seats, double.....	60	.....	.....	.....	**3 25**
		84	.....	.....	**3 65**
					4 00
Desks, school, with seats, single.....	10	.....	.....	.....	**2 75**
		74	.....	.....	**3 60**
					3 35
Machines, sewing, Domestic, with cover and accessories.....	8	**15**	.....	.....	.....
Machines, sewing, Singer's, with cover and attachments	12	**15**	**22 50**	.....	.....
Measures, wood, 1-peck, iron-bound .. doz...	¼	$1\frac{3}{8}$	2 75	.....	2 40
Measures, wood, ½ bushel, iron-bound .. do...	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$13\frac{3}{8}$	3 15	.....	3 00
Pails, wood, 3 iron hoops, unpainted..... do...	$53\frac{1}{2}$	.....	2 35	.....	2 25
		$73\frac{1}{3}$	**2 90**		
			3 10		
			3 15		
Rolling-pins, 2¼x13 inches..... do...	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	**90**	.....	1 00
Washboards ..... do...	74	$99\frac{1}{2}$	**1 25**	.....	1 15
					1 25
					1 35
Washstands, wood	107	**123**	99	.....	.....
Washtubs, cedar, No. 2, 3 hoops ..... doz..	$62\frac{1}{4}$	.....	13 40	.....	.....
		$81\frac{5}{12}$	**13 65**		
Wringers, clothes.....	17	**34**	2 95	.....	**2 88**

a Chicago.

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for supplies for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

J. H. Woodhouse.	H. T. Wakeman.	E. T. Howard.	John Early.	Hartford Woven-wire Mattrass Co.	W. N. Conant.	G. C. Wetherbee.	G. M. Acklin.	H. B. Claflin.	Union Wire Mattrass Co.
Points of delivery.									
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.
			$8 00				$8 50		
			3 25						
			4 00						
					$1 92				
					2 32				
					1 02				
					2 32				
				$8 15					$8 25
				8 30					
				7 00					6 75
				7 30					
			2⅛				3¾	$0 02½	
			3½					3	
			4⅛						
			1 50				1 40		
							2 40		
$2 11	$2 98		2 75			$2 35	2 65		
2 63½	3 40		3 00			2 25	2 80		
3 29			3 25			2 40	3 10		
3 08					5 20				
					5 00				
	2 25		3 25						
			15				25		
		$28 50							
	20 50	25 00							
			1 89						
			2 73						
1 65			1 98				2 00		
2 40									
			93						
93			99			1 65			
1 10			1 83			1 90			
1 37½									
95									
10 88			11 50						
	2 90		3 50						

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1883, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, &C.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. T. Wakeman.	Geo. Peters.	B. Hansell.	Hampton School.	A. B. Cohu.	J. H. Woodhouse.	R. A. Robbins.	Jno. Early.
			Points of delivery.							
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Bags, nose.....doz.	½		$6 00		$10 50					
		2			**11 00**					
Blankets, horse.....	74	**106**		$1 10	**2 50**				$0 98	
				1 50	2 75				1 05	
				1 75						
Bridles, harness.....doz.	4⅛	*a*6⅛		15 00	16 50		$5 25			
					18 00					
Bridles, riding.....doz.	4 5/12	*a*10 11/12		8 50	9 50					
				12 00	15 00					
				15 00						
Bridle-bits, tinned, curb, doz.....	19			65	87			$0 87	65	
		27⅓		85	89			**1 00**	1 50	
Brushes, horse, leather backs.....doz.	5½			5 00	4 50			4 25	4 00	$3 75
					13 50			4 75	5 25	7 50
								5 00	6 50	
								5 50	18 00	
								6 00		
		8½						**6 50**		
								8 00		
Buckles, roller, harness, ½-inch, loop.....gross.	1	**1⅛**			**65**					
Buckles, roller, harness, ½-inch, tinned-iron..gross.	2 5/12	**3¼**			45			**40**		
Buckles, roller, ¾-inch..gross.	7 1/12	**9**			60			**50**		
Buckles, roller, 1-inch..gross.	10 2/3	**12 2/3**			70			**68**		
Buckles, roller, 1¼-in..gross.	7⅔	**8 7/12**			95			**95**		
Buckles, trace, 1½-inch..prs	102	**150**			7			**6**		
Buckles, trace, 2-inch...prs.	32	**50**			11			**11½**		
Chains, halter, with snap, 4½-feet, No. 0.....doz	5 3/12	**6 7/12**	1 65		2 33			**1 88**	2 50	
								2 23		
Cinchas, hair.....doz	6⅓	**7⅓**		6 50	**3 50**					
				7 50						
Cockeyes.....doz	6				20			25	27	
		14			30			**27**		
					65					
Collars, horse, medium..doz	25 11/12			12 00	13 49					
		72½		**13 50**						
				15 00						
Collars, horse, large....doz.	1 11/12			12 00	13 49					
				13 50						
		4½		**15 00**						
Collars, mule	7⅛	**7⅔**		**12 00**	13 49					
				13 50						
				15 00						
Halters..... doz	12⅛	*a*15⅓		7 50	8 00				1 95	
				10 00	20 00					
				13 50						
Hames, Concord.....prs.	18	**34**		70	60			**72**		
					62½					
					80					
Harness, double, with breeching, Concord hames, sets.....	207	*a*250		18 75	18 50					
		25		**24 00**	19 50					
Harness, double, without breeching, Concord hames, sets.....	121	**100**		16 95	16 00	**$13 00**				
				22 50	17 50					

a Awarded to Carlisle School.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1883, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 11—Continued. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, &c.—Cont'd.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Geo. Peters.	B. Hansell.	G. Ensminger.	J. H. Woodhouse.	R. A. Robbins.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	New York.	Carlisle.	New York.	New York.
Harness, plow, double, with back-band and collars, Concord hames.....sets.	121	**129**	**$11 20**	$16 50	.....	.....	.....
Harness, single.....sets.	1	.....	.....	18 50	.....	.....	.....
Leather, harness .....lbs.	10, 769	**11,143**	.....	33	$0 34	.....	**$0 33**
Leather, lace (sides) ..... lbs.	35	**67**	55	**55**	.....	.....	34 60
Leather, sole, hemlock .....lbs.	1, 700	.....	26	24½ 26½	25	.....	21½ 22 22½
		1,725	.....	.....	.....	.....	**23½**
Leather, sole, oak .....lbs.	1, 690	.....	0 33	0 37	0 35	.....	0 33½
		1,710	38	.....	.....	.....	**35½**
Rings, halter.....gross.	4⅝	.....	.....	1 00	.....	$0 82	1 00
		7½	.....	52	.....	**1 15**	
Rings, harness, assorted.....gross.	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
		8	.....	.....	.....	**25½** **28** **31** **39**	
Saddles.....	31	.....	6 50	7 00	.....	.....	.....
		31	**9 25**	9 00			
			18 00				
Surcingles .....doz.	3⅛	.....	2 85	3 35	.....	.....	2 00
		5⅛	3 00	**3 75**			3 00
			4 00				5 00
Wax, saddler's, African ..... lbs.	42	**45**	.....	**15**	10	.....	35
Wax, shoemakers', African .....lbs.	24	**28**	.....	**15**	10	.....	35
Additional for Carlisle school.							
Bridle bits, X. C., ring.....doz.	40	.....	62	45	.....	63	1 65
		40	.....	75	.....	**70**	1 50
Buckles, harness, "sensible," ⅝ inch, tinned iron..... gross.	33	**33**	58	65	.....	**60**	75
Buckles, harness, ¾-in.....gross.	11	**11**	73	75	.....	**75**	88
Buckles, harness, ⅞-in.....gross.	23	**23**	83	85	.....	**85**	1 00
Buckles, harness, 1¼-in.....gross.	13	**13**	2 32	1 75	.....	**1 60**	4 00
Clips, trace .....prs.	480	**480**	3¾	7	.....	**3**	4
				8			
Hames, Concord, 17 and 19 in., clip.....prs.	480	**480**	72	60	.....	**85**	.....
			75	62		90	74
				80			
Leather, calf-skin, 3 lbs. to hide.....lbs.	250	**250**	**80**	89	85	.....	98
Leather, kip, best, 6 lbs. to side.....lbs.	600	**600**	70	69	**60**	.....	*a*22
Rings, harness, 1¼-in., X. C., tinned..gross.	16	**16**	1 02	60 75	.....	**64**	1 20
Rings, breeching, 1½-in., X. C., tinned..gross.	6	.....	1 25	1 00	.....	1 00	1 95
		6	.....	.....	.....	**1 36**	
Ink, pints, for leather.....doz.	7	**7**	.....	**1 25**	1 56	.....	2 50
Rivets, hames, ⅞-in., No. 7 wire .....lbs.	48	**48**	10	**10**	.....	10	14
Sheep skins (assorted colors).....doz.	12	.....	.....	7 50	8 06	.....	8 20
		12	.....	.....	.....	**7 35** **7 61** **7 87** **8 66**	

a Per foot.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	S. H. Crane.	V. G. Hundley.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Robert Murray.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.
Axle grease, of 2 doz. boxes each (cases) per doz.	169	.....	$0 60	$0 75	....	.....	.....
		353	**84**				
				85	....	.....	.....
Bags, grain, seamless, 2½ bushels .....do..	139	**205**	**2 00**	.....	..	$2 08	.....
						2 39	
						2 45	
Corn planters, hand.....	26	**61**	.....	90	.....	.....	.....
				1 75			
Corn planter, 1-horse	1	**1**	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....
Corn planter, 2-horse	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn shellers	14	**14**	.....	5 50	.....	.....	.....
Cradles, grain, 5 fingers, with scythes, packed in cases.....	1 7/12	**3 7/12**	.....	24 00	.....	. ...	.....
Cultivators, 1-horse	2	**7**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cultivators, 2-horse	28	**41**	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Fanning mills	5	**9**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feed cutters.....	2	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forks, hay, 3 oval tines, 5½-ft. hdl.....doz..	90	**122**	.....	**3 40**	....	... .	.....
Forks, hay, 4 oval tines, 5½-ft. hdl .....do..	10¾	**16¾**	.....	**4 95**	.....	.....	.....
Forks, manure, 4 oval tines, long hdl .....do..	19¾	**22¾**	.....	**4 75**	.....	.....	.....
Forks, manure, 5 oval tines, long hdl., strapped ferrule .....doz..	4⅓	**6⅔**	.....	**8 90**	.....	.....	.....
Handles, ax, 36-inch, hickory, No. 1.....do..	761	**1,043**	.....	1 00	$1 19	1 35	**$1 15**
				1 15	1 33		
				1 44	1 54		
Handles, hay-fork, 5½-feet ..... do..	30½	**49½**	.....	**1 00**	.....	80	.....
Handles, hoe, planter's .....do..	203	**220**	.....	**1 00**	.....	1 01	.....
Handles, pick, 36-inch, No. 1.....do..	11	**16**	1 45	1 20	.....	.....	**1 10**
			1 60				
Handles, plow, left hand .....do..	31½	**34½**	.....	**1 75**	... .	....	.....
Handles, plow, right hand .....do..	30½	**33½**	.....	**1 75**	.....	.....	.....
Handles, spade, packed in cases .....do..	5¼	**14¾**	.....	**1 85**	.....	.....	.....
Harrow teeth, square, ⅝x10 inch, headed..pounds.	1,825	**2,125**	.....	**03¼**	....	.....	.....
Harrows, 40 teeth	10	**20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoes, garden, solid shanks, 8-inch..... doz.	38	**88**	.....	**3 12**	...	.....	3 15
Hoes, grub, oval eye, No. 2 ..... do..	5	.....	.....	3 50	....	.....	7 20
				4 75			
		3½	. ....	6 00	.....	.....	.....
Hoes, planters', solid shank, 8-inch..... do..	88¾	**103¾**	.....	4 50	.....	.....	**4 00**
				4 75			
Hoes, planters', 10-inch, with eye.....do..	230	**256**	.....	3 75	.....	.....	**3 90**
Knives, hay ....do..	2¼	**3¼**	.....	9 00	.....	.....	.....
Machine, threshing, 6-horse power, complete, with stacker, mounted power, and all necessary belting and fixtures	1	**1**	.....	425 00	.....	.....	.....
Machine, threshing, 8-horse power	1	.....	.....	500 00	.....	....	.....
Machine, threshing, 10-horse power	1	**1**	.....	540 00	.....	.....	.....
Ox-bow keys, 2-inch .....doz.	27	**52**	.....	65	....	**42**	.....
						50	
Ox-bows, 2-inch.....do..	25	**39**	.....	**2 85**	.....	3 04	.....
				3 75			
Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 and 6 pounds.....doz..	30½	**32½**	.....	**5 60**	.....	5 40	7 25

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.
awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

C. W. Barstow.	C. H. Deere.	H. J. Wakeman.	A. Clemens.	J. Early.	J. A. Walker.	Harrisburgh Handle Co.	Kelley, Maus & Co.	H. King.	Iowa Farming Tool Co.	A. B. Cohu.	J. W. French.	E. W. Herendeen.	C. H. Conover.	G. T. Lane.
Points of delivery.														
Chicago and Saint Louis.	.....	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Carlisle.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago, Saint Paul, Saint Louis.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.
$1 50	.....	$0 80	.....	$1 16	$0 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 74	1 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	$2 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	**$1 25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	**15 00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**$5 50**	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$19 00	**22 00**	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6 00**	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	**15 00**	6 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12 00	12 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**11 50**	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4 50**	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 20	3 50	.....	.....	$4 05	.....
.....	.....	3 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 80	4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 60	4 38	.....	.....	5 60	.....
		6 00							5 20					
		6 52												
.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 40	5 00	.....	.....	5 60	.....
		4 40							5 00					
		4 50												
		5 20												
.....	.....	8 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 50	8 50	.....	.....	6 30	.....
									8 10					
.....	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	$1 15	.....	.....	.....	1 23	.....	.....	1 40	.....
				1 29						1 41½				
				1 33										
.....	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	1 25	.....
.....	.....	1 00	.....	1 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 35	93	.....	.....	1 75	.....
.....	.....	1 70	.....	1 14	.....	1 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 15	.....
.....	3 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
							1 35							
							1 55							
							1 65							
.....	3 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
							1 35							
							1 55							
							1 65							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**$8 50**	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 60	3 12½	.....	.....	.....	$2 37½
.....	.....	4 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....
.....	.....	**5 75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 30
		4 50							4 40					3 90
.....	.....	3 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 75
		4 98												
.....	.....	**7 60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**$400 00**	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**450 00**	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$6 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 75	.....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 12—Continued. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	J. H. Woodhouse.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	New York.
Plows, 7-inch, c. s., 1-horse	2	**2**	$3 80	
Plows, 8-inch, c. s., 1-horse	9	**9**	3 90	
Plows, 9-inch, c. s., 1-horse	3	**3**	4 40	
Plows, 10-inch, c. s., 2-horse	119	**146**	6 35	
Plows, 11-inch, c. s., 2-horse	50	**50**	6 45	
Plows, 12-inch, c. s., 2-horse	206	**247**	7 75	
Plows, 14-inch, c. s., 2-horse	59	**73**	8 75	
Plows, breaking, 12-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra point	106	**76**	12 50	
Plows, breaking, 13-inch	22	**24**	13 00	
Plows, breaking, 14-inch	12	**12**	13 25	
Plows, shovel, double	39	**39**	**1 75**	
Plows, shovel, single	13	**28**	**1 75**	
Pumps, iron, open top, pitcher spout, 3-inch cylinder	7	**7**	**2 08**	
Pumps, wood	5	**9**		
Pump tubing, wood, with necessary couplings, per foot..feet	230	**330**		
Rakes, hay, sulky ..dozen	3	**3**		
Rakes, hay, wood, 12 teeth, 2 bows..do	59	**110**	**1 75**	
Rakes, malleable iron, 12 teeth ..dozen	45⅜	**72⅜**	**2 50**	
Scoops, grain, No. 4 ..do	3 7/12	**4 7/12**	**6 70**	$6 70
				6 85
				7 02
Scythes, grass, 36 to 40 inch ..dozen	*b* 66⅝	**83**	5 95	6 30
Scythe snaths ..dozen	67 7/12	**84 7/12**	**4 95**	4 25
				5 40
Seed-drill	1		54 00	
Seeders, broadcast, hand	20	**20**	**4 75**	4 15
Seeders, broadcast, 1 horse	4	**4**	**22 00**	
Seeders, broadcast, 2-horse	15	**15**	**22 00**	
Shovels, long-handle, No. 2 ..dozen	127 7/12		6 20	5 50
				5 60
		143 7/12		***a*5 82**
Shovels, short handle, No. 2 ..dozen	66 5/12		6 20	5 70
				5 80
		96 5/12		***a*6 02**
Sickles, No. 3, grain ..dozen	35⅜	**51⅜**		
Spades, long-handle, No. 3 ..do	2 1/12		6 40	5 90
				6 00
		4 1/12		***a*6 22**
Spades, short handle, No. 3 ..dozen	67¼		6 40	5 90
				6 00
		101¾		***a*6 22**
Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled ..dozen	2¾	**3¾**	**9 50**	
Wheelbarrows, all iron	19	**21**		**7 95**
Wheelbarrows, garden, medium size	14	**19**	**2 90**	
Yokes, ox, large, oiled and painted	52	**102**	**3 75**	
Yokes, ox, medium, oiled and painted	27	**27**	**3 25**	
Plow-beam for 11-inch plow	1		50	
Plow-beam for 12-inch plow	1		50	
Plow-beam for 14-inch plow	1		58	
Plow-beam for 12-inch breakers	1		58	
Plow-beam for 14-inch breakers	1		65	

a Ten cents per dozen less delivered in New York.

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

A. Flagler.	H. T. Wakeman.	H. King.	C. H. Deere.	E. W. Walker.	A. B. Cohn.	Kelley, Maus & Co.	Iowa Farming Tool Co.	F. B. Koehler.[a]	C. H. Conover.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul.	(b)	New York.
.....	.....	.....	**$3 75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	**4 25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	**4 50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	**6 50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	**7 50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	$9 00	.....	**7 50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	**8 75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14 00	.....	**12 50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	**12 50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	**12 50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	**2 45**	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	**08**	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	.....	**$16 75**	.....
.....	1 30	.....	.....	.....	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 80								
.....	2 20	.....	.....	.....	2 75	.....	$2 10	.....	.....
.....	7 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$5 56	5 49	$5 95	.....	.....	7 00	.....	.....	.....	$6 20
	5 83								
	6 00								
.....	4 20	.....	.....	.....	4 25	.....	3 75	.....	5 00
.....	4 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 80		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 80	5 11	5 16	.....	.....	4 69	.....	.....	.....	7 95
6 05	5 30	6 32							
.....	5 55	6 46							
	6 10	6 67							
		7 32							
5 98	5 30	5 16	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	7 95
6 23	5 55	6 32							
	6 10	6 46							
		6 67							
		7 22							
	2 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 20
6 30	5 40	6 67							
6 60	6 05	6 79							
.....	.....	7 00							
		7 60							
6 20	5 60	6 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 45	6 40	6 79							
.....	.....	7 00							
		7 60							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....	$9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3 50	.....	.....	$3 50	3 38	.....	3 25	.....	3 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50	.....	.....
							3 40		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 25	.....	.....
							3 20		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 36	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....

b Delivered at New York, Saint Louis, Chicago, Saint Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, or Carlisle, as required.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	M. Rosenfield.
			Points of delivery.	
			New York.	Chicago.
Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 2¼ by 3¼, narrow track	30	**60**		$0 75
Axletrees, 2½ by 3½, wide track	5	**26**		75
Axletrees, 2¾ by 3¾, narrow track	5	**12**		80
Axletrees, 2¾ by 3¾, wide track	6	**8**		80
Axletrees, 3 by 4, narrow track	54	**94**		90
Axletrees, 3 by 4, wide track	6	**12**		90
Axletrees, 3½ by 4½, narrow track	38	**47**		1 00
Axletrees, 3¾ by 4½, wide track	10	**52**		1 00
Axletrees, 3½ by 4½, narrow track	42	**61**		1 10
Axletrees, 3½ by 4½, wide track	20	**79**		1 10
Axletrees, 4 by 5, narrow track	24	**26**		1 25
Axletrees, 4 by 5, wide track	5	**20**		1 25
Axletrees, 4½ by 5½, narrow track	5	**2**		1 25
Axletrees, 4½ by 5½, wide track	5	**19**		1 25
Bolsters, oak, wagon, front, 2¼ by 3½, narrow track	16	**68**		35
Bolsters, 2¼ by 3½, wide track	4	**4**		35
Bolsters, 2¾ by 4½, narrow track	4	**4**		38
Bolsters, 2¾ by 4½, wide track	12	**34**		38
Bolsters, 3 by 4½, narrow track	14	**60**		45
Bolsters, 3 by 4½, wide track	4	**32**		45
Bolsters, 3½ by 5, narrow track	2	**5**		50
Bolsters, 3½ by 5, wide track	4	**17**		50
Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear, 2¼ by 3, narrow track	5	**12**		33
Bolsters, 2¼ by 3, wide track	5			33
Bolsters, 2¾ by 3½, narrow track	5			35
Bolsters, 2¾ by 3½, wide track	6	**26**		35
Bolsters, 3 by 4, narrow track	4	**36**		50
Bolsters, 3 by 4, wide track	4	**46**		50
Bolsters, 3½ by 4½, narrow track	5	**8**		50
Bolsters, 3¾ by 4½, wide track	4	**22**		50
Borer, hub	1	**7**		
Bows, narrow track	336	**608**		10
Bows, wide track	250	**470**		12
Covers, 8-ounce duck, 10 by 14 feet, free from sizing	116	**237**	$3 70 4 60	
Eveners, oak, wagon, plain, narrow track, sets.	26	**131**		25
Eveners, plain, wide track, do.	6	**52**		25
Eveners, full-ironed, narrow track, do.	14	**111**		45
Eveners, full-ironed, wide track, do.	62	**124**		45
Felloes, hickory, wagon, bent, 1¼ by 1¾, do.	3	**12**		
Felloes, 1⅜ by 1⅜, do.	8	**22**		
Felloes, 1½ by 1½, do.	2	**7**		
Felloes, 1⅝ by 1⅝, do.	1	**3**		
Felloes, 1¾ by 1¾, do.	1	**1**		
Felloes, 2 by 2, do.	15	**15**		
Felloes, oak, wagon, bent, 2 by 2, do.	1	**1**		
Felloes, 2¼ by 2¼, do.	10	**31**		
Felloes, 2½ by 2½, do.	29	**33**		
Felloes, oak, wagon, sawed, 1½ by 2, do.	8	**80**		1 25
Felloes, 2 by 2½, do.	16	**52**		1 50
Felloes, 2 by 2¾, do.	1	**10**		1 65
Felloes, 2½ by 3, do.	1	**2**		2 00
Hounds, oak, wagon, front, 3 pieces, do.	88	**178**		50
Hounds, pole, 2 pieces, do.	9	**111**		30
Hounds, rear, 2 pieces, do.	58	**128**		45
Hubs, oak, 7½ by 9, do.	6	**9**		1 10
Hubs, oak, 8 by 10, do.	1	**18**		1 20
Hubs, oak, 8½ by 11, do.	1	**4**		1 30

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

J. T. Van Wyck.	A. Clemens.	E. C. Cook & Bro.	Kelly, Maus & Co.	Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company.	A. Thomas.	H. King.	S. H. Crane.	E. A. Webster.
Points of delivery.								
New York.	Saint Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.
.....	.....	.....	**$0 36**	$0 30	.....	$0 42½	$0 51	$0 75
.....	.....	.....	**36**	33	.....	45	51	75
.....	.....	.....	**36**	40	.....	50	51	80
.....	.....	.....	**36**	45	.....	55	51	80
.....	.....	.....	**36**	57	.....	52½	55	90
.....	.....	.....	**36**	60	.....	57½	55	90
.....	.....	.....	**45**	68	.....	65	63	1 00
.....	.....	.....	**45**	71	.....	70	63	1 00
.....	.....	.....	**48**	71	.....	70	65	1 00
.....	.....	.....	**48**	73	.....	75	65	1 00
.....	.....	.....	**55**	81	.....	80	75	1 10
.....	.....	.....	**55**	83	.....	85	75	1 10
.....	.....	.....	**75**	97	.....	95	90	1 25
.....	.....	.....	**75**	1 00	.....	1 00	1 00	1 25
.....	.....	.....	**14**	25	.....	20	31	35
.....	.....	.....	**16**	28	.....	20	35	35
.....	.....	.....	**22**	30	.....	25	35	38
.....	.....	.....	**25**	33	.....	25	40	38
.....	.....	.....	**24**	36	.....	30	40	45
.....	.....	.....	**27**	39	.....	33	45	45
.....	.....	.....	**24**	45	.....	35	45	50
.....	.....	.....	**27**	48	.....	40	50	50
.....	.....	.....	**14**	25	.....	20	28	33
.....	.....	.....	16	28	.....	20	20	33
.....	.....	.....	16	34	.....	25	35	35
.....	.....	.....	**18**	37	.....	25	40	35
.....	.....	.....	**16**	35	.....	28	35	50
.....	.....	.....	**18**	38	.....	30	40	50
.....	.....	.....	**21**	43	.....	32½	45	50
.....	.....	.....	**24**	45	.....	35	50	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**24 00**	.....
.....	.....	.....	11	**09**	.....	10	60	12
.....	.....	.....	13					
.....	.....	.....	11	**10**	.....	10	65	12
.....	.....	.....	13					
$4 95	$2 50	$3 25 3 90	.....	2 90	$4 66	**2 40**	.....	3 00
.....	.....	.....	15	18	.....	20	**17**	25
.....	.....	.....	20	20	.....	20	**17**	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	45	**40**	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	45	**45**	45
.....	.....	.....	**75**	1 50	.....	90	80	.....
.....	.....	.....	**85**	1 75	.....	1 00	90	.....
.....	.....	.....	**95**	2 00	.....	1 15	1 05	.....
.....	.....	.....	**1 00**	2 50	.....	1 25	1 30	.....
.....	.....	.....	**1 20**	3 00	.....	1 40	1 45	.....
.....	.....	.....	**1 60**	3 50	.....	1 50	1 75	.....
.....	.....	.....	**1 40**	3 50	.....	1 75	1 30	.....
.....	.....	.....	**2 00**	3 75	.....	2 00	2 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	**2 50**	4 00	.....	2 25	2 50	.....
.....	.....	.....	1 50	1 25	.....	**1 00**	1 25	1 25
.....	.....	.....	1 35	1 50	.....	**1 20**	1 40	1 50
.....	.....	.....	1 50	1 75	.....	**1 25**	1 75	1 65
.....	.....	.....	2 10	2 00	.....	**2 00**	2 25	2 00
.....	.....	.....	**32**	65	.....	45	45	60
.....	.....	.....	**19**	28	.....	30	30	30
.....	.....	.....	**22**	35	.....	30	35	45
.....	.....	.....	**90**	1 25	.....	1 00	90	1 10
.....	.....	.....	**95**	1 45	.....	1 10	1 00	1 20
.....	.....	.....	**1 05**	1 50	.....	1 25	1 10	1 30

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 13—Continued. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	V. G. Hundley.
			Points of delivery.	
			N. Y.	Chicago.
Hubs, oak, 9 by 12.....sets.	1			
Hubs, oak, 10 by 12.....do..	2	**3**		
Reaches, oak, wagon, for 3-inch wagon	282	**678**		
Reaches, oak, for 3¼-inch wagon	10	**10**		
Reaches, oak, for 3½-inch wagon	10	**10**		
Skeins, wagon, 2¼ by 7⅛ inches, packed in cases or barrels.....sets.	1	**5**		
Skeins, 2⅜ by 8.....do..	24	**29**		
Skeins, 3 by 9.....do..	23	**29**		
Skeins, 3½ by 10.....do..	16	**39**		
Skeins, 3½ by 11.....do..	2	**6**		
Spokes, hickory, buggy, 1¼-inch.....do..	3	**21**		$1 67
Spokes, 1½-inch.....do..	8	**23**		1 66
Spokes, 1⅝-inch.....do..	4	**70**		1 66
Spokes, 2-inch.....do..	15	**85**		1 94
Spokes, 2¼-inch.....do..	45	**112**		2 13
Spokes, 2½-inch.....do..	27	**52**		2 19
Spokes, 2⅝-inch.....do..	4	**6**		2 19
Spokes, 2¾-inch.....do..	1	**3**		2 40
Spokes, 3-inch.....do..	4	**6**		2 85
Spokes, oak, wagon, 3¼-inch, cased.....sets.	1	**1**		3 65
Spokes, oak, wagon, 3½-inch, cased.....do..	1	**1**		3 65
Springs, for wagon seats.....per lb.	40	**156**		
Springs, wagon, elliptic.....do..	5	**42**		
Tongues, ash, for 3-inch wagon	33	**171**		
Tongues, ash, for 3¼-inch wagon	105	**226**		
Tongues, ash, for 3½-inch wagon	147	**343**		
Whiffletrees, hickory, wagon, full-ironed, cased	138	**411**		
Whiffletrees, hickory, wagon, plain, cased	130	**517**		
Yokes, neck, hickory, wagon, full-ironed, cased	44	**184**		
Yokes, neck, hickory, wagon, plain, turned to shape and size, cased	135	**388**		
Additional for Carlisle School.				
Bows, wagon, 1⅛ by ¾-inch, 3 feet 3 inches wide	80	**80**	$0 35	
Springs, wagon, elliptic, 1⅜ by 38 inches long, ground.....per lb.	20	**20**	9½	
Springs, wagon, elliptic, 1½ by 36 inches long, ground.....do..	40	**40**	9½	
Wheels, spring wagon, 4 feet and 3 feet 6 inches, 1⅜ tread, 1⅜ spokes, 7-inch hub, XX Saroin patent (sets).	20	**20**	12 00	
Carriage poles, double bend, with bow, 2½ by 1¾	20	**20**	1 20	
Knobs, curtain, Japan.....gross.	5	**5**	**45**	
Buttons, tufting.....do..	3	**3**	**20**	
Curtain lights, Japan.....doz.	4	**4**	**1 00**	

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for goods for Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

J. H. Woodhouse.	M. Rosenfield.	E. A. Webster.	F. H. Tuthill.	Kelly, Mans & Co.	Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co.	Hez. King.	S. H. Crane.
Points of delivery.							
N. Y.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.
.....	$1 50	$1 50	.....	$1 15	$1 75	$1 50	$1 25
.....	1 75	1 75	.....	**1 55**	2 00	1 60	1 75
.....	45	45	.....	**27**	55	40	35
.....	45	45	.....	**27**	65	45	40
.....	45	45	.....	**27**	80	50	40
.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	1 65	**1 60**	1 75
.....	2 15	.....	.....	.....	1 75	**1 75**	1 90
.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....	2 20	**2 15**	2 30
.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	2 65	**2 50**	2 85
.....	3 35	.....	.....	.....	2 95	**2 90**	3 05
.....	.....	.....	.....	1 40	2 25	1 70	**1 00**
				1 65			
				2 00			
.....	.....	1 75	.....	1 35	2 25	1 90	**1 60**
				1 90			
				2 25			
.....	.....	1 75	.....	1 35	2 35	2 00	**1 60**
				1 90			
				2 25			
.....	2 40	2 40	.....	1 50	2 40	2 00	**1 75**
				2 15			
				2 50			
.....	2 50	2 50	.....	1 20	2 50	**2 25**	2 30
				1 40			
				2 35			
				2 65			
.....	2 50	2 50	.....	1 20	2 55	**2 25**	2 30
				1 40			
				2 35			
				2 65			
.....	2 50	2 50	.....	1 20	2 65	**2 25**	2 60
				1 40			
				2 35			
				2 65			
.....	3 00	3 00	.....	1 75	3 00	**2 50**	2 85
				2 75			
				3 00			
.....	3 25	3 25	.....	2 00	3 50	**2 75**	3 25
				3 00			
				3 25			
.....	3 75	3 75	.....	3 50	4 00	**3 50**	3 75
.....	3 75	3 75	.....	3 75	4 65	**3 75**	4 25
.....	.....	.....	**$0 05½**	.....	07	07½	06½
.....	.....	.....	**07½**	.....	.....	10	08
.....	1 25	1 25	.....	53	80	68	70
				60			
.....	1 25	1 25	.....	53	85	70	70
				60			
.....	1 25	1 25	.....	53	95	70	75
				60			
.....	75	73	.....	34	40	45	**35**
				36			
.....	18	18	.....	08	16	20	**09**
.....	85	85	.....	43	75	50	**40**
				47			
.....	18	18	.....	09	25	12½	**10**
.....	.....	.....	.....	18	**09**	15	20
$0 08¼	.....	.....	**07½**	.....	.....	12	08
08¼	.....	.....	**07½**	.....	.....	12	08
.....	.....	.....	.....	5 75	.....	10 00	**7 62**
				6 50			
				8 75			
				10 25			
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	**1 00**	75
				65			
				85			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 13—Continued. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.	Number awarded.	Size.
M. Rosenfield *a*		2¾
	98	3
		3¼
		3½
E. A. Webster *b*	**15**	2¾
	15	3
	6	3¼
	73	3½
F. C. Herrick *c*	**3**	Log.
	20	2¾ x 8½
	25	.....
	26	3
	2	3¼
A. Caldwell *d*	**32**	3½ x 10½
	e **45**	3
Studebaker Bros. *f*		3¼
	20	n. 2¾
		w. 2¾
	17	n. 3
		w. 3
	5	n. 3¼
	5	.....
	5	w. 3¼
	50	.....
	2	n. 3½
	18	.....
		w. 3½
Hezekiah King *h*		Log.
	2 37	2¾
		3
		3¼
		3½
George T. Hawley *i*		Log.
		2¾
		3
		3¼
Winchester and Partridge Manufacturing Company		3½
		2¾
		3
		3¼
Winchester Wagon Works		3½
		3

a Standard Moline wagon.
b Jackson wagon; includes truss rods.
c Tennessee standard wagon.
d The Caldwell wagon; warranted first class.
e Only 45 wagons offered.

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Points of delivery.									
Chicago.	Kansas City.	Sioux City.	Saint Paul.	Saint Louis.	San Francisco.	Bows.	Covers.	Spring seats.	Top boxes.
$40 00	$42 00	$42 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2 50	.....	.....
						$0 10	2 90	$2 00	$2 00
41 00	**43 00**	43 00							
42 00	44 00	45 00							
43 00	45 00	46 00							
42 50	46 00	46 75	.....	.....	.....	12	3 00	2 00	2 00
43 50	47 00	47 75							
44 50	48 00	46 75							
46 00	49 50	50 25							
80 00	83 50	84 25							
37 00	**38 00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	3 50	2 00	1 75
.....	.....	**38 50**							
39 00	**40 00**	40 50							
41 00	**42 00**	42 50							
42 00	43 00	**43 50**							
45 25	**41 25**	45 25	.....	.....	.....	75	3 50	2 50	2 00
47 25	43 25	47 25							
41 50	45 25	**45 50**	$44 50	.....	*g*$70 50	09	3 00	.....	2 00
42 00	45 75	46 00	45 00	.....	*g*71 00	10			
43 50	47 25	**47 50**	46 50	.....	*g*73 50	12			
44 00	47 75	48 00	47 00	.....	*g*74 00				
45 00	48 75	.....	48 00	.....	***g*77 00**				
.....	.....	**49 00**							
45 50	49 25	.....	48 50	.....	***g*77 50**				
.....	.....	**49 50**							
49 00	52 75	.....	52 00	.....	***g*84 00**				
.....	.....	**53 00**							
50 00	53 75	54 00	53 00	.....	*g*85 00				
87 50	91 25	91 50	90 50						
45 00	.....	.....	.....	$46 00	.....	50	2 40	2 50	2 00
47 00	.....	.....	.....	48 00					
48 50	.....	.....	.....	49 50					
50 00	.....	.....	.....	51 00					
85 00	.....	.....	.....	86 00					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92 50				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98 50				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105 00	.....	.....	2 00	1 50
45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46 00									
47 00									
49 00									
40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

f Studebaker standard wagon with patent truss and patent skein.
g Standard Western States wagon with patent truss and skeins; material extra selected, and first class and complete with California brake.
h Milburn Wagon Company; hollow axles, $5 extra.
i Schuttler wagon with California brake.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINT.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. S. Page.	S. H. Crane.
			Points of delivery.	
			New York.	Chicago.
Chrome-yellow, in oil ..... pounds..	165	**290**	$0 14	$0 17
Coal-tar ..... gallons..	64	**84**	.....	.....
Glass, window, 8 x 10, American, B quality ..... boxes..	43	**98**	.....	**2 25**
Glass, window, 9 x 12, American, B quality ..... do...	5	**10**	.....	**2 25**
Glass, window, 9 x 13, American, B quality ..... do...	2	**2**	.....	**2 25**
Glass, window, 9 x 14, American, B quality ..... do...	13	**25**	.....	**2 25**
Glass, window, 9 x 15, American, B quality ..... do...	1	**1**	.....	**2 25**
Glass, window, 10 x 12, American, B quality ..... do...	42	**75**	.....	**2 25**
Glass, window, 10 x 13, American, B quality ..... do...	1	.....	.....	2 25
Glass, window, 10 x 14, American, B quality ..... do...	21	**32**	.....	**2 25**
Glass, window, 10 x 16, American, B quality ..... do...	10	**16**	.....	**2 60**
Glass, window, 10 x 18, American, B quality ..... do...	3	**4**	.....	**2 60**
Glass, window, 12 x 14, American, B quality ..... do...	9	**10**	.....	**2 60**
Glass, window, 12 x 16, American, B quality ..... do ...	25	**29**	.....	**2 60**
Glass, window, 12 x 18, American, B quality ..... do...	12	**15**	.....	**2 60**
Glass, window, 12 x 22, American, B quality ..... do...	15	**18**	.....	**2 60**
Glass, window, 12 x 28, American, B quality ..... do...	1	**11**	.....	**2 80**
Glass, window, 14 x 20, American, B quality ..... do...	4	**4**	.....	**2 60**
Glazier's glass-cutters ..... dozen..	$1\frac{5}{12}$	$\mathbf{1\frac{5}{12}}$	.....	.....
Japan ..... gallons..	16	**43**	**64**	.....
Lampblack, in papers ..... pounds..	68	**97**	**08**	$09\frac{1}{2}$
Lead, red, standard brand, dry ..... do ...	610	**1,122**	$06\frac{3}{4}$	$06\frac{5}{16}$
Lead, white, pure and best ..... do...	5,950	**8,800**	$\mathbf{06\frac{30}{100}}$	$06\frac{5}{16}$
Ocher, Rochelle, in oil ..... do...	635	**735**	07	07
Oil, harness, in cans, cased ..... gallons..	72	**96**	1 05	.....
Oil, kerosene, fire-test not less than 150°, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased ..... gallons..	4, 590	**6,225**	.....	18 20
Oil, lard, good quality, in cans, cased ..... do ...	453	.....	1 07	.....
		623	.....	.....
Oil, linseed, boiled, in cans, cased ..... do...	846	**1,061**	**69**	.....
Oil, linseed, raw, in cans, cased ..... do...	95	**215**	**66**	.....
Oil, lubricating, mineral, crude, in cans, cased ..... do...	438	**513**	.....	**20** to 32
Paint, roof ..... do...	155	**175**	73	65
Paper, building ..... pounds..	3, 300	.....	.....	02
		6,300	.....	.....
Paper, tarred ..... do...	10, 200	**10,200**	.....	$02\frac{1}{4}$
Pitch ..... do...	100	**50**	.....	.....
Turpentine, in cans, cased ..... gallons .	278	**370**	62	.....
Umber, burnt, in oil, ground ..... pounds..	280	**370**	**10**	.....
Varnish, copal, 1-gallon cans ..... gallons...	5	**12**	**1 05**	.....
Varnish, copal, 5-gallon cans ..... do...	60	**75**	**1 00**	.....
Whiting ..... pounds..	1, 850	**2,060**	**01**	.....
Additional for Carlisle school.				
Drop black, in Japan ..... pounds..	20	**20**	25	.....
Oil, sewing-machine ..... bottles..	100	**100**	.....	.....
Varnish, coach ..... gallons..	10	**10**	1 35	.....
Glass, window, $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 12, American, B quality ..... boxes..	2	**2**	.....	2 25
Glass, window, $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 14, American, B quality ..... do...	2	**2**	.....	2 25
Glass, window, 11 x 16, American, B quality ..... do...	2	**2**	.....	2 60
Glass, window, 11 x 17, American, B quality ..... do...	2	**2**	.....	2 60
Head-light oil, 150° proof .. .. gallons..	1, 500	**1,500**	.....	13

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

H. T. Wakemzn.	J. A. Walker.	E. A. Boyd & Son.	A. B. Cohn.	J. H. Woodhouse.	G. M. Acklin.	R. A. Robbins.	C. W. Barstow.	J. R. Michael.
Points of delivery.								
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**$0 17**	$0 25	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**25**	25	.....
$2 45	.....	$2 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 80	.....
2 54	.....	2 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 80	.....
2 54	.....	2 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 80	.....
2 54	.....	2 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 80	.....
2 54	.....	2 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 80	.....
2 54	.....	2 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 80	.....
2 54	.....	2 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 80	.....
2 54	.....	2 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 80	.....
2 90	.....	2 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 20	.....
2 90	.....	2 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 20	.....
2 90	.....	2 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 20	.....
2 90	.....	2 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 20	.....
2 90	.....	2 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 20	.....
2 90	.....	2 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 20	.....
3 20	.....	3 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 50	.....
3 20	.....	2 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 20	.....
40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**39 00**	5 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 10	1 00	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	07	**06½**	.....
07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	07½	06½	.....
06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**07½**	10	.....
1 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**75**	1 25	.....
						82		
.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 21½	**$0 18**	21	16½	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	95	88	1 05	1 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1 01**	95			
71	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	75	75	.....
70	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	72	72	.....
.....	.....	.....	$1 35	17	25	21	30	.....
			1 50	23		30		
				30				
1 00	$0 90	.....	1 25	.....	.....	**75**	1 00	.. ..
03¼	.....	.....	.....	02⅞	.....	03½	03	$0 02½
				to		to		03¼
.....	.....	.....	.....	**03.⁶/₁₀**	.....	04½		
02¾	.....	.....	.....	**02½**	.....	02¼	03	02
				02⅝		02½		02⅛
						02¾		02⅝
01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	05	**05**	.....
55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	15	.....
1 28	.....	.....	1 25	.....	.....	1 35	1 60	.....
1 14	.....	.....	1 15	.....	.....	1 18	1 50	.....
01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	01½	01½	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**25**	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	**05**	.....	03½	.....	.....
1 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1 98**	.....	.....
2 54	.....	2 52	.....	.....	.....	2 75	.....	.....
2 54	.....	2 52	.....	.....	.....	2 75	.....	.....
2 54	.....	2 88	.....	.....	.....	3 12	.....	.....
2 90	.....	2 88	.....	.....	.....	3 12	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	13¾	**12½**	14½	.....	.....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 15. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TIN-WARE, &c.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Boilers, wash, IX, tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted, No. 8 ..... dozen..	9 7/12	**17¼**
Buckets, water, galvanized iron, 4 gallons ..... do....	62⅜	**89½**
Candle-molds, in stands of 8 molds ..... do....	7½	**9½**
Candle-sticks, planished tin, 6-inch ..... do....	61½	**65½**
Coffee-boilers, 2 quarts, plain tin, riveted spout and handle ..... do....	241⅝	*a* **200**
Coffee boilers, 4 quarts ..... do....	115½	*b* **179** 7/12
Coffee-boilers, 6 quarts ..... do....	22	*c* **64⅛**
Coffee-mills, iron hopper box, No. 3 ..... do....	86⅜	.....
		145⅜
Coffee-mills, side, No. 1 ..... do....	50 7/12	.....
		51½
Cups, pint, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle ..... do....	588½	*d* **300**
Cups, quart ..... do....	451	*e* **300**
Dippers, water, 1 quart, long iron handles, riveted ..... do....	225	**297**
Dippers, water, 2 quarts ..... do....	9⅜	**26⅜**
Funnels, 1 quart, plain tin ..... do....	5 5/12	*f* **8** 1/12
Funnels, 2 quarts, plain tin ..... do....	3⅜	*f* **3⅜**
Graters, nutmeg ..... do....	⅜	**2–3**
Kettles, brass, 2-gallon ..... pounds..	200	**200**
Kettles, brass, 2½-gallon ..... do....	200	**207**
Kettles, brass, 3-gallon ..... do....	460	**460**
Kettles, brass, 5-gallon ..... do ..	590	**603**
Kettles, brass, 6-gallon ..... do....	415	**415**
Kettles, brass, 10-gallon ..... do....	252½	**252½**
Kettles, camp (nest of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts), galvanized iron, redipped, strapped bottom ..... nests..	358	**646**
Kettles, camp (nest of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts), plain iron, strapped bottom .... do....	756	**951**
Kettles, galvanized iron, 7 quarts ..... dozen..	5	**5** 5/12
Kettles, galvanized iron, 11 quarts ..... do....	6 1/12	**25** 1/12
Kettles, galvanized iron, 14 quarts ..... do....	9⅜	**17⅛**
Lanterns, tin globe, with candle, oil, and kerosene burners ..... do....	6⅜	.....
		7 7/12
Match-safes, Japanned iron, self-closing ..... do....	3⅛	.....
Pails, water, stamped-tin, retinned, 10 quarts ..... do....	176 7/12	*g* **100**
Pails, water, 14 quarts ..... do....	27 5/12	*f* **34** 5/12
Pans, 1 quart, deep-pudding, stamped-tin, retinned ..... do....	67	**139**
Pans, 2 quarts ..... do....	98⅛	**111**
Pans, dish, 10 quarts, stampedtin, retinned ..... do....	45 7/12	.....
		h **100**
Pans, dish, 14 quarts ..... do	42⅜	*f* **61⅜**
Pans, dish, 17 quarts ..... do ..	45⅝	.....
		53⅝
Pans, dust, Japanned ..... do....	20½	**34**
Pans, fry, No. 4, wrought-iron, polished ..... do....	292½	.....
		571⅝
Pans, tin, 2 quarts, stamped-tin, retinned ..... do....	102½	**106½**
Pans, tin, 4 quarts ..... do....	108	*f* **152**
Pans, tin, 6 quarts ..... do ..	196½	*i* **200**
Plates, stamped-tin, 9-inch, baking, deep, jelly ..... do....	242½	**255½**
Plates, stamped-tin, 9-inch, dinner ..... do....	587	**1,062**
Plates, stamped-tin, 9-inch, pie ..... do....	23½	**141½**
Punches, tinner's, hollow, ⅛-inch ..... do....	1	**7–12**
Punches, tinner's, hollow, ¼-inch ..... do....	1	**1–12**
Scoops, grocer's, hand, No. 20 ..... do....	3⅜	**6⅜**
Scoops, grocer's, hand, No. 40 ..... do....	1¾	**5¼**
Shears, tinner's, bench, No. 4, Wilcox ..... do....	2	**4**
Shears, tinner's, hand, No. 7 ..... do....	3	**7**
Shears, tinner's, hand, No. 9 ..... do....	2	**4**
Solder ..... pounds..	272	**387**
Soldering irons, No. 3, 1½ pounds each	5	**10**

a 79 1/12 dozen awarded Carlisle school.
b 35¼ to Carlisle school.
c 22 dozen to Carlisle school.
d 481½ dozen to Carlisle school.
e 251 dozen to Carlisle school.
f Awarded to Carlisle school.

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

S. H. Crane.	J. H. Woodhouse.	R. Murray.	M. H. C. Brombacher.	H. T. Wakeman.	J. E. Ingersoll.	S. Whitman.	H. W. Shepard.	A. A. Cowles.	G. W. B. Taylor.	C. H. Conover.	R. A. Robbins.	W. W. Davenport.	Hampton School.
Points of delivery.													
Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	
$14 40													
	$5 70					$4 75	**$5 00**		$6 00				
	5 83												
2 66													
49			$0 43										
1 75			1 31								$1 35		**$1 75**
2 25			1 75								1 85		**2 25**
2 75			2 10								2 37		**2 75**
2 95	$3 15	$2 90		$2 50							2 35		
	4 21										**3 00**		
4 38	2 58	4 25		4 39									
	4 25										**4 18**		
40			37		$0 40		45				39		**40**
49			58		49		55				48		**49**
75			70				80						
85							90						
65											52		
1 00											89		
50													
25	**24**			26				$0 24	28	$0 29		$0 25	
25	**24**			26				24	28	29		25	
25	**24**			26¼				24	28	29		25	
25	**24**			26½				24	28	29		25	
28	**24**			26¾				24	28	29		25	
28	**24**			26¾				24	32	29		25	
							1 60						
							1 30						
				3 36			**3 00**						
				4 03			**4 00**						
				4 40			**4 50**						
	3 93			5 85								4 25	
	4 02			7 26									
4 00							**4 00**						
6 00							4 50						
68			**57**		66		65				65		
90			**77**		89		80				80		
2 60			2 28		2 65		2 90						
3 30											**2 62**		
3 30			2 63		3 35		3 75				3 30		
3 85													
3 85			3 07		4 10		4 25						
4 50											**3 90**		
80			64										
1 55			1 52	1 47						1 63			
				1 55			**1 42**						
60			**60**		59		54				59		
90			85		88		83				90		
1 10			**1 05**		1 09		1 05				1 18		
35			**34**				25		33		27		
25			**24**				25		23		27		
25			**24**						23				
3 50									4 50				
2 90									3 37½				
1 75			1 68		1 60								
2 50			2 36		2 40								
4 20				**4 00**					3 75				
2 15				**2 00**					1 87½				
1 25				**1 25**					1 12½				
14				12					12½				
38				28					75				

y 160$\frac{7}{12}$ dozen to Carlisle school
h 6$\frac{7}{12}$ dozen to Carlisle school.

i 44$\frac{1}{3}$ dozen awarded to Carlisle school.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 15—Continued. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, &C.—Continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Spoons, table, tinned-iron	dozen	651	**1,147**
Spoons, tea, tinned-iron	do	441	**938**
Teapots, planished tin, 3 pints, round	do	1	**1**
Teapots, planished tin, 4 pints, round	do	6	**7**
Tin, sheet, 10 x 14 inches, IC	boxes	21	**28**
Tin, sheet, 14 x 20 inches, IC	do	20	**26**
Tin, sheet, 10 x 14 inches, IX	do	34	**34**
Tin, sheet, 14 x 20 inches, IX	do	33	**35**
Tin, sheet, 14 x 60 inches, IX	do	1	**1**
Wash-basins, stamped-tin, flat-bottom, retinned, 11 inches	dozen	88½	**220⅝**
Zinc, sheet, 36 x 84 inches, No. 9	pounds	2,155	**3,255**
Additional for Carlisle School.			
Tin, sheet, IX, 12 x 24	boxes	6	**6**
Tin, block	pounds	200	**200**
Bucket ears, No. 2	gross	2	**2**
Bucket ears, No. 3	do	6	**6**
Bucket ears, No. 4	do	12	**12**
Bucket ears, No. 5	do	20	**20**
Bucket ears, No. 6	do	20	**20**
Bucket woods	do	14	**14**
Soldering-irons, 36 ounces each	pairs	2	**2**

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

S. H. Crane.	M. H. C. Brombacher.	H. T. Wakeman.	J. E. Ingersoll.	H. W. Shepard.	G. W. B. Taylor.	C. H. Conover.	R. A. Robbins.	W. W. Davenport.	H. King.
					Points of delivery.				
Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	New York and Chicago.	New York.	New York.
$0 21½	$0 16	$0 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 18¾	$0 25
10	09	08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10½	12
2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	$6 25	$6 75	.....	.....	.....
6 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 25	6 75	.....	.....	.....
8 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00	8 50	.....	.....	.....
8 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00	8 50	.....	.....	.....
25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	85	.....	$0 96	$0 81	81	.....	$0 83	.....	.....
05 25/100	.....	.....	.....	.....	06¼	06¼	.....	.....	.....
9 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	68¼	.....	9 40	.....	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	22½	.....	25	.....	.....
28	.....	.....	29	.....	44	.....	27	.....	.....
40	.....	.....	44	.....	75	.....	70	.....	.....
50	.....	.....	54	.....	87½	.....	45	.....	.....
60	.....	.....	65	.....	1 12	.....	60	.....	.....
70	.....	.....	80	.....	1 37½	.....	70	.....	.....
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	50	.....	.....
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 12	.....	1 40	.....	.....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 16. STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, &C.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Caldrons, iron, plain, kettle, 20 gallons actual capacity	3	**3**
Caldron, 40 gallons	1	
Caldron, 90 gallons	1	
Caldron, iron, portable, with furnace, 20 gallons actual capacity	1	**2**
Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace, 40 gallons actual capacity	3	**5**
Caldron, 90 gallons	1	
Elbows, stove-pipe, size 5-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron	5	**10**
Elbows, stove-pipe, size 6-inch	312	**422**
Elbows, stove-pipe, size 7-inch	8	**123**
Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep pattern, 10 inches diameter inside	130	**420**
Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep pattern, 12 inches diameter inside	34	**124**
Pipe, stove, 5-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets ..... joints	34	*a* **50**
Pipe, stove, 6-inch ..... do	4,324	*b* **1,370**
Pipe, stove, 7-inch ..... do	173	*c* **640**
Polish, stove ..... gross	8⅔	**22**$\frac{11}{12}$
Stoves, box, heating, wood, 24 inches long	6	
		31
Stoves, box, heating, wood, 27 inches long	142	
		161
Stoves, box, heating, wood, 32 inches long	87	
		101
Stoves, box, heating, wood, 37 inches long	35	
		40
Stoves, cooking, coal, 8-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete	5	
		13
Stoves, cooking, coal, 9-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete	10	
		11
Stoves, cooking, wood, 6-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete	5	
Stoves, cooking, wood, 7-inch	302	
		302
Stoves, cooking, wood, 8-inch	342	
		376
Stoves, cooking, wood, 9-inch	98	
		100
Stoves, heating, coal, 14-inch cylinder	5	
Stoves, heating, coal, 16-inch cylinder	5	
Stoves, heating, wood, sheet-iron, 32-inch	10	**15**
Stoves, heating, wood, sheet-iron, 37-inch	2	**2**

a 34 joints to Carlisle school. *b* 4,324 joints to Carlisle school. *c* 173 joints to Carlisle school.

advertisement of March 15. 1883, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

C. B. Hotchkiss.	S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.	J. A. Walker.	L. Kahn.	G. Sard, jr.	A. B. Cohn.	C. H. Castle.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.		New York.	New York.	Sioux City, Saint Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago, Saint Louis.
$3 10		$2 74		$4 55		$2 75	
4 60		5 24		7 00		5 00	
15 30		8 50		17 50		9 50	
9 55		9 99		10 00		10 00	
				12 00		12 00	
15 00		19 90		19 00		20 00	
				22 00		23 50	
42 50		39 90		40 00		38 50	
				45 00		42 50	
11	**$0 10**			08			
13	**11**			10			
14	**13**			11			
	58	55		27			$0 55
				44			
	68	80		40			70
				60			
15	**12**			17			13½
17	**14½**			19			15
19	**18**			20			17
6 00	**2 90**		$5 50	4 00			
4 65					$4 50		4 00
				4 20			**4 50**
6 90				5 70	4 50		5 50
					7 00		**5 75**
8 25				6 75	7 00		5 50
							6 50
12 00				8 00	9 75		7 50
							8 50
19 50				15 00	14 00		13 25
				19 00	17 00		**20 00**
				21 00	20 00		
22 50				24 00	17 00		16 50
					20 00		**23 00**
					24 00		
15 95				13 00	10 50		9 00
							12 00
							12 50
16 25				14 00	12 50		11 00
				16 50	14 00		15 00
					15 50		**15 75**
18 50				15 50	14 50		14 50
				17 50	17 00		18 50
				19 75	18 00		**19 00**
21 25				18 75	19 00		18 00
				21 50	22 00		20 50
					23 50		**21 25**
8 50					7 00		8 00
							11 00
10 45					9 00		13 00
							16 00
6 95				12 50	13 50		**12 00**
							13 00
6 95				12 50	13 50		**12 00**

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 17. HARDWARE.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Robt. Murray.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago and New York.	Chicago.
Adzes, cast steel, house-carpenter's, square head.....dozen..	1/2	**7-12**	.....	$13 75
Anvil, wrought iron, steel-faced, 100-pound.....per pound..	1	**2**	.....	.....
Anvil, wrought iron, steel-faced, 140-pound .....do....	1	**2**	.....	.....
Anvil, wrought iron, steel-faced, 200-pound .....do	1	**1**	.....	.....
Augers, 3/4-inch, cast steel, cut with nut .....dozen..	1/3	**2 7/12**	.....	.....
Augers, 1-inch, cast steel, cut with nut .....do....	16 1/3	**20 3/3**	.....	.....
Augers, 1 1/4-inch, cast steel, cut with nut .....do....	13 1/3	**21 1/3**	.....	.....
Augers, 1 1/2-inch, cast steel, cut with nut .....do....	6 3/4	**16 1/4**	.....	.....
Augers, 2-inch, cast steel, cut with nut .....do ..	12 5/6	**15 7/12**	.....	.....
Augers, cast steel, hollow, 1/2-inch .....do....	1/3	**5-12**	.....	.....
Augers, cast steel, hollow, 3/4-inch .....do....	1/3	**5-12**	.....	.....
Augers, cast steel, hollow, 1-inch .....do....	1/3	**5-12**	.....	.....
Augers, cast steel, hollow, 1-inch .....do....	1/3	**5-12**	.....	.....
Augers, post-hole, 9-inch .....do....	2/3	**2 5/12**	.....	.....
Awls, cast steel, saddler's assorted, regular.....do....	240	**301**	.....	.....
Awls, cast steel, shoemaker's, peg, assorted regular .....do...	60	**116**	$0 8	.....
Awls, cast steel, shoemakers' sewing, assorted, regular..do....	54	**104**	8	.....
Axes, assorted, 3 1/2 to 4 1/4 pounds, Yankee pattern.....do....	514	**659 1/2**	.....	7 00
Axes, cast steel, broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel .....do....	2 1/12	**2 2/3**	.....	16 75
Axes, cast steel, hunter's, handled.....do....	124	**145**	.....	5 00
Babbitt-metal, medium quality.....pounds..	321	**446**	.....	.....
Bellows, blacksmith's, 36-inch standard.....	7	**11**	.....	.....
Bellows, blacksmith's, 38-inch standard.....	1	**1**	.....	.....
Bells, cow, wrought, large .....dozen..	1 7/12	**2 1/12**	.....	.....
Bell, cow, wrought, small.....do....	1	**5**	.....	.....
Bells, hand, No. 6, polished .....do....	1 1/3	**1 3/4**	.....	.....
Bells, school (200 pounds, net weight) with fixtures for hanging.	2	**4**	15 50	.....
Bells, school (300 pounds)	2	**2**	24 00	.....
Bell, school (400 pounds)	2	**2**	30 00	.....
Belting, leather, 2-inch .....feet..	220	**220**	**11**	.....
Belting, leather, 3-inch .....do....	225	**225**	**11 1/2 16**	.....
Belting, leather, 3 1/2-inch .....do....	25	**25**	**17 1/2 18**	.....
Belting, leather, 4-inch .....do....	175	**275**	**18 3/4 20**	.....
Belting, leather, 5-inch .....do....	100	**140**	**21 29**	.....
Belting, leather, 6-inch .....do....	20	.....	**30 36**	.....
Belting, leather, 7-inch .....do....	20	.....	**37 42**	.....
Belting, leather, 8-inch .....do....	20	.....	**44 49**	.....
Belting, leather, 12-inch .....do....	20	.....	**50 73**	.....
Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 3-inch .....do....	20	**20**	**77 10 1/2**	13
Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 4-inch .....do....	150	**150**	**13 1/2**	17
Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 6-inch .....do....	20	**50**	**21**	26
Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 8-inch .....do....	20	.....	28	35
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 3-inch .....do....	120	**120**	**13**	15 1/2
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 4-inch .....do....	20	.....	17	21
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 6-inch .....do ..	151	**151**	**25**	31
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 8-inch .....do....	50	**50**	**34**	42
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 10-inch .....do....	20	.....	47	59
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 12-inch .....do....	20	.....	52	65
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 14-inch .....do....	112	**112**	**62**	77

a 20 per cent. discount.

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

A. Flagler.	S. H. Crane.	Kelly, Maus & Co.	H. C. Wells.	Hez. King.	C. H. Conover.	George T. Lane.	J. H. Woodhouse.	H. T. Wakeman.
Points of delivery.								
New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.
$13 00	$13 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	**$12 00**	.....	$12 75
.....	**10½**	10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9¾
.....	**10½**	10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9¾
.....	**10½**	10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9¾
2 15	2 20	.....	.....	.....	$2 45	.....	.....	2 42
3 75	3 80	.....	.....	.....	4 25	.....	.....	4 18
4 50	4 60	.....	.....	.....	5 15	.....	.....	5 06
5 48	5 60	.....	.....	.....	6 25	.....	.....	6 16
7 75	8 00	.....	.....	.....	9 00	.....	.....	8 80
8 40	8 75	*a*$12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00
9 80	10 20	*a*14 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00
11 20	11 48	*a*16 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 37
11 20	11 48	*a*16 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 37
.....	**17 00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 00
.....	**10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	**9**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	**8**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	6 50	.....	**$6 60**	.....	6 50	.....	$6 25	6 95
	7 25				7 00		667	
					7 60			
18 00	19 00	.....	.....	.....	19 50	**14 00**	.....	18 00
4 50	4 75	.....	.....	.....	5 25	**4 25**	3 87	5 18
	5 25						4 00	
	5 68							
7½	7	6½	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	7½
8¼								
.....	**9 25**	9 00	.....	$8 50	.....	.....	.....	9 00
.....	**10 25**	9 50	.....	9 60	.....	.....	.....	10 00
3 38	3 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00
1 85	1 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1 50**
3 38	**3 37**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 38
								3 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**14 00**	14 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**22 00**	22 40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**27 00**	27 75
.....	11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11¼
.....	13½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17⅛
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¼
.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23¼
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29⅛
.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	13⅓	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	20⅔	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	28	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	12⅔	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	16⅔	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	15⅓
.....	24⅔	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	23½
.....	33⅓	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	32⅔	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	52	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	61⅔	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	60

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1883, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. Murray.	A. Flagler.	S. H. Crane.	Kelley, Mans & Co.	C. H. Conover.	J. H. Woodhouse.	H. T. Wakeman.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.
Bits, auger, c. s, $\frac{1}{4}$-inch.....dozen..	$4\frac{11}{12}$	$7\frac{1}{3}$	.....	$1 18	$1 20	.....	$1 35	$1 22	$1 30
Bits, auger, c. s., $\frac{3}{8}$-inch ....do....	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	.....	1 25	1 30	.....	1 45	1 32	1 40
Bits, auger, c. s., $\frac{1}{2}$-inch .....do....	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$	.....	1 37	1 40	.....	1 55	1 42	1 50
Bits, auger, c. s., $\frac{5}{8}$-inch .....do....	4	$5\frac{2}{3}$	.....	1 75	1 80	.....	2 00	1 83	1 85
Bits, auger, c. s., $\frac{3}{4}$-inch .....do....	$3\frac{7}{12}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	.....	2 12	2 20	.....	2 45	2 08	2 30
Bits, auger, c. s., 1-inch ..... do....	$2\frac{7}{12}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	.....	3 10	3 20	.....	2 55	3 17	3 35
Bits, gimlet, double cut, assorted, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$-inch, dozen	$9\frac{5}{8}$	$15\frac{1}{3}$	.....	28	38	$0 75	.....	48	60
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 .....per 100..	450	6[illegible]0	$0 41	.....	40	a1 00	42	.....	.....
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$.....do....	1, 250	1,500	41	.....	42	a1 00	42	.....	.....
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 2.....do....	1, 575	1,875	42	.....	47	a1 07	45	.....	.....
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$.....do....	1, 200	1,400	44	.....	49	a1 14	49	.....	.....
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 3.....do....	825	985	46	.....	52	a1 21	52	.....	.....
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$..... do....	325	555	48	.....	54	a1 28	55	.....	.....
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 4.....do ...	300	505	49	.....	56	a1 35	58	.....	.....
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$.....do ..	75	245	51	.....	58	a1 42	61	.....	.....
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 .....do....	400	470	53	.....	60	a1 49	64	.....	.....
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{5}{8}$ by 2.....do....	850	1,000	68	.....	64	a1 60	68	.....	.....
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{5}{8}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$.....do....	1, 000	1,250	73	.....	70	a1 73	74	.....	.....
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{5}{8}$ by 3.....do....	2, 335	2,595	78	.....	76	a1 86	80	.....	.....
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{5}{8}$ by 4.....do....	1, 775	2,195	89	.....	85	a2 12	91	.....	.....
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{5}{8}$ by 5. .....do....	1, 925	2,195	99	.....	96	a2 38	1 01	.....	.....
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{5}{8}$ by 6.....do....	1, 125	1,495	1 09	.....	1 06	a2 64	1 12	.....	.....
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{5}{8}$ by 7 ..... do ..	950	1,220	1 19	.....	1 16	a2 90	1 23	.....	.....
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{5}{8}$ by 8.....do....	950	770	1 30	.....	1 26	a3 16	1 34	.....	.....
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{5}{8}$ by 9.....do....	500	770	1 40	.....	1 36	a3 42	1 46	.....	.....
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{5}{8}$ by 4.....do....	900	1,130	1 57	.....	1 44	a3 58	1 52	.....	.....
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{5}{8}$ by 5.....do ..	350	680	1 75	.....	1 60	a4 02	1 70	.....	.....
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{5}{8}$ by 6..... do ...	1, 150	1,355	1 92	.....	1 76	a4 46	1 90	.....	.....
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{5}{8}$ by 7.....do....	550	755	2 08	.....	1 90	a4 90	2 08	.....	.....
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{5}{8}$ by 8..... .. do....	500	755	2 25	.....	2 06	a5 34	2 27	.....	.....
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{5}{8}$ by 10.....do....	650	850	2 60	.....	2 49	a6 22	2 65	.....	.....
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{5}{8}$ by 11.....do...	550	800	2 76	.....	2 67	a6 66	2 93	.....	.....
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{5}{8}$ by 12.....do....	475	725	2 94	.....	2 84	a7 10	3 02	.....	.....
Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel, 5-inch, dozen.....	6	8	.....	1 18	1 08	.....	.....	.....	1 15
Bolts, door, 8 inch ..... dozen..	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	.....	2 50	2 34	.....	.....	.....	2 40
Bolts, shutter, wrought-iron, 10-inch, dozen	1	1	.....	1 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 71
Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ by 1, per 100	200	200	84	.....	80	.....	.....	93	.....
Bolts, by $1\frac{1}{2}$.....per 100..	300	300	84	.....	84	b2 80	.....	95	.....
Bolts, $\frac{1}{4}$ by 2 .....do....	250	275	87	.....	87	b2 90	.....	97	.....
Bolts, $\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ .....do....	150	175	90	.....	90	b3 00	.....	1 00	.....
Bolts, $\frac{1}{4}$ by 3 .....do....	250	275	93	.....	93	b3 10	.....	1 03	.....
Bolts, $\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ .....do....	500	500	96	.....	96	b3 20	.....	1 06	.....
Bolts, $\frac{1}{4}$ by 4 .....do....	450	475	99	.....	99	b3 30	.....	1 10	.....
Bolts, $\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ .....do....	350	375	1 02	.....	1 02	b3 40	.....	1 14	.....
Bolts, $\frac{5}{16}$ by 1 .....do....	50	175	96	.....	93	.....	.....	1 06	.....
Bolts, $\frac{5}{16}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ..... do....	200	350	96	.....	96	b3 20	.....	1 09	.....
Bolts, $\frac{5}{16}$ by 2 .....do....	300	450	1 00	.....	1 00	b3 35	.....	1 12	.....
Bolts, $\frac{5}{16}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ .....do....	150	305	1 05	.....	1 05	b3 50	.....	1 17	.....
Bolts, $\frac{5}{16}$ by 3 .....do....	1, 075	1,500	1 10	.....	1 10	b3 65	.....	1 22	.....
Bolts, $\frac{5}{16}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ .....do....	625	800	1 14	.....	1 14	b3 80	.....	1 27	.....
Bolts, $\frac{5}{16}$ by 4 .....do....	1, 050	1,275	1 19	.....	1 18	b3 95	.....	1 32	.....
Bolts, $\frac{5}{16}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ .....do....	250	425	1 23	.....	1 23	b4 10	.....	1 37	.....
Bolts, $\frac{5}{16}$ by 5 .....do....	400	525	1 27	.....	1 27	b4 25	.....	1 42	.....
Bolts, $\frac{5}{16}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ .....do....	250	375	1 32	.....	1 32	b4 40	.....	1 47	.....
Bolts, $\frac{5}{16}$ by 6 .....do....	650	775	1 37	.....	1 36	b4 55	.....	1 52	.....
Bolts, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ .....do....	25	75	1 08	.....	1 00	.....	.....	1 20	.....

a 50 per cent., 15 per cent., and 5 per cent. discount.
b 7[illegible] per cent., 10 per cent., and 5 per cent. discount.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. Murray.	S. H. Crane.	Kelley, Maus, & Co.	C. H. Conover.	J. H. Woodhouse.	A. Flagler.	H. T. Wakeman.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Bolts, square head and nut, ⅜ by 1..per 100	100	**175**	**1 08**	$1 05	.....	.....	$1 23	.....	.....
Bolts, ⅜ by 2.....do...	150	**225**	**1 14**	1 14	*a*$3 80	.....	1 27	....	.....
Bolts, ⅜ by 2½.....do...	200	**225**	**1 20**	1 20	*a*4 00	.....	1 33	.....	.....
Bolts, ⅜ by 3.....do...	300	**325**	**1 26**	1 26	*a*4 20	.....	1 40	.....	.....
Bolts, ⅜ by 3½.....do...	100	**160**	**1 32**	1 32	*a*4 40	.....	1 47	.....	.....
Bolts, ⅜ by 4.....do...	310	**435**	**1 38**	1 38	*a*4 60	.....	1 54	.....	.....
Bolts, ⅜ by 4½.....do...	25	**60**	**1 44**	1 44	*a*4 80	.....	1 61	.....	.....
Bolts, ⅜ by 5.....do...	110	**185**	**1 50**	1 50	*a*5 00	.....	1 68	.....	.....
Bolts, ⅜ by 5½.....do...	10	**35**	**1 56**	1 56	*a*5 20	.....	1 75	.....	.....
Bolts, ⅜ by 6.....do...	210	**310**	**1 62**	1 62	*a*5 40	.....	1 82	.....	.....
Bolts, ⅜ by 6½.....do...	25	**100**	**1 68**	1 68	*a*5 60	.....	1 89	.....	.....
Bolts, ⅜ by 7.....do...	25	**100**	**1 74**	1 74	*a*5 80	.....	1 96	.....	.....
Bolts, ⅜ by 7½.....do...	25	**80**	**1 80**	1 80	*a*6 00	.....	2 03	.....	.....
Bolts, ⅜ by 8.....do...	25	**50**	**1 86**	1 86	*a*6 20	.....	2 10	.....	.....
Bolts, ⅜ by 8½.....do...	50	**130**	**1 98**	1 92	.....	.....	2 17	.....	.....
Bolts, 7/16 by 3.....do...	400	**525**	**1 65**	1 65	*a*5 50	.....	1 83	.....	.....
Bolts, 7/16 by 3½.....do...	250	**325**	**1 74**	1 74	*a*5 80	.....	1 93	.....	.....
Bolts, 7/16 by 4.....do...	350	**4.0**	**1 83**	1 83	*a*6 10	.....	2 03	.....	.....
Bolts, 7/16 by 4½.....do...	350	**470**	**1 92**	1 92	*a*6 40	.....	2 13	.....	.....
Bolts, 7/16 by 5.....do...	250	**320**	2 01	**1 00**	*a*6 70	.....	2 23	.....	.....
Bolts, 7/16 by 6.....do...	250	**495**	2 19	**1 29**	*a*7 30	.....	2 43	.....	.....
Bolts, 7/16 by 7.....do...	200	**320**	2 37	**1 49**	*a*7 90	.....	2 63	.....	.....
Bolts, ½ by 3½.....do...	200	**270**	**1 86**	1 86	*a*6 20	.....	2 06	.....	.....
Bolts, ½ by 4.....do...	550	**620**	**1 95**	1 95	*a*6 50	.....	2 16	.....	.....
Bolts, ½ by 4½.....do...	250	**3.0**	**2 04**	2 04	*a*6 80	.....	2 26	.....	.....
Bolts, ½ by 5.....do...	350	**420**	**2 13**	2 13	*a*7 10	.....	2 36	.....	.....
Bolts, ½ by 5½.....do...	125	**195**	**2 22**	2 22	*a*7 40	.....	2 46	.....	.....
Bolts, ½ by 6.....do...	625	**645**	**2 31**	2 31	*a*7 70	.....	2 56	.....	.....
Bolts, ½ by 7.....do...	325	**375**	**2 49**	2 49	*a*8 30	.....	2 77	.....	.....
Bolts, ½ by 8.....do...	400	**450**	**2 67**	2 67	*a*8 90	.....	2 97	.....	.....
Bolts, ½ by 9.....do...	550	**600**	**2 85**	2 85	*a*9 50	.....	3 17	.....	.....
Bolts, ⅝ by 7.....do...	100	**150**	**3 81**	3 81	*a*12 70	.....	4 30	.....	.....
Bolts, ⅝ by 8.....do...	300	**400**	**4 11**	4 11	*a*13 70	.....	4 60	.....	.....
Bolts, tire, ⅜ by 1½.....do...	100	**172**	.....	**25**	*a*1 50	$0 28	.....	.....	.....
Bolts, tire, 3/16 by 1¾.....do...	200	**372**	.....	**28**	*a*1 50	29	.....	.....	.....
Bolts, tire, 3/16 by 2.....do...	1,150	**1,242**	.....	**30**	*b*70	31	.....	.....	.....
Bolts, tire, ¼ by 1½.....do...	1,200	**170**	.....	**34**	*b*80	34	.....	.....	.....
Bolts, tire, ¼ by 2.....do...	1,400	**1,450**	.....	**38**	*b*90	38	.....	.....	.....
Bolts, tire, ¼ by 2½.....do...	1,000	**1,050**	.....	**42**	*b*1 00	43	.....	.....	.....
Bolts, tire, ¼ by 3.....do...	200	**250**	.....	**47**	*b*1 10	47	.....	.....	.....
Bolts, tire, 5/16 by 2.....do...	100	**100**	.....	**50**	*b*1 17	50	.....	.....	.....
Bolts, tire, 5/16 by 2½.....do...	100	**100**	.....	**57**	*b*1 31	53	.....	.....	.....
Bolts, tire, 5/16 by 3.....do...	200	**200**	.....	**62**	*b*1 45	55	.....	.....	.....
Bolts, tire, 5/16 by 3½.....do...	100	**100**	.....	**68**	*b*1 59	60	.....	.....	.....
Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron knob dozen	52	**64**	.....	**8**	.....	.....	.....	$0 08	$0 07½
Borax, refined (*c*).....pounds..	199	**327**	.....	**16**	16	.....	.....	.....	15
Braces, iron, grip, 10-inch sweep..dozen..	2⅛	**3⅛**	.....	5 50	.....	.....	.....	**5 75**	5 20
									5 49
Braces, iron, ratchet, 10-inch sweep do...	1⅜	**1⅜**	.....	**10 40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 71
Brass, sheet, Nos. 14 to 18 gauge..pounds..	20	**20**	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	**20**
Brass, sheet, No. 22 gauge.....do...	20	**20**	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	**20**

a 70, 10, and 5 per cent. discount.
b 50, 15, and 5 per cent. discount.
c Also offered at Chicago by G. M. Acklin for 17¼ cents.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—Continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Brushes, marking, assorted	dozen	3⅝	7⅝
Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. 0, full size	do	3¼	5¾
Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. 000, full size	do	3¼	7¼
Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. 00000, full size	do	2 7/12	5¼
Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. 2, full size	do	1⅜	3⅝
Brushes, scrub, 6-row, 10-inch	do	25⅜	38⅝
Brushes, shoe	do	4	8
Brushes, stove, 5-row, 10-inch	do	9 1/12	17 1/12
Brushes, varnish, all bristles, No. 3, full size	do	4⅝	7½
Brushes, whitewash, all bristles, 8-inch block, with handle	do	8½	17½
Butts, brass, 1½-inch, narrow	do	3½	6½
Butts, brass, 2-inch, narrow	do	1½	6½
Butts, brass, 2½-inch, narrow	do	7	7
Butts, door, 2 x 3 inch, loose pin, acorn	do	10	52
Butts, door, 2½ x 3 inch, loose pin, acorn	do	14	20
Butts, door, 3 x 3 inch, loose pin, acorn	do	13	21
Butts, door, 3 x 3½ inch, loose pin, acorn	do	23	29
Calipers, inside and outside, 6 inches	do	1/12	1-12
Calipers, inside and outside, 8 inches	do	7/12	3-12
Caps, percussion, water-proof, in tin boxes of one hundred	per 100	17,000	17,000
Cards, cattle	dozen	1½	2½
Catches, iron, cupboard	do	9	21
Chain, cable, short links, ¼-inch	per pound	50	
Chain, cable, short links, 5/16-inch	do	655	665
Chain, cable, short links, ⅜-inch	do	690	790
Chains, log, ¼-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook	per pound	3	9
Chains, log, 5/16-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook	per pound	25	31
Chains, log, ⅜-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook	per pound	37	67
Chains, surveyor's, 66 feet, iron, with brass handles		2	2
Chains, trace, No. 2, 6½ feet, 10 links to the foot	pairs	53	53
Chalk, carpenter's, blue	pounds	18	25
Chalk, carpenter's, red	do	5½	6½
Chalk, carpenter's, white	do	26	27
Chalk crayons	gross	55	72
Chalk lines, medium size	dozen	18½	24⅜
Chisels, c. s., cold, octagon, ⅝ by 6 inches	do	2¾	3¾
Chisels, c. s. socket, corner, 1-inch, handled	do	⅝	1⅝
Chisels, c. s. socket, firmer, ¼-inch, handled	do	⅝	2 1/12
Chisels, c. s. socket, firmer, ⅜-inch, handled	do	1⅜	2⅝

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

R. A. Robbins.	A. Flagler.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	G. M. Acklin.	J. H. Woodhouse.	H. T. Wakeman.	Kelley, Maus, & Co.
Points of delivery.							
New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.
$0 40					**$0 25**	$0 24	
					50		
5 25					4 50	3 85	
					5 25	**4 40**	
7 25					6 50	5 00	
					7 25	**6 60**	
10 50					9 50	6 05	
					10 25	**9 80**	
3 50					2 90	3 13	
					3 12	**3 30**	
1 42		$1 25		$1 75	90	1 10	
				2 00	1 20		
					1 50		
1 95		1 25		2 25	1 50	1 78	
					2 00		
					2 25		
					2 75		
					3 50		
1 49		1 25		2 10	1 50	95	
					1 75		
					2 00		
2 20					1 80	**2 00**	
					3 75		
7 50					5 50	4 00	
10 50					6 00		
					8 00		
	$0 25	**22**				21	
	41	**34**				35	
	65	**57**				56	
	60	**56**				55	
	60	**53**	$0 54			58	
	65	**62**	65			63	
	80	**68**	73			72	
	2 50	3 00				1 75	
	2 50	4 00				2 25	
45		**5½**	05	70		45	
49							
75							
		65				**62**	
	38	50				35	
		05				05½	$0 05
		06 3/10	06			06½	06 1/10
		05⅝	05½			05½	05½
		05¼				05	06⅛
		06¾	06¼			06	07⅛
		05¾	05¾			05½	06⅛
		4 50				4 25	
		47				41	
		14				**12**	
		08				**07**	
		03				**02**	
09		09	10	12		07	
	11¼	**15**				20	
	14						
		1 50				1 25	
	8 00	9 00					
	2 00	2 00				2 15	
		2 15					
	2 00	2 00				2 25	
		2 15					

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1883, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. Flagler.	S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.	R. A. Robbins.	Kelley, Maus & Co.	C. H. Conover.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	Chicago.	New York.	N. Y. or Chicago.	N. Y. or Chicago.	Chicago.
Chisels, socket, firmer, ½-inch, handled ..doz.	$1\frac{5}{6}$	**3**	**$2 20**	$2 25 2 42	$2 50	.....	.....	.....
Chisels, ¾-inch .....do..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{6}$	**2 45**	2 75 3 00	3 10	.....	.....	.....
Chisels, 1-inch .....do..	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{5}{12}$	**2 95**	3 00 3 20	3 15	.....	....	.....
Chisels, 1¼-inch .....do..	$2\frac{1}{12}$	$3\frac{5}{12}$	**3 20**	3 25 3 50	3 25	.....	.....	.....
Chisels, 1½-inch .....do..	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{12}$	**3 45**	3 50 3 75	3 70	.....	.....	.....
Chisels, 2-inch .....do..	$1\frac{1}{6}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	**3 90**	4 00 4 30	4 55	.....	.....	.....
Chisels, socket, framing, ¼-inch, handled..do..	$\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	**2 95**	3 00 3 20	3 15	.....	.....	.....
Chisels, ⅝-inch .....do..	$\frac{5}{12}$	$1\frac{5}{12}$	**2 95**	3 00 3 20	3 15	.....	.....	.....
Chisels, ½-inch .....do..	$\frac{5}{12}$	$1\frac{5}{12}$	**2 95**	3 00 3 20	3 15	.....	.....	.....
Chisels, ¾-inch .....do..	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	**3 40**	3 50 3 75	3 25	.....	.....	.....
Chisels, 1-inch .....do..	$1\frac{1}{12}$	$2\frac{1}{12}$	**3 90**	4 00 4 30	4 20	.....	.....	.....
Chisels, 1¼-inch .....do..	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	**4 40**	4 50 4 85	4 80	.....	.....	.....
Chisels, 1½-inch .....do..	$\frac{7}{12}$	$1\frac{7}{12}$	**4 90**	5 00 5 38	5 28	.....	.....	.....
Chisels, 2-inch .....do..	$\frac{5}{6}$	$1\frac{5}{6}$	**5 90**	6 00 6 45	6 30	.....	.....	.....
Clamps, carpenter's, iron to open 6 inches, dozen	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{7}{12}$	**5 20**	5 50	5 00	.....	.....	.....
Cleavers, butcher's, 10-inch .....doz	$\frac{7}{12}$	$1\frac{7}{12}$	**12 90**	15 00	13 00	.....	.....	.....
Clothes-lines, galvanized wire, not less than $\frac{3}{16}$-in. diam., 100 feet lengths .....doz.	2,300	**6,200**	.....	**30**	27	.....	.....	.....
Compasses, carpenter's, 6-in. cast-steel..do..	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{7}{12}$	**1 60**	1 75	1 80	.....	.....	.....
Compasses, carpenter's, 8-inch .....do..	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{5}{6}$	**2 20**	2 40	2 72	.....	.....	.....
Compasses, pocket, 2-inch brass case...do..	$\frac{7}{12}$	**2-3**	.....	3 00	**2 25**	.....	.....	.....
Crowbars, steel pointed, ass'd sizes..per lb.	9	**15**	.....	**04½**	04½	.....	.....	.....
Curry-combs, tinned iron, 8 bars (*a*) ....doz	$6\frac{11}{12}$	$9\frac{5}{12}$	**1 20** 1 35	1 28	1 10	$1 40	.....	.....
Dividers, 8 inches, wing .....do..	$1\frac{1}{6}$	$1\frac{1}{6}$	**2 75**	3 00	2 95	.....	.....	.....
Dividers, 10 inches, wing .....do..	1	$1\frac{1}{12}$	**3 50**	4 00	3 60	.....	.....	.....
Drills, blacksmith's .....do..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	.....	30 00	**28 00**	.....	$24 00	.....
Drills, breast .....do..	$\frac{1}{2}$	**1-3**	.....	**24 00**	22 50	.....	33 00	.....
Drills, hand, light, for metal .....do..	$\frac{1}{8}$	**3-4**	.....	**12 00**	11 00	.....	.....	.....
Faucets, brass, racking, ½-inch, loose key, dozen	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	**6 50**	6 75	6 50	.....	.....	.....
Faucets, wood, cork-lined, No. 2 .....doz.	$\frac{3}{4}$	**2**	.....	**56**	50	.....	.....	.....
Files, flat, bastard, 8-inch .....do..	$3\frac{1}{2}$	**7**	1 27	**1 10**	1 16	1 25	*b*2 90	$1 30
Files, flat, bastard, 12-inch .....do..	3	$10\frac{1}{2}$	2 55	**2 42**	2 32	2 55	*b*5 80	2 60
Files, flat, bastard, 16-inch .....do..	$4\frac{5}{6}$	$10\frac{5}{6}$	5 00	**4 82**	4 62	4 90	*b*11 55	5 20
Files, flat, wood, 12-inch .....do..	2	**5**	2 55	**2 42**	2 32	3 63	*b*5 80	2 60
Files, flat, wood, 14-inch .....do..	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{6}$	3 68	**3 42**	3 26	4 97	*b*8 15	3 65
Files, gunsmith's, assorted. ....do..	2	**11**	.....	**2 62**	2 50	.....	.....	.....
Files, ½-round, bastard, 8 inch.....do..	1	**4**	1 38	**1 31**	1 26	1 35	*b*3 15	1 40
Files, ½-round, bastard, 10-inch.....do..	$\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	1 98	**1 88**	2 08	1 95	*b*4 50	2 00
Files, ½-round, bastard, 12-inch.....do..	4	**8**	2 75	**2 35**	2 50	2 73	*b*6 25	2 80
Files, mill-saw, 6-inch .....do..	1	.....	81	77	70	82	*b*1 85	80
Files, mill-saw, 8-inch .....do..	4	**9**	1 16	**1 11**	1 06	1 15	*b*2 65	1 20
Files, mill-saw, 10-inch .....do..	$19\frac{1}{2}$	$38\frac{1}{2}$	1 67	**1 59**	1 52	1 67	*b*3 80	1 70
Files, mill-saw, 12-inch. .....do..	11	**23**	2 35	**2 24**	2 20	2 35	*b*5 35	2 40
Files, mill-saw, 14-inch .....do..	$17\frac{1}{2}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$	3 25	**3 18**	3 20	2 36	*b*7 65	3 45
Files, round, bastard, 6-inch .....do..	$4\frac{11}{12}$	$7\frac{5}{6}$	81	**77**	74	81	*b*1 85	80
Files, round, bastard, 8-inch.....do..	$5\frac{1}{6}$	$8\frac{1}{6}$	1 16	**1 11**	1 06	1 15	*b*2 65	1 20

a Also offered by J. H. Woodhouse, at Chicago, for $1.05 per dozen. *b* 50 per cent discount.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1883, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	A. Flagler.	S. H. Crane.	Kelley, Maus & Co.	C. H. Conover.	H. T. Wakeman.	A. B. Cohu.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York & Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.
Files, round, bastard, 10-inch ..... dozen..	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$1 65	$1 67	**$1 59**	*a*$3 80	1 70	$1 52	....
Files, round, bastard, 12-inch ..... do....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	2 35	2 40	**2 24**	*a*5 35	2 40	2 14	....
Files, round, bastard, 14-inch ..... do....	1	**3**	3 36	3 35	**3 18**	*a*7 65	3 45	3 06	....
Files, square, bastard, 12-inch ..... do....	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	2 35	2 40	**2 24**	*a*5 35	2 40	2 25	....
Files, taper, saw, 3-inch ..... do....	16	**28**	48	45	**44**	*a*1 05	45	42	....
Files, taper, saw, $3\frac{1}{2}$-inch ..... do....	2	**9**	48	45	**44**	*a*1 05	45	42	....
Files, taper, saw, 4-inch ..... do....	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$36\frac{1}{2}$	53	51	**51**	*a*1 20	55	48	....
Files, taper, saw, $4\frac{1}{2}$-inch ..... do....	9	**22**	59	58	**57**	*a*1 35	60	54	....
Files, taper, saw, 5-inch ..... do	18	**23**	68	70	**67**	*a*1 60	70	65	....
Files, taper, saw, 6-inch ..... do	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$31\frac{1}{2}$	1 05	92	**90**	*a*2 15	95	86	....
Fish-hooks, ringed, ass'd, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ ..per M..	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	**80**	.....	....	75	....
					1 00				
					1 30				
					1 65				
Fish-lines, cotton, ass'd ..... dozen..	36	**50**	.....	.....	**8**	.....	....	7	....
					10				
					12				
					14				
					16				
Flat-irons, 5 lbs ..... per lb..	2	**11**	.....	.....	**3**	.....	....	.....	....
Flat-irons, 6 lbs ..... do....	15	**21**	.....	.....	**3**	.....	....	.....	....
Flat-irons, 7 lbs ..... do....	18	**25**	.....	.....	**3**	.....	....	.....	....
Flat-irons, 8 lbs ..... do....	14	**16**	.....	.....	**3**	.....	....	.....	....
Gates, molasses, 2, iron ..... dozen..	$1\frac{11}{12}$	$3\frac{5}{6}$	.....	.....	**2 00**	.....	....	1 88	....
Gauges, marking ..... do ..	*$1\frac{12}{12}$	$1\frac{12}{12}$	.....	40	**45**	.....	....	40	....
Gauges, mortise, screw-slide ..... do....	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{6}$	.....	4 25	**5 00**	.....	....	1 80	....
								3 60	
Gauges, saddler's ..... do....	$\frac{1}{12}$	**1-6**	.....	.....	**24 00**	.....	....	22 50	....
Gauges, slitting, with handle ..... do	$\frac{2}{2}$	.....	.....	4 50	4 50	.....	....	4 25	....
Gimlets, metal heads, nail, ass'd, large .do....	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{4}$	.....	**15**	16	.....	....	14	....
Gimlets, metal heads, spike, large ..... do	10	**16**	.....	**35**	40	.....	....	33	....
Glue, carpenter's, medium quality..pounds..	153	.....	.....	$15\frac{1}{2}$	11	.....	....	14	....
		188	.....	.....	**15**	.....	....	18	....
					17				
					18				
Glue-pots, No. 1, tinned	10	**15**	....	.....	44	.....	....	**36**	...
Gouges, $\frac{3}{4}$-inch socket, firmer, handled..doz.	$\frac{1}{4}$	**1-4**	....	**3 95**	.....	.....	....	3 90	....
Gouges, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch ..... do ..	$\frac{5}{12}$	**5-12**	....	**4 62**	.....	.....	....	4 60	...
Gouges, $\frac{5}{8}$-inch ..... do ..	$\frac{5}{12}$	**1-2**	....	**5 30**	.....	.....	....	5 28	....
Gouges, $\frac{3}{4}$-inch ..... do ..	$\frac{1}{4}$	**1-3**	....	**5 60**	.....	.....	....	5 58	....
Gouges, 1-inch ..... do	$\frac{1}{4}$	**1-3**	....	**6 30**	.....	.....	....	6 25	....
Grindstones, 50 lbs ..... per lb..	98	**151**	.....	.....	**1**	.....	....	.....	$1\frac{1}{8}$
Grindstones, 75 lbs ..... do....	22	**22**	.....	.....	**1**	.....	....	.....	$1\frac{1}{8}$
Grindstones, 100 lbs ..... do....	6	**27**	.....	.....	**1**	.....	....	.....	$1\frac{1}{8}$
Grindstone, 125 lbs ..... do	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	$1\frac{1}{8}$
Grindstone, 150 lbs ..... do	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	$1\frac{1}{8}$
Grindstones, 250 lbs ..... do ..	11	**13**	.....	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	.....	....	.....	$1\frac{1}{8}$
Grindstone, 500 lbs ..... do....	1	.....	.....	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	.....	....	.....	$1\frac{1}{8}$
Gun hammers, forged, unfinished....dozen..	1	**2**	.....	.....	35	.....	....	**35**	....
Gun locks, left-hand ..... do....	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	7 00	.....	....	**5 50**	....
Gun locks, right-hand ..... do	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	7 00	.....	....	**5 50**	....
Gun sights, front, German silver, unfinished ..... dozen..	3	**3**	.....	.....	60	.....	....	**10**	....
Gun sights, back, iron, clover-leaf pattern, unfinished ..... dozen .	3	**3**	.....	.....	40	.....	....	**10**	....
Gun triggers, malleable, unfinished.. do....	1	**2**	.....	.....	15	.....	....	**6**	....
Gun tubes, assorted size, cast steel....do ..	23	**27**	....	.....	**30**	.....	....	30	....
Hammers, claw, solid, adze-eye, forged, No. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *b* ..... dozen..	$23\frac{1}{8}$	$30\frac{1}{3}$	....	4 75	**5 10**	.....	4 25	4 60	....
				5 00	.....	.....	....	5 20	
				5 10	.....	.....	....	5 50	
Hammers, farrier's, shoeing, c. s ..... do....	$1\frac{11}{12}$	$2\frac{1}{12}$	.....	**3 00**	3 00	7 75	3 75	2 80	....
					3 90	10 00			

* 50 per cent. discount.

b Also offered in New York by H. King, for $4.70 and $5.33, and by J. H. Woodhouse, for $4.73 and $4.75.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1883, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. Flagler.	S. H. Crane.	Kelley, Maus & Co.c	H. T. Wakeman.	C. H. Conover.	G. T. Lane.	R. Murray.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.
Hammers, farrier's, turning, 3 lbs. doz.	7/12	1¼	$20 00	$21 00	$30 00 33 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hammers, riveting, solid, c. s., 1-in. do..	1 1/12	2½	3 15	3 40	.....	$4 25	.....	.....	.....
Hammers, riveting, 1½-inch ..... do ..	8/9	5-6	3 85	4 00	.....	4 81	.....	.....	.....
Hammers, riveting, 1¼-inch ..... do..	1/2	1⅝	5 20	4 80	.....	5 34	.....	.....	.....
Hammers, shoemaker's, No. 1 .. do..	1/4	1-2	3 00	3 00	.....	2 75	.....	.....	.....
Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid, 2 lbs.....	5	6	32	30	a13	a15	.....	.....	.....
Hammers, sledge, 4 lbs	10	11	60 64	60	a13	a14	.....	.....	.....
Hammers, sledge, 6 lbs	1	1	78 84	90	a13	a14	....	.....	.....
Hammers, sledge, 8 lbs	4	4	1 01 1 12	1 20	a13	a14	.....	.....	.....
Hammers, sledge, 10 lbs	1	2	1 30 1 40	1 50	a13	a14	.....	.....	.....
Hammers, sledge, 12 lbs	1	.....	1 56 1 66	1 80	a13	a14	.....	.....	.....
Hammers, stone, solid, 5 lbs	11	11	69	75	a13	a14	.....	.....	.....
Hammers, stone, 8 lbs	2	2	1 10	1 20	a13	a14	.....	.....	.....
Hammers, stone, 12 lbs	2	2	1 66	1 80	a13	a14	.....	.....	.....
Hammers, tack, upholsterer's ....doz.	1⅜	1 11/12	1 25	1 90	.....	187	.....	.....	.....
Handles, awl, ordinary peg ....do..	63	109	14	15	.....	14	$0 18	.....	.....
Handles, awl, ordinary sewing....do..	63	109	14	15	.....	14	18	.....	.....
Hatchets, broad, 6-in. cut, handled. do..	1⅜	4 7/12	7 40	9 00	.....	8 75 9 60	.....	$7 25	$9 00
Hatchets, c. s., shingling, No. 2 b..do..	69⅝	101	4 40	3 50 4 12 4 80	.....	4 00 4 45 5 10	4 75	3 60	4 55
Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T, 8-inch dozen	6½	11¼	.....	1 70	.....	a06	1 65	.....	.....
Hinges, strap and T, 10-inch.....doz.	3¾	6¾	.....	2 86	.....	a06	2 65	.....	.....
Hinges, strap and T, 12-inch .....do..	3½	5¼	.....	4 05	.....	a05½	3 65	.....	.....
Hinges, heavy, strap, 8-inch ..... do..	6	6	.....	1 80	.....	a06	1 50	.....	.....
Hinges, heavy, strap, 10-inch .. .. do ..	12½	19⅛	.....	2 70	.....	a06	2 40	.....	.....
Hinges, heavy, strap, 12-inch ....do..	14	16	....	3 60	.....	a06	3 40	.....	.....
Hinges, light, strap, 6-inch ..... do..	10¼	28½	.....	68	.....	72	60	.....	.....
Hinges, light, strap, 8-inch ..... do..	9¼	23½	.....	1 00	.....	1 05	90	.....	.....
Hinges, light, strap, 10-inch..... do..	3 7/12	17 7/12	.....	1 40	.....	1 50	1 25	.....	.....
Hinges, light, strap, 12-inch ..... do..	2¼	8¼	.....	2 40	.....	2 80	2 15	.....	.....
Hinges, light, strap and T, 6-inch .do..	2	4	.....	60	.....	72	55	.....	.....
Hinges, light, 8-inch ..... do..	4	6	.....	72	.....	80	65	.....	.....
Hinges, light, 10-inch..... do..	2	2	....	96	.....	1 10	85	.....	.....
Iron, band, ⅛ by ¾ inch c.....pounds..	500	650	.....	3 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, band, ⅛ by 1 inch..... do....	500	650	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, band, ⅛ by 1¼ inches .....do....	225	475	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, band, ⅛ by 1½ inches .....do....	650	1,005	.....	2 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, band, ⅛ by 1¾ inches ..... do....	600	830	.....	2 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, band, ⅛ by 2 inches..... do....	1,100	1,750	....	2 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, band, ⅛ by 3 inches ..... do....	350	500	....	2 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, band, ⅛ by 3½ inches .....do....	50	300	.....	2 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, band, 3/16 by 1 inch..... do....	210	310	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, band, 3/16 by 2 inches .....do	570	620	....	2 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, band, 3/16 by 3 inches ..... do....	175	175	.....	2 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, band, 3/16 by 3¼ inches .....do....	20	20	.....	2 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, band, 3/16 by 3½ inches .....do....	50	50	.....	2 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, boiler, ¼-inch .... do....	50	50	.....	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, flat-bar, ¼ by ½ inch .....do....	600	650	.....	3 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, flat-bar, ¼ by ¾ inch ..... do....	370	520	.....	2 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, flat-bar, ¼ by 1 inch ..... do....	830	1,080	.....	2 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, flat-bar, ¼ by 1¼ inches .. do....	650	800	....	2 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, flat-bar, ¼ by 1½ inches....do....	560	910	.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Per pound.

b Also offered by J. H. Woodhouse, New York, at $3 87 and $4 per dozen.

c All sizes of iron offered by Kelly, Maus & Co., at Chicago or New York, at $2.15 rate, western card, as per catalogue.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1883, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	Kelly, Maus & Co. (a)
			Point of delivery.	
			Chicago.	New York or Chicago.
Iron, flat-bar, ¼ by 1¾ inches ..... pounds..	200	**400**	**$2 50**	.....
Iron, flat-bar, ¼ by 2 inches .....do....	100	**300**	**2 50**	.....
Iron, flat-bar, ¼ by 2½ inches.....do....	100	**100**	**2 45**	.....
Iron, flat-bar, ¼ by 4 inches.....do....	50	.....	2 45	.....
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{5}{16}$ by 2 inches.....do....	100	**250**	**2 45**	.....
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{5}{16}$ by 2½ inches.....do ..	200	**250**	**2 45**	.....
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{5}{16}$ by 2¾ inches.....do ..	50	.....	2 45	.....
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{5}{16}$ by 3¼ inches .....do....	50	.....	2 45	.....
Iron, flat-bar, ⅜ by ½ inch .....do	50	.....	3 50	.....
Iron, flat-bar, ⅜ by ⅝ inch ..... do....	50	.....	3 50	.....
Iron, flat-bar, ⅜ by ¾ inch .....do ..	425	**425**	**3 50**	.....
Iron, flat-bar, ⅜ by 1 inch .....do ..	750	**850**	**2 45**	.....
Iron, flat-bar, ⅜ by 1½ inches .....do....	1, 200	**1,300**	**2 45**	.....
Iron, flat-bar, ⅜ by 1¾ inches.....do....	950	**1,250**	**2 35**	.....
Iron, flat-bar, ⅜ by 2 inches..... do...	450	**1,250**	**2 25**	.....
Iron, flat bar, ⅜ by 2½ inches .....do...	125	**475**	**2 25**	.....
Iron, flat-bar, ⅜ by 3 inches.....do....	50	**200**	**2 25**	.....
Iron, flat-bar, ⅜ by 3½ inches.....do....	50	.....	2 25	.....
Iron, flat-bar, ½ by ⅝ inch .....do....	100	**200**	**3 50**	.....
Iron, flat-bar, ½ by 1 inch .....do....	685	**935**	**3 50**	.....
Iron, flat-bar, ½ by 1½ inches .....do....	1, 100	**1,150**	**2 35**	.....
Iron, flat-bar, ½ by 2 inches..... do....	800	**900**	**2 25**	.....
Iron, flat-bar, ½ by 2½ inches .....do ...	600	**600**	**2 25**	.....
Iron, flat-bar, ½ by 1¾ inches.....do....	260	**310**	**2 25**	.....
Iron, flat-bar, ⅝ by 2 inches .. ..do....	160	**160**	**2 25**	.....
Iron, flat-bar, ⅝ by 2½ inches.....do....	100	**100**	**2 25**	.....
Iron, half-round, ¼-inch ....do....	200	**200**	**6 25**	.....
Iron, half round, ⅜-inch .....do....	200	**200**	**5 50**	.....
Iron, half-round, ½-inch .....do....	200	**300**	**3 85**	.....
Iron, half round, ⅝-inch .....do....	270	**320**	**3 50**	.....
Iron, half-round, ¾-inch .....do....	330	**480**	**3 50**	.....
Iron, half-round, ⅞-inch .....do....	50	**50**	**2 95**	.....
Iron, half round, 1-inch .....do....	250	**500**	**2 95**	.....
Iron, half-round, 1¼ inches .....do ..	50	**50**	**2 95**	.....
Iron, half-round, 1½ inches .....do....	100	**150**	**2 95**	.....
Iron, Juniata, $\frac{7}{16}$ by 2 inches .....do....	50	**200**	**4 25**	.....
Iron, Juniata, ½ by 2 inches .....do ..	50	**125**	**4 25**	.....
Iron, Juniata, ½ by 2 inches .....do ..	50	**100**	**3 75**	.....
Iron, Juniata, ½ by ¾ inch .....do....	50	**100**	**3 75**	.....
Iron, Juniata, ½ by 1 inch .....do....	50	**150**	**3 75**	.....
Iron, Juniata, sheet, galvanized, 28 inches, No. 25 .....do....	150	**600**	**8½**	.....
Iron, Juniata, sheet, 28 inches, No. 25 .....do....	400	**800**	**7**	.....
Iron, nail-rod, ⅜ by 1½ inches .....do ..	350	**570**	**5¾**	.....
Iron, Norway, ⅜ by 1 inch .....do ..	555	**775**	**5½**	.....
Iron, Norway, 1 inch square .....do....	300	**500**	**4½**	.....
Iron, ½-oval, ½ by ½ inch.....do....	50	.....	4	.....
Iron, ½-oval, ½ by ¾ inch .....do....	250	**300**	**4**	.....
Iron, oval, ½ to 1 inch, assorted .....do....	225	**500**	**3 50**	.....
Iron, round, ½-inch .....do ..	850	**1,230**	**3 50**	.....
Iron, round, $\frac{5}{16}$-inch *a* .....do...	1, 400	**1,850**	**3 10**	.....
Iron, round, ⅜-inch .....do ..	2, 350	**3,650**	**2 90**	.....
Iron, round, $\frac{7}{16}$-inch .....do ..	985	**1,785**	**2 70**	.....
Iron, round, ½-inch .....do....	2, 725	**4.175**	**2 70**	.....
Iron, round, $\frac{9}{16}$-inch .....do....	960	**1,560**	**2 50**	.....
Iron, round, ⅝-inch .....do....	2, 195	**3,635**	**2 50**	.....
Iron, round, ¾-inch .....do ..	2, 475	**4,000**	**2 40**	.....
Iron, round, ⅞-inch .....do ..	800	**2,400**	**2 40**	.....
Iron, round, 1-inch .....do....	1, 325	**2,425**	**2 25**	.....
Iron, round, 1¼-inch .....do....	850	**1,150**	**2 25**	.....
Iron, round, 1½-inches .....do ..	100	**100**	**2 25**	.....

a Iron offered at $2.15 rate western card.

[*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of May 15, 1883, for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane	Kelley, Maus & Co. (*a*)	C. H. Conover.	R. A. Robbins.	A. Flagler.	Hez. King.	J. H. Woodhouse.	H. T. Wakeman.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.	N. Y. or Chicago.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.
Iron, sheet, $\frac{1}{16}$-inch thick lbs.	200	**375**	**$3 75**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, sheet, $\frac{1}{8}$-inch thick..do..	250	**350**	**3 75**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, sheet, $\frac{3}{16}$-inch thick..do..	50	**100**	**3 75**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, sheet, No. 16..... do..	50	**250**	3 85	....	**$3 70**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, sheet, No. 20..... do..	100	**150**	4	....	**3 70**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, sheet, No. 22..... do..	100	**150**	4	....	**3 70**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, sheet, No. 24..... do..	150	**300**	4	....	**3 70**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, sheet (stovepipe No. 24), lbs.....	300	**900**	4	....	**3 70**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, sheet (stovepipe No. 25), lbs.....	150	**450**	4$\frac{1}{5}$	....	**3 90**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, sheet (stovepipe No. 26), lbs.....	2,800	**2,800**	4$\frac{1}{5}$	....	**3 90**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, square, $\frac{1}{4}$-inch. .... lbs.	110	**160**	**3 25**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, square, $\frac{3}{8}$-inch .....do..	110	**210**	**2 85**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, square, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch .... do .	350	**575**	**2 65**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, square, $\frac{5}{8}$-inch .....do..	875	**1,125**	**2 50**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, square, $\frac{3}{4}$-inch ..... do..	1,100	**1,450**	**2 40**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, square, 1-inch .....do..	450	**600**	**2 25**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, square, 1$\frac{1}{4}$-inch .... do..	50	**250**	**2 25**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, square, 1$\frac{1}{2}$-inch .....do..	400	**450**	**2 25**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, Swede, $\frac{1}{8}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	50	.....	6 75	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, Swede, $\frac{1}{8}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ .....do..	50	.....	6 75	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, Swede, $\frac{1}{8}$ x 1 .....do..	100	**100**	**6 75**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, Swede, $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	185	**435**	**6 00**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, Swede, $\frac{3}{8}$ x 1 ..... do..	850	**1,025**	**5 00**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, Swede, $\frac{3}{8}$ x 1$\frac{1}{4}$ .....do..	325	**350**	**5 00**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, Swede, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 .....do..	585	**635**	**4 50**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, Swede, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 2$\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	50	**25**	**4 25**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, tire, $\frac{5}{16}$ x 1$\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	600	**825**	**2 55**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, tire, $\frac{7}{16}$ x 1$\frac{1}{2}$ ..... do..	50	**150**	**2 25**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, tire, $\frac{7}{16}$ x 1$\frac{3}{4}$ ..... do..	200	**200**	**2 25**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, tire, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1$\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	1,700	**2,050**	**2 35**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, tire, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1$\frac{3}{4}$ .... do..	300	**625**	**2 25**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, tire, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2$\frac{1}{4}$ ..... do..	50	**50**	**2 25**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, tire, $\frac{5}{8}$ x 1$\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	400	**500**	**2 25**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, tire, $\frac{5}{8}$ x 2 ..... do..	50	**50**	**2 25**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knives and forks ..... pairs.	10,386	**14,429**	7 to 11	....	6$\frac{3}{4}$ 7 8$\frac{1}{2}$	$0 07 12 26	.....	$0 06$\frac{3}{4}$	**$0 06$\frac{1}{2}$**	*b*$0 73
Knives, butcher, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster..doz.	263	**363$\frac{1}{2}$**	**83** to 1 47	....	92	90 1 00	.....	89	88	90
Knives, carving, and forks, cocoa handles .....pairs.	42	.....	48	....	65	.....	.....	70	30	50
		52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**50**	
Knives, chopping..... doz.	3$\frac{1}{3}$	**30$\frac{5}{6}$**	60	....	.....	.....	**$0 58**	....	.....	59
Knives, drawing, 10-inch, c. s., carpenter's .....doz.	3$\frac{1}{12}$	.....	5 75	....	.....	.....	4 90	....	.....	4 80
Knives, drawing, 12-inch, c. s., carpenter's ..... doz.	2	**8$\frac{3}{4}$**	6 25	....	.....	.....	**5 20** 5 35	.....	.....	5 39 5 40
		4$\frac{5}{6}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5 65**	.....	.....	5 90
Knives, horseshoeing ...do..	1$\frac{5}{6}$	**3**	3 25	$2 75	.....	**3 15**	.....	.....	.....	2 60
Knives, hunting, 6-in., ebony handle, with bolster ...doz.	140$\frac{1}{12}$	**217$\frac{1}{12}$**	**1 60** to 2 00	....	3 60	1 55	.....	2 98	1 60	1 50
Knives, saddler's ..... do..	$\frac{1}{4}$	**1-3**	**15 00**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 00
Knives, shoemaker's, square point, No. 3 .....doz.	2$\frac{1}{3}$	**5$\frac{1}{6}$**	**75**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
Knives, skinning, 6-in., cocoa handle, without bolster..doz.	74	.....	1 35	...	.....	1 25	.....	1 75	1 25	1 25
		94$\frac{1}{2}$	1 65	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1 35**	
Ladles, melting, 3$\frac{1}{2}$-inch bowl, doz	1$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	1 20	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 10
		1$\frac{3}{4}$	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1 20**

a Iron offered at $2.15 rate western card. *b* Per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1883, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. Murray.	A. Flagler.	S. H. Crane.	Kelley, Maus & Co.	G. V. Smith.	C. H. Conover.	J. H. Woodhouse.	H. T. Wakeman.	Fairbanks & Co.	Hez. King.
			Points of delivery.									
			Chicago.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern ..... doz.	18⅓	72⅓	.....	.....	$0 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 29	.....	.....
Lead, in bars *a* ..... lbs.	70	70	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locks, cupb'd, 3½-in., iron bolt, dead, 2 keys.. doz.	3½	8	.....	.....	1 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 35	.....	$1 40
Locks, drawer, 2½ x 2 in., iron, 2 keys..... doz.	2	4½	.....	.....	1 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 35	.....	.....
Locks, min. knob, rim, 4 in., iron bolt, 2 k'ys, doz.	32½	46½	.....	$2 65	2 50 3 85 4 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 60	.....	2 64
Locks, min. knob, rim, 4½ in., iron bolt, 2 k'ys, doz.	16	17½	.....	3 65	3 36 4 50 5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 30	.....	3 35
Locks, min. knob, rim, 5 in.. iron bolt, 2 k'ys, doz.	11	13	.....	5 20	5 16 6 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 20	.....	5 25
Locks, min. knob, rim, 6 in.. iron bolt, 2 k'ys, doz.	14	14½	.....	.....	6 40 8 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 60	.....	6 80
Locks, min. knob, mort., 3½ in , iron bolt, 2 k'ys, doz.	4½	5	.....	.....	2 50 4 00 5 00 6 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 91	.....	3 10
Locks, pad, 2 keys; assorted combinat'ns on each shipping order, doz.	25½	34⅓	.....	1 44 to 2 63	1 47 to 2 20	.....	.....	$5 50	.....	1 74	$6 00 7 20	1 74 2 53
Mainsprings for gun-locks ..... doz.	2	4	.....	.....	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 10	.....	.....
Mallets, hickory..... do.	2⅓	3⅓	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 65	.....	.....
Mattocks, axe, c. s ...do..	51	.....	$8 50	.....	6 80	.....	.....	6 90	$6 98	6 50	.....	.....
		51½	.....	.....	6 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 00	.....	7 15
Nails, casing, 6d..... lbs.	175	375	.....	.....	*b*4 40	*c*$3 15	.....	4 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nails, casing, 8d ..... do.	675	1,275	.....	.....	*b*4 15	*c*3 15	.....	4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nails, 6d, cut ..... do.	1,900	3,300	.....	.....	*b*3 65	*c*3 15	.....	3 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nails, 8d, cut ..... do.	9,000	10,500	.....	.....	*b*3 40	*c*3 15	.....	3 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nails, 10d, cut ..... do.	11,050	15,050	.....	.....	*b*3 15	*c*3 15	.....	3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nails, 12d, cut .....do	3,950	5,450	.....	.....	*b*3 15	*c*3 15	.....	3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nails, 20d, cut .....do.	11,320	14,720	.....	.....	*b*3 15	*c*3 15	.....	3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nails, 30d, cut .....do	2,475	3,575	.....	.....	*b*3 15	*c*3 15	.....	3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nails, 40d, cut .....do.	1,425	2,925	.....	.....	*b*3 15	*c*3 15	.....	3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nails, 60d, cut .....do.	425	625	.....	.....	*b*3 15	*c*3 15	.....	3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nails, fence, 8d ..... do.	2,730	3,830	.....	.....	*b*3 40	*c*3 15	.....	3 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nails, fence, 10d ..... do.	4,475	5,575	.....	.....	*b*3 15	*c*3 15	.....	3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nails, fence, 12d ..... do	1,450	1,750	.....	.....	*b*3 15	*c*3 15	.....	3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nails, finishing, 6d... do	318	418	.....	.....	*b*4 90	*c*3 15	.....	4 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nails, finishing, 8d....do.	815	1,215	.....	.....	*b*4 65	*c*3 15	.....	4 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nails, horseshoe, No. 6 do.	625	725	.....	.....	13½	*d*23	$0 14	20	14	12½	.....	.....
Nails, horseshoe, No. 7 do.	745	1,075	.....	.....	12½	*d*21	13	19	12½	12½	.....	.....
Nails, horseshoe, No. 8 do	420	770	.....	.....	11½	*d*20	12	18	12	12½	.....	.....
Nails, lath, 3d..... do	1,260	1,460	.....	.....	*b*4 65	*c*3 15	.....	4 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nails, ox-shoe, No. 5 ..do.	225	250	.....	.....	16½	*c*3 15	17	23	16½	.....	.....	.....
Nails, shingle, 4d .....do.	3,270	4,970	.....	.....	*b*3 90	*c*3 15	.....	3 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nails, wrought, 6d ... do.	810	1,310	.....	.....	*b*4 90	*c*3 15	.....	4 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nails, wrought, 8d....do	1,180	2,080	.....	.....	*b*4 90	*c*3 15	.....	4 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuts, iron, sq., ½-in...do.	40	65	12	.....	12	*e*20	.....	.....	12	11	.....	.....
Nuts, iron, sq., $\frac{5}{16}$-in.. do.	10	15	10	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....
Nuts, iron, sq., ⅜-in...do	135	175	7	.....	8	*e*15	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....
Nuts, iron, sq., ¼-in ...do.	380	455	4	.....	6½	*e*13½	.....	.....	4½	4½	.....	.....
Nuts, iron, sq., $\frac{9}{16}$-in.. do.	270	355	4	.....	6½	*e*12½	.....	.....	4½	4½	.....	.....
Nuts, iron, sq., ⅝-in.. do.	325	425	3	.....	6	*e*12	.....	.....	3½	3½	.....	.....
Nuts, iron, sq., ⅞-in...do.	105	135	3	.....	5	*e*11½	.....	.....	3½	3½	.....	.....
Nuts, iron, sq., 1-in.. do.	50	80	3	.....	4⅓	*e*11½	.....	.....	3½	3½	.....	.....
Oakum ..... do.	115	185	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Oilers, zinc, med. size.doz	16⅔	.....	.....	60	60	.....	.....	55	50	59	.....	.....
		20⅓	.....	66	70	.....	.....	.....	57			
Oil-stones, Washita..do..	2½	3⅓	.....	2 75	3 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....

a G. M. Acklin, Chicago, 7 cents. *b* 25 cents additional at Kansas City, 30 cents at Saint Paul, and 35 cents at Sioux City. *c* Rate catalogue. *d* 10 % discount. *e* 8 % discount.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—Continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Packing, hemp	pounds	95	**105**
Packing, rubber, ⅛-inch	pounds	35	**40**
Packing, rubber, 3/16-inch	do	30	**65**
Packing, rubber, ¼-inch	do	35	**45**
Packing, yarn (cotton waste)	do	187	**237**
Paper, emery (assorted)	quires	28½	**47½**
Paper, sand (assorted)	do	63	**121**
Pencils, carpenter's	dozen	30	**47**
Picks, mill, solid cast steel, 2 pounds	dozen	¼	**1-4**
Pinking-irons, 1-inch	do	½	**11-12**
Pipe, iron, ½-inch	feet	50	**116**
Pipe, iron, ¾-inch	do	250	**266**
Pipe, iron, 1-inch	do	400	**466**
Pipe, iron, 1¼-inch	do	150	**450**
Pipe, iron, 1½-inch	do	150	**166**
Pipe, iron, 2-inch	do	750	**66**
Pipe, lead, ½-inch	pounds	20	
Pipe, lead, ¾-inch	do	50	**75**
Pipe, lead, 1-inch	do	125	**275**
Pipe, lead, 1¼-inch	do	20	
Pipe, lead, 1½-inch	do	60	**60**
Planes, fore, double-iron, c. s		10	**33**
Planes, hollow and round, 1-inch, c. s	pairs	4	**4**
Planes, hollow and round, 1¼-inch, c. s	do	4	**5**
Planes, hollow and round, 1½-inch, c. s	do	6	**6**
Planes, jack, double-iron, c. s		26	**67**
Planes, jointer, double-iron, c. s		8	**18**
Planes, match, ¾-inch	pairs	6	**10**
Planes, match, 1-inch	do	4	**6**
Planes, plow, beech-wood, screw-arm, full set of irons, c. s		4	**5**
Plane, skew-rabbet, ½-inch		1	**1**
Plane, skew-rabbet, 1-inch		1	**1**
Planes, skew-rabbet, 1½-inch		7	**7**
Planes, smooth, double-iron, c. s		16	**45**
Pliers, flat-nose, 7-inch	dozen	15/12	**2**
Pliers, round-nose, 7-inch	do	6/12	**1 5/12**
Pliers, side-cutting, 7-inch	do	¾	**11-12**
Punches, c. s., belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6	do	6⅔	**7⅓**
Punches, conductor's, assorted shapes of holes	do	1⅔	**1⅔**
Punches, rotary spring, 4 tubes	do	⅝	**7-12**
Punches, spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7, and 8 tubes	do	½	**1-2**
Putty, in bladders	pounds	755	**1,375**
Rasps, horse, 14-inch	dozen	9¾	**10 1/12**
Rasps, horse, 16-inch	do	4 6/12	**11 5/12**
Rasps, wood, flat, 12-inch	do	2¾	**6¼**
Rasps, wood, flat, 14-inch	do	⅛	**2-3**
Rasps, wood, half-round, 12-inch	do	7/12	**5¼**
Rasps, wood, half-round, 14-inch	do	¾	**4 5/12**
Resin, common	pounds	295	**365**
Rivet-sets, No. 2	dozen	¼	**3-4**
Rivet-sets, No. 3	do	¼	**1-4**
Rivets and burs, copper, ¼-inch, No. 8	pounds	16	**24**
Rivets and burs, copper, ⅜-inch, No. 8	do	55	**66**
Rivets and burs, copper, ½-inch, No. 8	do	72	**83**
Rivets and burs, copper ⅝-inch, No. 8	do	38	**46**
Rivets and burs, copper, 1-inch, No. 8	do	28	**32**

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

R. A. Robbins.	S. H. Crane.	R. Murray.	A. Flagler.	C. H. Conover.	H. T. Wakeman.	Kelley, Maus & Co.
			Points of delivery.			
New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.
$0 19	$0 13					
20						
22						
18		$0 25			$0 55	
18		25			55	
18		25			55	
12					9½	
12½						
	24			*a* **$2 85**	*a* 3 98	
	16			*a* **3 85**	*a* 2 98	
25	25		**$0 21**	20	*b* 2 00	
48						
	24 00				**13 00**	
	90		**75**		70	
	4⅜				**4**	
	5⅜				4½	
	7⅜				**6**	
	10⅜				**9**	
	13½				**10½**	
	18⅜				**12**	
	6⅜				6¾	
	6⅜				6¾	
	6⅜				6¾	
	6⅜				6¾	
	6⅜				6¾	
	90				1 00	
	70				61	
	70				61	
	70				61	
	66				75	
	1 00				1 13	
	98				95	
	98				94	
	4 40				2 95	
	48				48	
	48				48	
	56				50	
	60				72	
	3 00				2 98	
	3 00				2 98	
	7 50					
	1 00		**85**		85	
	9 75		**9 25**		9 70	
	10 50		**11 00**		12 00	
	3 50		3 50		5 00	
	2				2	
3 95	**3 75**		3 80	4 05	3 60	*c* $9 00
5 60	**5 38**		5 38	5 75	5 15	*c* 12 80
	3 02			3 00	2 69	
	4 24			4 20	3 76	
	3 02			3 20	2 88	
	4 24			4 55	40	
	4				**2**	
	3 75				4 00	
	3 00				4 00	
	25		25	25	25	
	25		25	25	25	
	25		25	25	25	
	25		25	25	25	
	25		25	25	25	

a Per ream. *b* Per gross. *c* 30 per cent. and 5 per cent. discount.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	J. H. Woodhouse.	H. T. Wakeman.
			Points of delivery.		
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Rivets and burs, iron, ¼-inch, No. 8, flat-head..pounds.	7	**7**	$0 18	.....	**$0 12**
Rivets and burs, iron, ⅜-inch, No. 8, flat-head...do..	7	**7**	18	.....	**12**
Rivets and burs, iron, ½-inch, No. 8, flat-head...do..	13	**18**	18	.....	**12**
Rivets and burs, iron, ⅝-inch, No. 8, flat-head...do..	30	**35**	18	.....	**12**
Rivets and burs, iron, ¾-inch, No. 8, flat-head...do..	5	**10**	18	.....	**12**
Rivets, iron, ⅜-inch, No 8, flat-head .....do..	36	**40**	13	.....	**10**
Rivets, iron, ½-inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do..	5	**7**	13	.....	**10**
Rivets, iron, 1-inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do..	15	**27**	13	.....	**10**
Rivets, iron, $\frac{3}{16}$ x $\frac{5}{8}$-inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do..	20	**22**	13	$0 12	**10**
Rivets, iron, $\frac{3}{16}$ x 2-inch, flat-head..... do..	102	**102**	**8**	8	9
Rivets, iron, $\frac{3}{16}$ x 4-inch, flat-head.....do..	120	**125**	**8**	8	9
Rivets, iron, ¼ x 1¼-inch, flat-head..... do..	120	**170**	**7**	7	9
Rivets, iron, ¼ x 2-inch, flat-head.....do..	72	**132**	**7**	7	9
Rivets, iron, ¼ x 2½-inch, flat-head.....do..	110	**155**	**7**	7	9
Rivets, iron, ¼ x 3½-inch, flat-head.....do..	90	**155**	**7**	7	9
Rivets, iron, ¼ x 4-inch, flat-head.....do..	88	**113**	**7**	7	8½
Rivets, iron, ¼ x 6-inch, flat-head .....do..	10	.....	7	6	7
Rivets, iron, ¾ to 3-inch, flat-head ....do..	10	.....	7	7	7
Rivets, tinned iron, 12-oz., in packages of 1,000...M.	24	**32**	17	17¾	18
Rivets, tinned iron, 16-oz., in packages of 1,000...do..	12	**20**	20	20¼	20
Rope, manila, ⅜-inch .....pounds.	780	**845**	.....	.....	.....
Rope, manila, ½-inch .....do..	1,135	**2,055**	.....	.....	.....
Rope, manila, ⅝-inch .....do..	1,110	**1,380**	.....	.....	.....
Rope, manila, ¾-inch .....do..	635	**785**	.....	.....	.....
Rope, manila, 1-inch .....do..	525	**875**	.....	.....	.....
Saw-blades, butcher's bow, 20-inch .....dozen.	1⅛	**1⅜**	4 00	.....	**3 35**
Saw-sets, for cross-cut saws .....do..	⅛	**5-12**	**13 00**	.....	4 00
Saw-sets, lever, for hand-saws .....do..	1 5/12	**3 5/12**	**1 25**	.....	1 24
Saws, back (or tenon), 12-inch ....do..	2⅛	**2⅜**	9 00	.....	7 79
Saws, bracket .....do..	5/12	**5-12**	12 00	.....	9 00
Saws, buck, framed, complete, 30-inch blade	11⅜	**14 5/12**	**3 50**	.....	3 49
			6 00		
Saw, circular, 8-inch, cross-cut	1	.....	85	.....	84
Saw, circular, 8-inch, rip	1	.....	85	.....	84
Saw, circular, 12-inch, cross-cut	1	.....	1 50	.....	1 50
Saw, circular, 12-inch, rip	1	.....	1 50	.....	1 50
Saw, circular, 20-inch, cross-cut	1	**1**	**3 75**	.....	3 75
Saw, circular, 20-inch, rip.....	1	.....	3 75	.....	3 75
Saws, circular, 24-inch, cross-cut	3	**3**	**5 25**	.....	5 25
Saw, circular, 24-inch, rip	1	**1**	**5 25**	.....	5 25
Saw, circular, 26-inch, cross-cut	1	.....	6 25	.....	6 25
Saw, circular, 26-inch, rip	1	.....	6 25	.....	6 25
Saw, circular, 30-inch, cross-cut	1	.....	8 00	.....	8 00
Saw, circular, 30-inch, rip	1	**1**	**8 00**	.....	8 00
Saw, circular, 34-inch, cross-cut.....	1	.....	10 50	.....	10 50
Saw, circular, 34-inch, rip.....	1	**1**	**10 50**	.....	10 50
Saw, circular, 60-inch, cross-cut.....	1	.....	72 50	.....	79 00
Saw, circular, 60-inch, rip	1	**4**	**72 50**	.....	79 00
Saws, cross-cut, 7 feet, tangs riveted on.....	13	**43**	2 15	.....	1 60
					1 95
Saws, hand, 26-inch, 6 to 8 points to the inch...dozen.	7 1/12	**12**	4 50	.....	5 75
			7 50		
			15 00		
Saws, hand, 26-inch, 7 to 9 points to the inch.....do..	1⅝	**15 1/12**	4 50	.....	5 75
			7 50		
			15 00		
Saws, hand, 26-inch, 8 to 10 points to the inch....do..	2 11/12	**4 1/12**	4 50	.....	5 95
			7 50		
			15 00		
Saws, key-hole, 12-inch compass .....do..	2 1/12	**3⅜**	2 75	.....	2 70
Saws, meat, butcher's bow, 20 inches.....do..	1	**1⅜**	10 50	.....	10 00
Saws, rip, 28 inches ....do..	2 5/12	**4**	5 00	.....	**9 51**
			8 50		
			18 00		

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

H. T. Disbrow.	R. A. Robbins.	R. Murray.	A. Flagler.	A. B. Cohu.	H. W. Pearce Co.	C. H. Conover.	G. M. Acklin.
Points of delivery.							
N. Y.	N. Y. or Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	Chicago.

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....	....	....	....	....	....	**$0 14**	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	**16**	....
$0 15	**$0 15**.09	....	....	....	....	....	$0 17
14½	**14**.59	....	....	....	....	....	16½
14½	**14**.59	....	....	....	....	....	16½
14½	**14**.59	....	....	....	....	....	16½
14½	**14**.59	....	....	....	....	....	16½
....	....	....	$3 66	....	$3 85	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1 25	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	**8 00**	....	8 40	9 60	....
....	....	....	**11 00**	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	3 50	$4 20	4 00	6 00	....
					6 50		
....	....	....	85	....	1 00	....	....
....	....	....	85	....	1 00	....	....
....	....	....	1 50	....	1 80	....	....
....	....	....	1 50	....	1 80	....	....
....	....	....	3 75	....	4 40	....	....
....	....	....	3 75	....	4 40	....	....
....	....	....	5 25	....	6 80	....	....
....	....	....	5 25	....	6 80	....	....
....	....	....	6 00	....	8 10	....	....
....	....	....	6 00	....	8 10	....	....
....	....	....	7 75	....	10 35	....	....
....	....	....	7 75	....	10 35	....	....
....	....	....	10 25	....	13 65	....	....
....	....	....	10 25	....	13 65	....	....
....	....	....	80 00	....	94 20	....	....
....	....	....	80 00	....	94 20	....	....
....	....	$1 75	**1 78**	....	1 75	....	....
....	....	....	**6 00**	....	4 50	10 50	....
					8 00		
					15 00		
....	....	....	**6 00**	....	4 50	10 50	....
					8 00		
					15 00		
....	....	....	**6 00**	....	4 50	10 50	....
					8 00		
					15 00		
....	....	....	**2 75**	....	2 95	2 75	....
....	....	....	**11 40**	....	9 80	14 40	....
....	....	....	10 50	....	7 00	13 50	....
			14 40		10 00		
					16 45		

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—Continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Scales, butcher's, dial-face, spring balance, round dish, 30 lbs., by ounces		4	**4**
Scales, counter, 62 lbs		9	**9**
Scale, hay and cattle, 4 tons, platform 8 x 14 feet		1	
Scale, hay and cattle, 6 tons, platform 8 x 14 feet		1	
Scales, letter, 34-oz		2	**2**
Scale, platform, counter, 240 lbs		1	**1**
Scale, platform, 1,000 lbs., drop lever, on wheels		1	**2**
Scale, platform, 1,500 lbs., drop lever, on wheels		1	**2**
Scale, platform, 2,000 lbs., drop lever, on wheels		1	**2**
Scale, spring-balance, 24 lbs., heavy, with hook		1	
Scissors, 6-inch, c. s	dozen	$214\frac{1}{12}$	**$326\frac{7}{12}$**
Screw-drivers, 6-inch blade	do	$2\frac{1}{2}$	**$3\frac{1}{2}$**
Screw-drivers, 8-inch blade	do	$1\frac{3}{4}$	**$3\frac{3}{4}$**
Screw-drivers, 10-inch blade	do	1	**$2\frac{1}{2}$**
Screws, wrought-iron, bench, $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch		14	**28**
Screws, wood, bench, $2\frac{1}{2}$-inch		9	**15**
Screws, wood, iron, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch, Nos. 4 and 5	gross	34	**49**
Screws, wood, iron, $\frac{5}{8}$-inch, Nos. 5 and 6	do	31	**28**
Screws, wood, iron, $\frac{3}{4}$-inch, Nos. 7 and 8	do	49	**76**
Screws, wood, iron, $\frac{7}{8}$-inch, Nos. 8 and 9	do	59	**81**
Screws, wood, iron, 1-inch, Nos. 9 and 10	do	112	**145**
Screws, wood, iron, $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch, Nos. 10 and 11	do	87	**132**
Screws, wood, iron, $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch, Nos. 11 and 12	do	73	**111**
Screws, wood, iron, $1\frac{3}{4}$-inch, Nos. 12 and 13	do	27	**52**
Screws, wood, iron, 2-inch, Nos. 13 and 14	do	32	**48**
Screws, wood, iron, $2\frac{1}{4}$-inch, Nos. 14 and 15	do	3	**9**
Screws, wood, iron, $2\frac{1}{2}$-inch, Nos. 14 and 15	do	4	**8**
Screws, wood, iron, 3-inch, Nos. 16 and 18	do	2	**8**
Scythe-stones	dozen	$120\frac{1}{2}$	**$152\frac{1}{2}$**
Shears, sheep	do	$\frac{1}{2}$	**1-2**
Shears, 8-inch, c. s., trimmer's straight	do	$4\frac{3}{3}$	**$85\frac{1}{2}$**
Shoes, horse, No. 1	pounds	2,800	**4,900**
Shoes, horse, No. 2	do	2,850	**4,450**
Shoes, horse, No. 3	do	3,100	**3,900**
Shoes, horse, No. 4	do	1,950	**2,550**
Shoes, horse, No. 5	do	950	**1,200**
Shoes, horse, No. 6	do	600	**650**
Shoes, horse, No. 7	do	200	**200**
Shoes, mule, No. 2	do	800	**1,000**
Shoes, mule, No. 3	do	1,100	**1,400**
Shoes, mule, No. 4	do	400	**500**
Shoes, mule, No. 6	do	300	**300**
Shoes, ox	do	300	**500**
Shot, No. 4 *b*	do	150	**150**
Shot, No. 5 *b*	do	150	**150**
Shot, No. 6 *b*	do	125	**125**

a Per dozen. *b* Discount, 50 per cent., 10 per cent., and 10 per cent.

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

R. A. Robbins.	A. Flagler.	J. Chattelon & Son.	S. H. Crane.	A. A. Houghton.	Kelly, Maus & Co.	H. W. Pearce Co.	Hez. King.	G. M. Acklin.	C. H. Conover.	J. H. Woodhouse.	H. T. Wakeman.
Points of delivery.											
New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.
	$3 00	**$2 50**									$3 82
		1 62		$4 80							
		25 00		49 50							
		30 00		67 50							
		95		2 40							
		1 90		5 60							
		8 40		20 40							
		10 50		28 00							
		13 40		32 80							
		25									2 00
$2 00			$2 17				$2 00		$2 75	$2 07	1 50
2 37									3 50	2 20	
									5 25	3 45	
	1 40		**1 40**								1 00
	1 90		**1 90**								2 50
	3 00		**2 40**								3 25
			40		*a*$5 25						45
			28								20
*b*20			8½						08		
*b*23			10						10		
*b*25			11						11		
*b*28			13						12		
*b*34			15						15		
*b*37			16½						16		
*b*42			18½						18		
*b*46			20						20		
*b*52			23						22		
*b*56			25						24		
*b*67			30						29		
*b*74			33						32		
*b*87			39						38		
*b*93			42						42		
*b*1 04			46½						45		
*b*1 28			53						51		
*b*1 25			50						54		
*b*1 40			56						60		
*b*1 51			68						66		
*b*1 68			75½						72		
*b*1 64			73½						70		
*b*1 85			83						80		
*b*2 37			94						1 03		
*b*2 96			1 15						1 27		
34			35						*c*3 50		40
			7 70				$12 to $25				9 00
			2 80				**2 64**		5 75	3 20	2 65
			4 37		4 50				4 40		
			4 37		4 50				4 40		
			4 37		4 50				4 40		
			4 37		4 50				4 40		
			4 37		4 50				4 40		
			4 37		4 50				4 40		
			4 37		4 50				4 40		
			5 37		5 50				5 40		
			5 37		5 50				5 40		
			5 37		5 50				5 40		
			5 37		5 50				5 40		
			12		11				10½		
			8					$0 08	**7**		
			8					08	**7**		
			8					08	**7**		

c Per gross.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1883, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. Flagler.	S. H. Crane.	Kelly, Maus & Co.	C. H. Conover.	H. T. Wakeman.	R. A. Robbins.	Hez. King.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Sieves, iron-wire, in nests, 18-mesh, tin frames ... doz.	$7\frac{11}{12}$	**$15\frac{5}{12}$**	.....	**$1 75**	.....	$1 80	.....	.....	.....
Spirit-levels, with plumb, 39-inch ... do..	$1\frac{3}{8}$	**$1\frac{3}{8}$**	$9 00	6 00	.....	.....	**$5 00**	.....	.....
Springs, door, spiral ... do..	10	**$20\frac{1}{2}$**	....	85	.....	.....	**60**	.....	.....
Squares, level, sliding T, 10-inch ... do..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	**$1\frac{3}{4}$**	2 90	**2 80**	.....	.....	2 60	.....	.....
Squares, framing, steel, 2 in. wide ... do..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	**$2\frac{1}{8}$**	.....	**11 12**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Squares, panel, 15-inch ... do..	$\frac{1}{12}$	**1-12**	9 00	**6 23**	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....
Squares, try, 4½-inch ... do..	$\frac{5}{12}$	**$1\frac{5}{12}$**	1 70	**1 69**	.....	.....	1 67	.....	.....
Squares, try, 7½-inch ... do..	$\frac{3}{8}$	**5-12**	2 69	**2 59**	.....	.....	2 50	.....	.....
Squares, try, 10-inch ... do..	$\frac{1}{4}$	**1-4**	3 30	**3 25**	.....	.....	3 25	.....	.....
Staples, wrought-iron, 3 inches long ... do..	34	**69**	.....	**07**	.....	.....	05	.....	.....
Steel, cast, bar, ¼ x ½ inch ... lbs.	50	.....	.....	12	$0 10½	.....	.....	12½	.....
Steel, cast, bar, ¼ x ⅝ inch ... do..	50	.....	.....	12	10½	.....	.....	12½	.....
Steel, cast, bar, ⅜ x 3 inches ... do..	50	.....	.....	10	10½	.....	.....	10½	.....
Steel, cast, bar, ⅜ x 4 inches ... do..	50	.....	.....	10	10½	.....	.....	10½	.....
Steel, cast, bar, ½ x 1 inch ... do..	100	**150**	.....	**10**	10½	.....	.....	10½	.....
Steel, cast, octagon, ¼-inch ... do..	50	.....	.....	12	10½	.....	.....	12½	.....
Steel, cast, octagon, ⅜-inch ... do..	70	**90**	.....	**10**	10½	.....	.....	10½	.....
Steel, cast, octagon, ½-inch ... do..	50	**80**	.....	**10**	10½	.....	.....	10½	.....
Steel, cast, octagon, ⅝-inch ... do..	85	**195**	.....	**10**	10½	.....	.....	10½	.....
Steel, cast, octagon, ¾-inch ... do..	225	**280**	.....	**10**	10½	.....	.....	10½	.....
Steel, cast, octagon, 1-inch ... do..	150	**175**	.....	**10**	10½	.....	.....	10½	.....
Steel, cast, octagon, 1½-inch ... do..	50	**25**	.....	**10**	10½	.....	.....	10½	.....
Steel, cast, octagon, 1½-inch ... do..	50	.....	.....	10	10½	.....	.....	10½	.....
Steel, cast, octagon, 2-inch ... do..	50	.....	.....	10	10½	.....	.....	10½	.....
Steel, cast, octagon, 2½-inch ... do..	50	.....	.....	12	10½	.....	.....	11½	.....
Steel, cast, square, ¼-inch ... do..	50	.....	.....	12	10½	.....	.....	12½	.....
Steel, cast, square, ⅜-inch ... do..	30	**30**	.....	**10**	10½	.....	.....	10½	.....
Steel, cast, square, ½-inch ... do..	50	**50**	.....	**10**	10½	.....	.....	10½	.....
Steel, cast, square, ⅝-inch ... do..	50	.....	.....	10	10½	.....	.....	10½	.....
Steel, cast, square, ¾-inch ... do..	50	**50**	.....	**10**	10½	.....	.....	10½	.....
Steel, cast, square, 1-inch ... do..	300	**300**	.....	**10**	10½	.....	.....	10½	.....
Steel, cast, square, 1¼-inch ... do..	125	**125**	.....	**10**	10½	.....	.....	10½	.....
Steel, cast, square, 1½-inch ... do..	50	**100**	.....	**10**	10½	.....	.....	10½	.....
Steel, cast, square, 2-inch ... do..	75	**75**	.....	**10**	10½	.....	.....	10½	.....
Steel, cast, square, 2½-inch ... do..	50	.....	.....	12	10½	.....	.....	11½	.....
Steel, plow, ¼ x 3 inches ... do..	100	**300**	.....	**05**	04½	.....	.....	04¾	.....
Steel, plow, ¼ x 3½ inches ... do..	50	.....	.....	05	04½	.....	.....	04¾	.....
Steel, plow, ¼ x 4 inches ... do..	50	**50**	.....	**05**	04½	.....	.....	04¾	.....
Steel, plow, ¼ x 4½ inches ... do..	50	**50**	.....	**05**	04½	.....	.....	04¾	.....
Steel, plow, ¼ x 5 inches ... do..	675	**1,025**	.....	**05**	04½	.....	.....	04¾	.....
Steel, plow, ¼ x 5½ inches ... do..	50	.....	.....	05	04½	.....	.....	04¾	.....
Steel, plow, ¼ x 6 inches ... do..	175	**475**	.....	**05**	04½	.....	.....	04¾	.....
Steel, spring, ¼ x 1 inch ... do..	65	**115**	.....	**04½**	04½	.....	.....	04¾	.....
Steel, spring, ¼ x 1¼ inch ... do..	50	**110**	.....	**04½**	04½	.....	.....	04¾	.....
Steel, spring, ¼ x 1½ inch ... do..	500	**715**	.....	**04½**	04½	.....	.....	04¾	.....
Steel, spring, ¼ x 1¾ inch ... do..	100	**270**	..	**04⅝**	04⅝	.....	.....	04⅞	.....
Steel, spring, ¼ x 2 inches ... do..	200	**425**	.....	**04½**	04½	.....	.....	04¾	.....
Steel, butcher's, 12-inch ... doz.	$1\frac{7}{12}$	**$1\frac{1}{12}$**	.....	**9 00**	.....	.....	8 50	.....	.....
Swage-block, blacksmith's ... 100 lbs.	1	.....	.....	4 00	2 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tacks, iron wire, brass heads, upholsterer's, size No. 43 ... per M.	17	**19**	70	**64**	.....	.....	68	$0 75	.....
Tacks, cut, 4-oz, full half weight ... papers.	127	**190**	.....	**03**	.....	.....	03	.....	$0 03
Tacks, cut, 6-oz ... do..	176	**244**	.....	**03⅛**	.....	.....	03¼	.....	03¼
Tacks, cut, 8-oz ... do..	221	**344**	.....	**03⅛**	.....	.....	04	.....	04
Tacks, cut, 10-oz ... do..	203	**304**	.....	**04¼**	.....	.....	04¼	.....	04¼
Tacks, cut, 12-oz ... do..	183	**228**	.....	**04$\frac{7}{16}$**	.....	.....	04⅜	.....	05¼
Tape-measures 75 feet, leather case .. doz.	1½	**2½**	5 25	**6 00**	.....	.....	5 25	5 50 7 48	.....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1883, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. Murray.	A. Flagler.	S. H. Crane.	Kelly, Maus & Co.	Hez. King.	C. H. Conover.	J. H. Woodhouse.	H. T. Wakeman.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.
Taps, taper, right-hand, $\frac{3}{16}$-inch, 26 threads to the inch.	4	**14**	.....	$0 24	**$0 24**	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 26
Taps, $\frac{1}{4}$-inch, 18 threads	4	**14**	.....	24	**24**	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Taps, $\frac{5}{16}$-inch, 18 threads	5	**10**	.....	24	**24**	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Taps, $\frac{3}{8}$-inch, 16 threads	6	**10**	.....	28	**28**	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Taps, $\frac{7}{16}$-inch, 16 threads	4	**8**	.....	32	**32**	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Taps, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch, 14 threads	4	**9**	.....	32	**32**	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Taps, $\frac{9}{16}$-inch, 14 threads	4	**8**	.....	40	**40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Taps, $\frac{5}{8}$-inch, 12 threads	4	**8**	.....	40	**40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Taps, $\frac{3}{4}$-inch, 12 threads	3	**5**	.....	52	**52**	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
Tire-bender, plain	1	**3**	.....	.....	**12 00**	$6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tire-setter, Olmsted & Dinsmore	1	**2**	.....	.....	**14 50**	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tire-shrinker	1	**2**	.....	.....	**14 50**	12 00 17 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toe-calks, steel, No. 1 ..... pounds	145	**320**	.....	.....	**7**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toe-calks, steel, No. 2 ..... do	420	**645**	.....	.....	**7**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toe-calks, steel, No. 3 ..... do	310	**485**	.....	.....	**7**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tongs, blacksmith's, 20 inches pairs	7	**22**	.....	.....	50	*a*12	.....	.....	.....	**35**
Tongs, fire, 20 inches ..... do	19	**22**	.....	.....	**16⅔**	*a*12	.....	.....	.....	16
Traps, beaver, No. 4, with chain	81	**131**	.....	64	**82**	.....	$0 62	$9 90	.....	20
Traps, mink, No. 1, with chain	200	**200**	.....	15	**16**	.....	15½ 25	2 80	$0 14¾	15
Trowels, brick, 10½-inch ..... doz	2⅝	**4⅞**	$5 35	**5 35**	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 25
Trowels, plastering, 10½-inch *c* do	1⅓	**5-12**	.....	.....	**5 80**	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00
Tuyere (tweer), iron, duck's nest	8	**11**	.....	.....	**60**	60	.....	.....	.....	1 00
Valves, globe, ½-inch	5	**5**	.....	.....	50	.....	50	.....	.....	**44**
Valves, globe, 1-inch	21	**21**	.....	.....	90	.....	85	.....	.....	**79**
Valves, globe, 1½-inch	3	**3**	.....	.....	1 95	.....	1 80	.....	.....	**1 75**
Valve, globe, 2-inch	1	.....	.....	.....	2 88	.....	2 80	.....	.....	2 60
Vise, blacksmith's, solid box, 6-inch jaw ..... per pound	1	**2**	.....	.....	**11**	11	.....	.....	.....	11½
Vise, blacksmith's, solid box, 40 pounds ..... per pound	1	**4**	.....	.....	**11**	12	.....	.....	.....	11½
Vises, carpenter's, parallel, 4-inch jaw	5	**7**	.....	.....	**6 00**	*a*11	.....	.....	.....	3 75
Vise, gunsmith's, parallel filers, 4-inch jaw	1	**2**	.....	.....	**6 00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 25
Washers, iron, for ¼-inch bolt lbs	91	**112**	**11½**	.....	14	*b*22	.....	.....	12	11½
Washers, iron, for $\frac{5}{16}$-inch bolt do	79	**95**	**9½**	.....	9	*b*17	.....	.....	9	9½
Washers, iron, for ⅜-inch bolt do	132	**155**	**7¼**	.....	7½	*b*15	.....	.....	7½	7¼
Washers, iron, for ½-inch bolt do	192	**247**	**5**	.....	6	*b*13	.....	.....	5½	5½
Washers, iron, for ⅝-inch bolt do	109	**160**	**4½**	.....	5	*b*12½	.....	.....	5	5
Washers, iron, for 1-inch bolt do	45	**75**	**4½**	.....	5	*b*12½	.....	.....	5	5
Wedges, wood-chopper's, steel point, 5 lbs ..... per doz	1½	**4½**	.....	.....	**4½**	4½	.....	.....	.....	4½
Wedges, 6 lbs ..... do	2	**4**	.....	.....	**4½**	6 4½ 6	.....	.....	.....	4½
Wedges, 7 lbs ..... do	1	**3**	.....	.....	**4½**	4½ 6	.....	.....	.....	4½
Wire, annealed, No. 12 per pound	440	**440**	.....	.....	**5**	.....	.....	.....	.....	5½
Wire, annealed, No. 14 ..... do	50	**50**	.....	.....	**5½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Wire, annealed, No. 16 ..... do	330	**330**	.....	.....	**6**	.....	.....	.....	.....	6¾
Wire, annealed, No. 18 ..... do	5	**5**	.....	.....	**7**	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Wire, annealed, No. 20 ..... do	20	**20**	.....	.....	**9**	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Wire, annealed, No. 24 ..... do	10	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Wire, annealed, No. 35 ..... do	10	**10**	.....	.....	**18**	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Wire, brass, No. 6 ..... do	10	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Wire, brass, No. 9 ..... do	9	**9**	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	**22**
Wire, brass, No. 12 ..... do	9	**9**	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	**22**
Wire, brass, No. 14 ..... do	5	**15**	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	**22**
Wire, brass, No. 15 ..... do	10	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Wire, bright, iron, No. 3 ..... do	10	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½
Wire, bright, iron, No. 6 ..... do	75	**75**	.....	.....	**4**	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½

a Per pound. *b* Discount 8 per cent. *c* Also offered at New York by H. W. Pearce Co. for $10 67.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—Continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Wire, bright, iron, No. 8 gauge	pounds	300	**300**
Wire, bright, iron, No. 10 gauge	do	210	**210**
Wire, bright, iron, No. 11 gauge	do	10	**10**
Wire, bright, iron, No. 12 gauge	do	200	**260**
Wire, bright, iron, No. 14 gauge	do	110	**120**
Wire, bright, iron, No. 18 gauge	do	10	**10**
Wire, cloth, for screens, painted	sq. feet	1,225	**1,525**
Wire, copper, No. 4 gauge	pounds	4	**4**
Wire, copper, No. 5 gauge	do	5	----
Wire, copper, No. 12 gauge	do	15	**25**
Wire, copper, No. 18 gauge	do	5	----
Wire, copper, No. 20 gauge	do	10	**10**
Wire, copper, $\frac{1}{16}$-inch	do	5	**15**
Wire, copper, $\frac{1}{8}$-inch	do	5	**5**
Wire, fence, barbed, galvanized, to weigh not less than 16 ounces per rod; sample, in one rod lengths required, pounds		68,000	**100,000**
Wire-fence staples, steel, galvanized	pounds	1,454	**2,200**
Wire-fence stretcher		1	----
Wrenches, crooked, 8-inch, malleable iron	dozen	1	----
Wrenches, crooked, 10-inch, malleable iron	do	$\frac{1}{2}$	**1-4**
Wrenches, crooked, 12-inch, malleable iron	do	$\frac{1}{12}$	**1-12**
Wrenches, screw, black, 8-inch	do	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$
Wrenches, screw, black, 10-inch	do	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{6}$
Wrenches, screw, black, 12-inch	do	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$
Wrenches, screw, black, 15-inch	do	$5\frac{5}{6}$	**5-6**
Additional for Carlisle School.			
Axles, $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch, for 7-inch hub, $\frac{1}{2}$ patent, long bed	sets	20	**20**
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{5}{16}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches		100	**100**
Bolts, carriage, $\frac{5}{16}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches		100	**100**
Bolts, tire, $\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches		200	**200**
Brushes, sash	dozen	$\frac{1}{2}$	**1-2**
Brushes, varnish, all bristles, 00, full size	do	$\frac{1}{6}$	**1-6**
Brushes, varnish, all bristles, 00, full size, flat	do	$\frac{1}{6}$	**1-6**
Butts, door, 4 by 4, loose pin, acorn	do	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Butts, door, 5 by 5, loose pin, acorn	do	1	**1**
Singletree and pole castings, 1-inch ferrule	sets	20	**20**
Chains, trace, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 9 links to the foot, $\frac{1}{4}$-inch wire	pairs	480	**480**
Carriage circles, $\frac{7}{8}$ by 14 inches		20	**20**
Clips, axle ($\frac{1}{2}$ each Nos. 3 and 4)		200	**200**
Excelsior	pounds	100	**100**
Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T, 6-inch	dozen	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Hinges, heavy, strap, 6-inch	do	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$01\frac{1}{2}$
Hooks, clothes	gross	10	**10**
Iron, flat bar, $\frac{1}{16}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$	pounds	1,500	**1,500**
Iron, Juniata, sheet, galvanized, 28 inches, No. 26	do	600	**600**
Iron, nail-rod, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{16}$-inch	do	50	**50**
Iron, Norway, $\frac{3}{8}$-inch square	do	200	**200**
Iron, oval, $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$	do	200	**200**
Knives, shoemaker's, "Harrington's"	dozen	2	**2**
Knives, skinning, 6-inch, "Webster's"	do	$\frac{1}{2}$	**1-2**
Mallets, dogwood or gum (for tinners), 3-inch diameter	dozen	2	**2**
Moss	pounds	50	**50**

a Per pound.
b 50 per cent. and 10 per cent. discount.
c 50 per cent. and 5 percent. discount.
d Per dozen.

advertisement of March 15, 1883, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

H. C. Kelsey.	S. H. Crane.	E. A. Moen.	C. H. Conover.	W. L. Thomson.	H. T. Wakeman.	A. Flagler.	Kelly, Maus, & Co.	R. A. Robbins.	H. Saxton & Co.	J. H. Wood-louse.
Points of delivery.										
N. Y. or Phila.	Chicago.	(e)	Chicago.		N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Chi.	N. Y.	Carlisle.	N. Y.
.....	**$0 04½**	.....	.....	.....	$0 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	**05**	.....	.....	.....	05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	**05**	.....	.....	.....	05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	**05¼**	.....	.....	.....	05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	**05½**	.....	.....	.....	06¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	**07**	.....	.....	.....	08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	**02½**	.....	$0 02½	.....	02¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	32	.....	.....	.....	**27**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	32	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	32	.....	.....	.....	**27**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	32	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	32	.....	.....	.....	**30**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	32	.....	.....	.....	**32**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	32	.....	.....	.....	**35**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$6 85	08	$7 45 7 73	07¼	*g* $0 07¾ *h* 07. 85 *f* 08	*g* 08 1/16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 50	5 50	06¼ 06½	06½	*g* 06 *f* 06¼ *h* 07. 10	*g* 05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	66	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	07	.....	.....	.....	07	.....	$0 06	.....	.....	.....
.....	*a* **07**	.....	.....	.....	07	.....	06	.....	.....	.....
.....	*a* **07**	.....	.....	.....	07	.....	06	.....	.....	.....
.....	**2 65**	.....	.....	.....	2 60	$4 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	**3 25**	.....	.....	.....	3 15	5·25	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	**3 70**	.....	.....	.....	3 60	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	**6 50**	.....	.....	.....	6 95	10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3 50	.....	.....	.....	4 49	.....	*b* 13 80	$3 75	**$3 25**	$4 20 4 65
.....	**61**	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	*c* 1 45	01½	1 30	.....
.....	**69**	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	*c* 1 65	01½	1 50	.....
.....	**42**	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	¾	97	.....
.....	80	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	**90**	1 20	.....
.....	4 50	.....	.....	.....	4 50	.....	.....	**4 50**	6 60	.....
.....	2 10	.....	.....	.....	4 50	.....	.....	**2 25**	6 60	.....
.....	**1 06**	.....	.....	.....	1 30	.....	.....	2 75	2 00	.....
.....	**2 00**	.....	.....	.....	2 40	.....	.....	2 75	2 25	.....
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	*a* 09	.....	*a* 06	**25**	1 95	.....
.....	40	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	40	27	**20½**
.....	1 30	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	*d* 14 00	1 24	**84**	.....
.....	04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	05½	**03**	04 04¾ 05½ 07 07¾
.....	01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	01	02½	2¼	.....
.....	**1 00**	.....	.....	.....	*a* 06¼	.....	.....	2 00	90	.....
.....	**1 00**	.....	.....	.....	*a* 06	.....	.....	1 50	66	.....
.....	**85**	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	1 40	55	36
	1 00							1 70		69
	1 30							2 20		72
								2 30		88
										93
.....	**2 55**	.....	.....	.....	03	.....	04	03½ 04	2¾	.....
.....	**08½**	.....	.....	.....	08	.....	.....	09½	11	.....
.....	**5 75**	.....	.....	.....	06	.....	05½	.....	06½	.....
.....	**5 50**	.....	.....	.....	06	.....	04	04	06½	.....
.....	**3 00**	.....	.....	.....	03¼	.....	04	04	03½	.....
.....	**1 75**	.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....	.....	1 98	.....	.....
.....	2 75	.....	.....	.....	1 75	.....	.....	**2 50**	.....	.....
.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....	2 25	.....	.....	**1 25**	.....	.....
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	02	.....	.....	**17**	10	.....

e Delivered at Chicago, Kansas City, or Sioux City.
f Delivered at Carlisle, Saint Paul, Omaha, Sioux City, or Kansas City.
g Delivered at Chicago.
h Delivered at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Saint Louis.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1883, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	H. Saxton & Co.	S. H. Crane.	J. H. Woodhouse.	H. T. Wakeman.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	Carlisle, Pa.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.
Additional for Carlisle School—Continued.							
Nails, casing, ¾-inch and 1-inch ..... pounds..	12	**12**	.....	**$0 12**	$0 13	.....	.....
Nails, 9d., cut ..... do...	400	**400**	$0 03¾	**3 40**	3 40	.....	$3 40
Nails, tufting ..... do...	12	**12**	*a*20	*b***20**	*c*14	.....	.....
Nails, wrought, 9d ..... do...	100	**100**	04½	**3 90**	4 90	....	5 40
Oil-cloth, duck, pebble-grained, 52 inches... yards..	75	**75**	37½	38	36	**$0 35**	38
Oil-cloth, duck, pebble-grained, 42 inches..... do...	175	**175**	31	34	32	**30**	33
Planes, bead, ¼-inch	2	**2**	65	50	**42**	.....	40
Pumice-stone, lumps ..... pounds..	3	**3**	07½	10	**5**	.....	05
Rivets and burs, copper, ⅝-inch, No. 8 ..... do...	6	**6**	33	28	**25**	.....	25
Rivets and burs, copper, ⅜-inch, No. 8 ..... do...	6	**6**	33	28	**25**	.....	25
Rivets, tinned-iron, 24-ounce ..... M..	12	**12**	35	35	**23**	26	28
Rivets, tinned-iron, 32-ounce ..... M..	12	**12**	42	40	**30**	32½	32
Screws, wood, iron, ¾-inch, Nos. 9 and 10 .... gross..	10	**10**	**19**	23	17	.....	14
					19		16
Shaft-boxes ..... pairs..	20	**20**	70	**54**	65	.....	1 42
Bits, spoon, ½-inch ..... dozen..	1	**1**	.....	**1 10**	75	.....	75
Bits, spoon, ⅝-inch ..... do...	1	**1**	.....	**1 10**	75	.....	75
Bits, spoon, $\frac{3}{4}$-inch ..... do...	¼	**1-4**	.....	**1 10**	75	.....	75
Bits, spoon, ½-inch ..... do...	¼	**1-4**	.....	.....	**75**	.....	75
Bits, spoon, $\frac{5}{8}$-inch ..... do...	¼	**1-4**	.....	**1 20**	75	.....	75
Bits, center, ¼ to 1-inch ..... do...	½	**1-2**	.....	**2 16**	100	.....	1 20
Wire, coppered, No. 8 gauge ..... pounds..	100	**100**	04½	06½	**5**	.....	28
Wire, coppered, No. 9 gauge ..... do...	100	**100**	05½	06½	**5**	.....	28
Wire, bright iron, No. 9 gauge..... do...	300	**300**	05	06½	**4**	.....	04½
Wire, bright iron, No. 16 gauge ..... do...	150	**150**	07½	10	**6**	.....	06½
Wire-cutter	1	**1**	1 25	**95**	1 25	.....	70

a Per paper of 100. *b* Per gross. *c* Per paper.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1883, for medical supplies for the Indian service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John McKesson.	W. H. Schieffelin.	W. M. Wilson.	Woodward, Faxon & Co.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	New York.	New York.	Kansas City.
MEDICINES.						
Acid, acetic, c. p., in 8-oz. bottles.....ounces..	416	**536**	$0 02	**$0 02**	$0 03	.....
Acid, benzoic, in 4-oz. bottles.....do....	159	**207**	8	**9**	18	.....
Acid, carbolic, for disinfection, in 1-lb. bottles, 95 per cent.....pounds..	359	**427**	13½	**13½**	50	.....
Acid, carbolic, pure, crystalized, in 4-oz bott..ounces..	579	**631**	3½	**3⅔**	7	.....
Acid, citric, in 8-oz bottles.....do....	996	**1,118**	4	**4**	5½	.....
Acid, muriatic, c. p., in 4-oz. bottles.....do....	314	**459**	2⅔	**3**	4¼	.....
Acid, nitric, c. p., in 4-oz. bottles.....do....	192	**208**	2⅔	**3**	4¼	.....
Acid, phos., dilute, U. S. P., in 4-oz. bottles.....do....	342	**462**	2⅔	**2½**	6½	.....
Acid, salicylic, in 4-oz. bottles or tins.....do....	340	**472**	11½	**9½**	14	.....
Acid, sulphuric, c. p., in 4-oz. bottles.....do....	160	**204**	2⅔	**3**	4½	.....
Acid, sulphuric, aromatic, U. S. P., in 8-oz. bott..do....	920	**960**	3½	**3**	5½	.....
Acid, tannic, in 1-oz. bottles.....do....	186	**229**	13	**14**	21	.....
Acid, tartaric, in 8-oz. bottles.....do....	696	**890**	3¾	**3¾**	4½	.....
Aconite, tincture of rad., in 8-oz. bottles.....do....	767	**975**	3	**3**	4¾	.....
Alcohol, in 32-oz. bottles, 95 per cent.....bottles..	1,502	**1,885**	62	**61**	70	.....
Alumina and potassa, sulphate of (alum), in 4-oz. bottles.....ounces..	1,792	**2,172**	1½	**1**	2	.....
Ammonia, carbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles.....do....	376	**504**	2	**1⅔**	2¾	.....
Ammonia, muriate of, pulvis, in 8-oz. bottles.....do....	514	**746**	1¾	**1⅔**	2½	.....
Ammonia, bromide, in 4-oz. bottles.....do....	186	**322**	4	**3⅔**	5	.....
Ammonia, solution of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. bottles...do....	9,226	**11,006**	1⅗	**1⅔**	2½	.....
Ammonia, aromatic spirits of, in 8-oz. bottles.....do....	1,383	**1,521**	3½	**3½**	5	.....
Ammonium, bromide of, in 4-oz. bottles.....do....	374	**418**	4½	**4⅔**	7	.....
Anise, oil of.....do....	88½	**137½**	12	**12**	15	.....
Antimony and potassa, tartrate of (tartar emetic), in 1-oz. bottles, U. S. P.....ounces..	28	**40**	8	**10**	11	.....
Arnica, tincture of, in 8-oz. bottles.....do....	4,650	**5,656**	2	**2**	4⅓	.....
Arsenite of potassa, solution of (Fowler's solution), in 4-oz. bottles, U. S. P.....ounces..	763	**989**	1½	**1½**	2⅓	.....
Assafœtida, gum, in tins.....do....	344	**434**	2	**2**	4	.....
Atrophia, sulph., in ½-oz. bottles.....do....	5⅛	**7⅜**	5 00	**5 50**	7 75	.....
Belladonna, alcoholic extract of, in 1-oz. jars.....do....	57	**65**	15	**15**	30	.....
Bismuth, subnitrate of, in 2-oz. bottles, U. S. P..do....	664	**790**	13¾	**12½**	16½	.....
Borax, powdered, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....do....	1,160	**1,366**	2	**2½**	2½	.....
Buchu, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles.....do....	1,096	**1,480**	4	**4½**	8	.....
Camphor, in 8-oz. bottles.....do....	2,299	**2,993**	2½	**2½**	3	.....
Castor oil, in 32-oz. bottles, cold-pressed.....bottles..	907	**1,078**	36	**37**	49	.....
Cerate, blistering, in 8-oz. tins.....ounces..	193	**233**	4½	**4½**	7	.....
Cerate, simple, in 1-lb. tins.....pounds..	165	**182**	30	**30**	50	.....
Cosmoline, in 1-lb. tins.....do....	666	**894**	34	**34**	35	.....
Chalk, prepared, in 8-oz. bottles.....do....	320	**408**	1½	**1**	1½	.....
Chloral, hydrate of, in 4-oz. bottles.....do....	434	**536**	11	**11**	15	.....
Chloroform, purified, in 8-oz. bottles.....do....	4,644	**3,101**	5¾	**6½**	8	.....
Cloves, oil of, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.....do....	157	**191**	14	**15**	15	.....
Cinchona, fluid extract of (with aromatics), in 8-oz. bottles.....ounces..	3,390	**4,010**	5	**5¾**	8½	.....
Cinchonidia, sulphate of.....do....	452	**533**	73	**75**	1 00	$0 88
Cocculus indicus.....do....	34	**158**	1	**1**	2	.....
Cod-liver oil, in 1-pint bottles.....bottles..	1,385	**1,857**	20	**22**	30	.....
Colchicum rad., wine of, in 4-oz. bottles.....ounces..	252	**308**	3½	**2¾**	5	.....
Colchicum seed, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles..do....	82	**174**	5	**4**	8½	.....
Colocynth, compound extract of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....ounces..	212	**268**	16½	**14½**	19	.....
Collodion, in 1-oz. bottles.....do....	113	**178**	8	**8**	14	.....
Copaiba, balsam of, in 8-oz. bottles.....do....	1,204	**1,524**	3⅗	**3¾**	5	.....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1883, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John McKesson.	W. H. Schieffelin.	W. M. Wilson.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.	New York.	New York.
MEDICINES—Continued.					
Copper, sulphate of, in 2-oz. bottles.....ounces..	325	**413**	$0 02	**$0 01¾**	$0 03
Creosote, in 1-oz. bottles.....do....	56	**81**	09	**08**	12
Croton oil, in 1-oz. bottles .....do....	85	**111**	17	**17**	21
Digitalis, tincture of, in 2-oz. bottles.....do....	242	**282**	03½	**03**	05
Ergot, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles.....do....	908	**1,032**	05¼	**05½**	10
Ether, compound spirits of (Hoffman's anodyne), in 8-oz. bottles, U. S. P .....ounces..	1,340	**1,596**	04	**04**	15
Ether, stronger, for anæsthesia, in tins not exceeding 1-lb..do....	968	**1,276**	05	**04¾**	05
Ether, spirits of nitrous (sweet spirits of niter), in 8-oz bottles, U. S. P .....ounces..	4,016	**4,784**	03½	**03½**	04
Flaxseed meal, in tins.....pounds..	717	**1,012**	05	**05**	10
Gelseminum, tincture of, in 4-oz. bottles.....ounces..	276	**376**	02½	**03½**	05
Ginger, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles .....do....	2,170	**2,616**	03½	**03¾**	06
Glycerine, pure, in 8-oz. bottles .....do....	5,786	**6,618**	02¼	**02¼**	02½
Gum arabic, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles .....do....	640	**864**	02	**01¾**	03¼
Hyoscyamus, alcoholic extract of, U. S. P., in 1-oz. jars....do....	35	**39**	17	**16½**	23
Iodine, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles .....do ..	223	**284**	21	**19**	26
Iodine, tincture of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. bottles .....do....	1,476	**1,748**	03½	**04**	05
Iodoform, in 1-oz. bottles .....do....	285	**396**	27	**26**	38
Ipecac, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles .....do....	848	**936**	09	**09¼**	18
Ipecacuanha, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles .....do....	144	**208**	07½	**06½**	09
Iron, ammoniated citrate of .....pounds..	93¾	**108¾**	58	**61**	60
Iron, solution of the subsulphate of, in 4-oz. bottles.....ounces..	258	**294**	02½	**01½**	03
Iron, sulphate of, commercial, in 10-lb. wood boxes .....pounds..	188	**252**	02¼	**02¼**	03
Iron, sulphate of, c. p., in 8-oz. bottles .....ounces..	352	**392**	01	**01**	02
Iron, syrup, iodide of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. bottles .....do....	1,344	**1,760**	02½	**02½**	03¾
Iron, quinia, citrate of, in 1-oz. bottles .....do....	370	**411**	40	**34**	45
Iron, tincture of the choride of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. bottles ...do....	2,393	**2,839**	03	**02¾**	03
Jalap, powdered, in 4-oz. bottles .....do....	92	**148**	03	**03**	04
Lavender, compound spirits of, U. S. P .....do....	1,638	**1,850**	02½	**02¼**	03½
Lead, acetate of, in 8-oz. bottles.....do....	324	**452**	01¾	**01½**	02¼
Linseed oil, raw, in pint bottles.....bottles..	339	**464**	11	**12**	18
Licorice, fluid extract .....pounds..	394	**456**	38	**38**	60
Licorice, extract of, in paper .....ounces..	1,004	**1,168**	01¾	**01¾**	02
Licorice root, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles .....do....	240	**320**	01½	**01½**	02
Magnesia, heavy calcined, in 4-oz. bottles.....do....	570	**658**	07½	**05¾**	10
Magnesia, sulphate of, in 10-lb. tins.....pounds..	800	**900**	03	**03**	03½
Mercurial ointment, U. S. P., in 1-lb. pots.....do....	179	**230**	42	**42**	57
Mercury with chalk, in 2-oz. w. m. bottles ..... ounces..	167	**193**	03½	**03**	04½
Mercury, corrosive chloride of (corrosive sublimate), in 1-oz. bottles.....ounces..	44	**69**	05¾	**06**	08
Mercury, mild chloride of, U. S. P. (calomel), in 2-oz. bott..do....	536	**634**	05	**05**	06½
Mercury, ointment of nitrate of, U. S. P. (citrine ointment), in 8-oz. pots.....ounces..	600	**664**	02¾	**02½**	04
Mercury pill of, U. S. P. (blue mass), in 8-oz. pots.....do....	181	**221**	03½	**03¼**	04
Mercury, red oxide of, in 1-oz. bottles.....do....	73	**111**	07	**07**	08
Morphia, sulphate of, in ⅛-oz. bottles .....do....	59⅜	**82⅜**	3 00	**3 10**	3 60
Morphia, acetate of, in ⅛-oz. bottles.....do ..	19⅜	**28¼**	3 20	**3 10**	3 60
Mustard seed, black, ground, in 5-lb. tins .....pounds..	462	**547**	13	**13½**	20
Nux vomica, alcoholic extract of, powdered, in 1-oz. bottles U. S. P.....ounces..	35	**36**	20	**15**	31
Ointment boxes, tin, assorted sizes.....dozens..	1,706	**2,011**	08	**07**	.....
Olive oil, in 1-pint bottles.....bottles..	851	**1,010**	16	**17**	28
Opium, camphorated tincture of, U. S. P., in 16-oz. bottles..ounces..	8,166	**10,258**	01 7/10	**01⅝**	03½
Opium, compound powder of, U. S. P. (Dover's powder), in 8-oz. bottles .....ounces..	504	**608**	06½	**05½**	08

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1883, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John McKesson.	W. H. Schieffelin.	W. M. Wilson.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.	New York.	New York.
MEDICINES—Continued.					
Opium, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles ..... ounces.	200	**280**	$0 35	**$0 34**	$0 38
Opium, tincture of, U. S. P. (laudanum), in 8-oz. bottles .. do..	3,139	**3,707**	5	**5**	5½
Origanum, oil of, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do..	2,296	**2,708**	2½	**2½**	4½
Pepper, cayenne, ground, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do..	640	**760**	2¼	**2⅜**	3
Peppermint, oil of, in 1-oz. bottles ..... do..	250	**295**	17	**18**	23
Pills, compound cathartic, in bottles, U. S. P., per 100 ..... number.	210,600	**236,800**	11	**10**	14
Podophyllum, resin of, in 1-oz. bottles ..... ounces.	34	**39**	26	**24**	40
Potassa, caustic, in 1-oz. bottles ..... do..	16	**22**	10	**10**	12
Potassa, acetate of, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do..	530	**754**	2½	**2¼**	3
Potassa, bitartrate of, powdered (cream of tartar), in 8-oz. bottles ..... ounces.	1,392	**1,608**	2¾	**2⅝**	3½
Potassa, chlorate of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do..	1,420	**1,684**	1¾	**1⅝**	2½
Potassa, cyanuret, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles ..... do..	21	**32**	10	**6**	11
Potassa, nitrate of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do..	944	**1,112**	1½	**1½**	2½
Potassium, bromide of, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do..	1,756	**2,092**	2¾	**2⅝**	3½
Potassium, permanganate of, in 1-oz. bottles ..... do..	125	**150**	5	**5**	11
Potassium, iodide of, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do..	2,328	**2,808**	9 3/10	**8¾**	12
Quinia, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles, or compressed in tins ..... ounces.	1,130	**1,160**	1 48	**1 55**	.....
Rhubarb, powdered, in 4-oz. bottles ..... do..	404	**468**	3½	**3½**	8
Rochelle salt, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do..	2,370	**2,826**	2½	**2½**	3½
Santonine, in 1-oz. bottles ..... do..	55	**81**	48	**45**	55
Sarsaparilla, fluid extract, in 8-oz. bottles ..... bottles.	1,354	**1,512**	23	**24**	50
Silver, nitrate of, fused, in 1-oz. bottles ..... ounces.	34	**44**	80	**80**	90
Silver, nitrate of, in crystals, in 1-oz. bottles ..... do..	43	**50**	77	**80**	90
Soap, carbolic ..... pounds.	839	**953**	7	**6½**	8
Soap, castile, in paper ..... do..	992	**1,356**	7	**6½**	9
					15
Soap, common, in bars ..... do..	877	**1,122**	4	**4**	.....
Soda, bicarbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles ..... ounces.	1,364	**1,588**	1	**1**	1½
Soda, salicylate, in 4-oz. bottles ..... do..	664	**828**	17½	**12**	21
Squill, syrup of, U. S. P., in 1-lb. bottles ..... pounds.	1,418	**1,898**	15	**14**	40
Squill, pulvis, in 1-oz. bottles ..... ounces.	47	**61**	6	**5**	7
Strychnia, in ½-oz. bottles ..... do..	7⅝	**9½**	1 05	**1 05**	1 60
Sulphur, washed, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do..	1,264	**1,576**	1½	**1**	2½
Seneka, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do..	968	**1,336**	5½	**6⅝**	10
Taraxacum, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles ..... bottles.	482	**594**	24	**25**	46
Tolu balsam, in 4-oz. jars ..... ounces.	302	**338**	5	**5**	7
Turpentine, oil of, in 32-oz. bottles ..... bottles.	541	**642**	18	**18**	40
Valerian, fluid extract of, in 1-lb. bottles ..... do..	149	**181**	50	**55**	75
Wild cherry, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles ..... do..	641	**694**	20	**20**	39
Wild cherry, sirup of, in 16-oz. bottles, U. S. P. ..... ounces.	9,132	**11,198**	1½	**1**	3½
Zinc, acetate of, in 2-oz. bottles ..... do..	80	**121**	3¾	**3¾**	5
Zinc, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles ..... do..	233	**257**	3	**3**	4
HOSPITAL STORES.					
Bandages, suspensory ..... number.	172	**232**	5½	**5½**	15
Barley, in tins ..... pounds.	470	**590**	5	**5**	.....
Cinnamon, ground, in 4-oz. bottles ..... ounces.	248	**300**	2½	**2¾**	3½
Cocoa, in tins ..... pounds.	277	**353**	31	**30**	.....
Corn-starch, in tins ..... do..	460	**645**	7½	**8½**	.....
Ginger, ground, in 8-oz. bottles ..... ounces.	794	**890**	1½	**1½**	2
Sugar, white, crushed, in boxes not exceeding 50 lbs. pounds.	2,394	**3,164**	10	**9¾**	.....
Tapioca, in tins ..... do..	313	**398**	5½	**6**	.....
Tea, black, in tins or original chests ..... do..	1,596	**1,910**	17½	**18**	.....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1883, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John McKesson.	A. L. Hernstein.	W. H. Schieffelin.	W. M. Wilson.	Seabury & Johnson.	Woodward, Faxon & Co.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Kansas City.
INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSING.								
Bandages.....number..	148	**170**	$4 65	$0 80	**$2 00**	.....	$4 00	.....
Binder's boards, 2½ by 12 inches.....pieces..	31	**55**	01½	03	**01½**	.....	.....	.....
Binder's boards, 4 by 17 inches.....do	32	**50**	03	04	**03**	.....	.....	.....
Cases, field, operating.....number	13	**18**	16 00	40 00	**16 25**	.....	.....	.....
Catheters, g. e., assorted sizes.....do....	246	**280**	05½	05	**05½**	.....	.....	.....
Cotton bats.....do	189	**299**	06	.....	**08⅓**	.....	.....	.....
Cotton wadding.....sheets..	287	**399**	03	.....	**03**	.....	.....	.....
Cupping-tins, assorted sizes.....number..	22	**26**	06	12	**05**	.....	.....	.....
Lancets, thumb.....do	12	**14**	17	30	**17**	.....	.....	.....
Lint, picked.....pounds..	43	**64**	22	.....	**18**	.....	.....	$0 60
Lint, patent.....do....	75	**107**	65	.....	**65**	.....	.....	.....
Muslin, unbleached, unsized, 1 yard wide..yds	1,206	**1,531**	06½	.....	**06½**	.....	.....	.....
Needles, cotton, thimble, in case...number..	31	**49**	55	.....	**50**	.....	.....	.....
Needles, upholsterer's.....do	18	**41**	05	.....	**05**	.....	.....	.....
Oakum, fine, picked.....pounds..	76	**86**	10	.....	**09**	.....	.....	10
Oiled silk, in 2-yard pieces.....yards..	93	**125**	59	.....	**58**	.....	.....	60
Operating cases (minor).....number..	4	**6**	9 50	18 00	**9 50**	.....	.....	.....
Pencils, hair (assorted sizes), in vials..do....	2,804	**3,234**	01½	.....	**01**	.....	.....	.....
Pins.....papers..	187	**225**	03	.....	**02⅔**	.....	.....	.....
Plaster, adhesive, 5 yards in a can...yards..	103	**131**	14	.....	**14**	$0 22	.....	.....
Plaster, isinglass, 1 yard in a case.....do....	89	**125**	25	.....	**22**	40	.....	22 35
Plaster of paris, in 5-lb. tins.....pounds..	115	**195**	03	.....	**02⅔**	04	.....	.....
Pocket cases.....number..	10	**14**	5 75	13 00	**5 50**	.....	.....	.....
Scarificators.....do....	2	**2**	2 00	3 00	**2 00**	.....	.....	.....
Scissors, 4-inch.....do....	16	**22**	10	75	**10**	.....	.....	.....
Scissors, 6-inch.....do....	18	**23**	20	1 00	**18**	.....	.....	.....
Silk, ligature.....ounces..	31	**41**	90	75	**70**	.....	.....	.....
Speculum for the rectum.....number..	6	**10**	29	2 00	**28**	.....	.....	.....
Speculum for the vagina, glass.....do....	5	**13**	25	25	**24**	50	.....	.....
Sponge, assorted.....ounces..	496	**637**	06½	..	**05¾**	.....	.....	.....
Stethoscopes.....number..	1	**3**	21	2 00	**20**	.....	.....	.....
Syringes, hard-rubber, 8-oz.....do....	21	**23**	95	1 00	**80**	.....	.....	.....
Syringes, hypodermic.....do....	15	**19**	60	1 00	**60**	2 00	.....	.....
Syringes, penis, rubber.....do....	699	**936**	15	16	**15**	.....	.....	.....
Syringes, vaginal, rubber.....do....	219	**237**	30	30	**30**	.....	.....	.....
Thermometers, clinical.....do....	24	**32**	70	2 00	**70**	1 75	.....	.....
Thread, linen, unbleached.....ounces..	40	**68**	10	.....	**05**	.....	.....	.....
Thread, cotton, spools, assorted....number..	204	**268**	02½	.....	**04**	.....	.....	.....
Tooth-extracting cases.....do....	3	**5**	7 50	8 00	**7 50**	.....	.....	.....
Tourniquets, field.....do....	3	**5**	45	50	**45**	.....	.....	.....
Tourniquets, screw, with pad.....do....	3	**4**	1 10	1 00	**1 10**	.....	.....	.....
Towels.....dozen..	41	**54½**	1 12	.....	**1 10**	.....	.....	.....
Trusses, single.....number..	42	**44**	30	40	**28**	.....	.....	.....
Twine, ½-coarse.....ounces..	752	**925**	02	.....	**02**	.....	.....	.....
Wax, white, in paper.....do....	162	**259**	02¾	.....	**03¼**	.....	.....	.....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1883, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John McKesson.	A. L. Hernstein.	W. H. Schieffelin.	W. M. Wilson.	Woodward, Faxon & Co.	A. A. Mellier.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Kansas City.	Saint Louis.
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Basins, wash-hand.....number.	36	**52**	$0 09	.....	**$0 08**	.....	.....	.....
Blank books, cap, half bound, 4 quires..do...	15	**28**	35	.....	**38**	.....	.....	.....
Corkscrews .....do...	17	**26**	05½	.....	**06**	.....	.....	.....
Corks, velvet, best, assorted.....dozen.	6,540	**7,925**	01¼	.....	**01¼**	.....	.....	.....
Dippers, tin, assorted .....number.	44	**55**	07	.....	**06**	.....	.....	.....
Dispensatory .....copy.	1	**2**	5 50	.....	**5 25**	.....	.....	.....
Funnels, tin, pint.....number.	15	**30**	05	.....	**04**	.....	.....	.....
Hones .....do...	7	**9**	12	$1 00	**12**	.....	.....	.....
Measures, graduated, glass, 4-oz .....do...	13	**20**	20	25	**18**	$0 35	.....	.....
Measures, graduated, glass, minim ...do...	11	**16**	15	25	**15**	30	.....	.....
Measures, tin, pint and quart.....do...	11	**23**	07	.....	**06**	.....	.....	.....
Mortars and pestals, wedgewood, 3½ to 8 inches .....number.	11	**16**	60	40	**60**	.....	.....	.....
Mosquito netting.....yards.	1,327	**1,471**	05	.....	**04½**	.....	.....	.....
Paper, filtering, round, gray, 10 in ...packs.	6	**22**	22	.....	**21**	.....	.....	.....
Paper, litmus, blue and red, of each..sheets.	87	**129**	02¾	01	**02¾**	04	.....	.....
Paper, wrapping.....quires.	823	**961**	11	.....	**09**	20	.....	.....
Pill boxes, ⅝ paper, ¼ turned wood....dozen.	1,848	**2,120**	02¾	.....	**02¼**	.....	.....	.....
Pill tiles, 5 to 10 inches.....number.	3	**5**	50	.....	**48**	.....	.....	.....
Scales, Troemner's dispensing (new)..do...	15	**18**	7 20	.....	**6 90**	8 10	.....	.....
Spatulas, 6-inch .....do...	13	**23**	18	.....	**16**	30	.....	.....
Spirit lamps .....do...	3	**5**	28	.....	**25**	30	.....	.....
Vials, 6-oz.....dozen.	887	**1,085**	20½	.....	**19**	40	$0 22	.....
Vials, 4-oz .....do...	1,423	**1,752**	16½	.....	**15¼**	30	17	.....
Vials, 2-oz .....do...	2,069	**2,336**	11	.....	**10¼**	20	12	.....
Vials, 1-oz .....do...	1,882	**2,090**	09	.....	**08¼**	17	09	.....
ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.								
Aloes, pulverized, in 8-oz. bottles ..ounces.	20	**20**	04½	.....	**02½**	05	.....	.....
Aquifolium, Berberis, fluid extract..pounds.	10	**10**	60	.....	**63**	1 80	.....	.....
Bed pans.....number.	1	**1**	60	.....	**60**	.....	.....	.....
Breast pumps .....do...	10	**11**	25	.....	**23**	.....	.....	.....
Capsules, empty, No. 3 box .....do...	12	**12**	16¾	.....	**15**	16¾	.....	.....
Cinnamon, oil of.....ounces.	2	**6**	10	.....	**10**	10	.....	.....
Funnels, glass .....number.	2	**2**	10	.....	**10**	25	.....	.....
Mercury, yellow, sulphide.....ounces.	8	**8**	07	.....	**08**	08	.....	.....
Obstetrical forceps.....number.	5	**5**	5 40	4 00	**5 20**	.....	.....	.....
Pepsin, in 1-oz bottles .....ounces.	54	**78**	17	.....	**12**	25	.....	.....
Percolators, glass, ¼ gallon.....number.	2	**2**	30	.....	**35**	70	.....	.....
Potassa, bicarbonate.....ounces.	8	**8**	02	.....	**01½**	02	.....	.....
Rice.....pounds.	1,000	**1,000**	05½	.....	**06¼**	.....	.....	.....
Saddle bags, medical, convertible..number.	10	**11**	8 75	7 50	**8 50**	.....	.....	$9 00
Speculum, for the ear.....do...	1	**1**	25	50	**1 00**	.....	.....	.....
Syringes, Davidson's self-injector ....do...	1	**1**	1 10	1 25	**1 35**	.....	.....	.....
Syringes, Mattson's family .....do...	2	**2**	1 33	1 00	**1 35**	1 50	.....	.....
Tar, oil of .....pounds.	1	**1**	14	.....	**15**	30	.....	.....
Urethral dilators, Holt's, and 6 staffs in case .....number.	1	**1**	17 75	10 00	**17 50**	.....	.....	.....
Uterine dressing forceps, Emmet's....do...	1	**1**	2 20	1 25	**2 20**	.....	.....	.....
Zinc, oxide of, in 2-oz. bottles .....ounces.	18	**50**	02	.....	**02**	03	.....	.....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1883, for school books for the Indian service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John H. Woodhouse.	Geo. R. Lockwood & Son.	Henry F. Burt.	George Sherwood & Co.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.
DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.						
Abacus boards	32	$0 32	.....	$0 58	$1 00	.....
ARITHMETICS.						
Appleton's Practical ..... dozen.	12	12	$6 68	6 72	8 50	.....
Appleton's Mental ..... do..	14	14	2 97	3 00	3 78	.....
Appleton's Primary ..... do..	23	23	1 91	1 92	2 43	.....
Davies' Elements of Written ..... do..	4	8	.....	3 50	4 30	.....
Davies' First Lessons ..... do..	11	11	.....	2 50	3 25	.....
Davies' Practical ..... do..	3	3	.....	6 00	8 00	.....
Davies' Primary ..... do..	10	11	.....	1 50	2 00	.....
Felter's First Lessons ..... do..	2	4	1 87	1 92	2 03	.....
Felter's Intermediate (new) ..... do..	6	6	5 20	6 19	6 60	.....
Felter's Intermediate (old) ..... do..	2	2	5 61	.....	7 13	.....
Fish's Primary ..... do..	1	.....	.....	2 67	4 05	.....
Franklin's Elementary ..... do..	16	16	3 93	3 73	3 37½	.....
Franklin's Primary ..... do..	6	6	2 24	2 13	2 03	.....
Franklin's Written ..... do..	2	2	8 42	8 00	8 10	.....
French's No. 4, with Key ..... do..	1	.....	7 30	*a* 7 47	.....	.....
Grube's Method of Numbers ..... do..	3	.....	.....	.....	3 30	.....
Hagar's Primary Lessons in Numbers ..... do..	1	.....	.....	2 35	2 97	.....
Ray's New Intellectual ..... do..	5	7	2 65	2 67	3 38	.....
Ray's New Practical ..... do..	8	10	5 30	5 34	6 75	.....
Ray's New Primary ..... do..	11½	14½	1 59	1 60	2 04	.....
Robinson's First Lessons ..... do..	8	8	.....	2 67	2 53	.....
Robinson's Practical ..... do..	2½	2½	.....	7 25	6 96	.....
Robinson's Progressive Primary ..... do..	4	4	.....	1 94	1 82	.....
Robinson's Rudiments ..... do..	3	3	.....	3 41	3 24	.....
Stoddard's Juvenile Mental ..... do..	5	6	1 88	1 92	2 43	.....
Stoddard's Rudiments ..... do..	1	2	3 33	3 41	4 32	.....
Thompson's Practical ..... do..	6	6	7 30	6 40	8 04	.....
White's Primary ..... do..	1	2	2 33	2 35	2 52	.....
CHARTS, LETTER AND READING.						
Colton's Wall Charts and Cards ..... sets..	6	6	.....	6 00	.....	.....
Eureka ..... do..	1	1	.....	86	.....	.....
McGuffey's ..... do..	11	13	4 42	4 45	5 50	.....
Monroe's Primary ..... do..	10	11	.....	4 00	7 70	.....
New American ..... do..	5	9	3 64	4 00	5 50	.....
Webb's, with words ..... do..	16	17	2 59	3 00	.....	$2 25
Wilson & Calkin's ..... do..	3	3	10 92	11 42	6 71	.....
Graded lessons in reading, by Reed & Kellog.. sets.	3	3	3 75	3 84	.....	.....
CHARTS, MUSIC.						
Mason's ..... sets.	13	15	.....	7 00	31 50	.....
CHARTS, WRITING.						
Spencerian, three cards, 2 sides ..... sets.	31	36	.....	2 40	3 04	.....
DRAWING BOOKS.						
Apgar's, Geographical ..... sets.	8	8	.....	37	.....	.....
Cassell's Copies ..... do..	1	1	.....	2 00	10 00	.....
Chapman's American ..... do..	1	1	.....	4 00	.....	.....
Forbriger's Tablets ..... dozen.	36	38	.....	1 78	3 30	.....
Kreuse's Easy Drawing Lessons, No. 1 ..... do..	37	41	1 27	1 29	1 62	.....

a Key, 62 cents

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1883, for school books for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John H. Woodhouse.	Geo. R. Lockwood & Son.	Henry F. Burt.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.	New York.	New York.
DRAWING BOOKS—Continued.					
Kreuse's Easy Drawing Lessons, No. 2.....dozen.	40	**40**	**$1 27**	$1 29	$1 62
Kreuse's Easy Drawing Lessons, No. 3.....do..	31	**31**	**1 27**	1 29	1 62
Kreuse's Synthetic, No. 1.....do..	10½	**11½**	**1 27**	1 29	1 62
Kreuse's Synthetic, No. 2.....do..	14½	**15½**	**1 27**	1 29	1 62
Kreuse's Synthetic, No. 3.....do..	13½	**14½**	**1 27**	1 29	1 62
Kreuse's Synthetic, No. 4.....do..	9½	**10½**	**1 27**	1 29	1 62
Monteith's Map Drawing, 6 x 9 inches, 24 pages ....do..	23	**26**	.....	**1 50**	2 50
DRAWING CARDS.					
Smith's First Series.....sets.	29	**30**	.....	**10**	.....
Smith's Second Series.....do..	15	**15**	.....	**10**	.....
GEOGRAPHIES.					
Colton's Common School.....dozen.	2	**2**	**9 80**	13 34	12 57
Colton's Introductory.....do..	1	**1**	**6 25**	6 40	8 10
Cornell's Intermediate, Wisconsin edition.....do..	2	**2**	**11 13**	11 20	14 18
Cornell's Primary.....do..	16	**16**	**5 62**	5 65	7 16
Guyot's Elementary.....do..	10	**10**	**5 40**	5 55	6 87
Harper's Introductory.....do..	4	**4**	**5 20**	5 34	4 73
Harper's School.....do..	2½	**2½**	**11 45**	11 74	10 80
Mitchell's Intermediate.....do..	12	**12**	**13 00**	13 87	13 50
Mitchell's Primary.....do..	10	**10**	**6 24**	6 40	6 75
Mitchell's School and Atlas.....do..	7	**7**	11 23	19 20	20 25
Monteith's First Lessons.....do..	28	**34**	.....	**2 50**	3 30
Monteith's No. 2, Introductory to Manual.....do..	13	**18**	.....	**4 00**	5 25
Monteith's No. 3, Manual.....do..	9	**11**	.....	**7 50**	14 40
Monteith's Physical Political.....do..	1	**1-2**	.....	**12 50**	15 00
Swinton's Elementary.....do..	2	**2**	.....	**8 53**	8 20
Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co.'s Eclectic First Grade..do..	1	**1**	**5 83**	5 87	7 43
Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co.'s Eclectic, Second Grade, dozen.....	1	.....	11 66	11 74	15 00
Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co.'s Eclectic, Third Grade, dozen.....	1	.....	13 79	13 87	17 60
Warren's Brief Course.....dozen.	1	**2**	.....	**11 52**	14 75
Warren's Primary.....do..	1	.....	.....	5 76	7 30
Guyot's Introduction.....do..	5	**5**	11 23	**7 04**	.....
GRAMMARS.					
Brown's First Lines.....dozen.	1	.....	.....	4 20	.....
Clark's Primary.....do..	1	.....	.....	3 00	4 05
Green's English.....do..	3	**3**	.....	**4 27**	10 15
Harvey's Elementary.....do..	12½	**12½**	**3 50**	3 52	5 67
Harvey's School.....do..	4½	**4½**	**6 89**	6 93	8 78
Knox and Whitney's Language Lessons, Part 2....do..	1	.....	.....	5 34	.....
Kerl's First Lessons.....do..	6	**6**	.....	**3 41**	3 25
Pinneo's Primary.....do..	3	**3**	.....	**3 20**	4 05
Quackenbos's English Elementary.....do..	1	**1**	6 68	**3 73**	4 73
Swinton's Language Lessons.....do..	4½	**7½**	3 95	**3 95**	3 78
Swinton's Language Primer.....do..	11	**12**	**2 91**	3 20	2 84
Knox and Whitney's Language Lessons, Part 1....do..	6	**6**	.....	**5 34**	4 05
HISTORIES.					
Bancroft's United States.....dozen.	3½	.....	.....	.....	**144 00**
Barnes's Brief.....do..	3	**3**	.....	**10 00**	13 50

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1882, for school books for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John H. Woodhouse.	G. R. Lockwood & Son.	H. F. Burt.	George Sherwood & Co.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.
HISTORIES—Continued.						
Higginson's Young Folks', U. S.....do..	2	2¼	.....	$12 80	16 20	.....
Junior U. S., by John J. Anderson.....do..	6	6	$6 97	7 15	9 05	.....
Popular U. S., by John J. Anderson.....do..	½	1-6	10 40	10 67	11 22	.....
Quackenbos's Elementary, U. S .....do..	13	13	5 22	5 54	7 02	.....
Redpath's United States.....do..	6½	7⅛	.....	8 53	10 80	.....
Swinton's Condensed.....do..	3 7/12	3 7/12	.....	9 60	12 24	.....
Swinton's Primary.....do..	6⅔	6⅔	.....	6 08	7 80	.....
Venable's.....do..	1	.....	9 01	9 07	11 50	.....
MAPS.						
Africa.....	2	3	.....	5 20	.....	.....
Asia.....	2	3	.....	5 20	.....	.....
California.....	2	2	.....	3 25	.....	.....
Dakota.....	6	6	.....	2 25	.....	.....
Europe.....	3	4	.....	5 20	.....	.....
Indian Territory.....	22	22	.....	80	.....	.....
Monteith's Grand, seven each.....sets.	7	8	.....	21 00	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	2	2	.....	2 75	.....	.....
Oregon.....	2	2	.....	2 25	.....	.....
United States, large.....	15	15	.....	6 90	.....	.....
Washington Territory.....	8	8	.....	2 25	.....	.....
World, large.....	10	12	.....	8 90	.....	.....
Kansas.....	1	1	.....	2 25	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	1	1	.....	1 25	.....	.....
MAPS, OUTLINE.						
Africa.....	4	6	80	90	.....	.....
Asia.....	4	6	80	90	.....	.....
Europe.....	4	6	80	90	.....	.....
Hemispheres.....	6	8	1 55	90	.....	.....
North America.....	7	9	80	90	.....	.....
South America.....	4	6	80	90	.....	.....
United States.....	7	9	1 55	1 80	.....	.....
PRIMERS.						
Appleton's Series.....dozen.	23½	.....	3 72	.....	2 70	.....
McGuffey's Revised.....do..	44	52	88½ 1 32½	89	1 14	.....
Monroe's.....do..	11	11	.....	1 92	1 62	.....
New American.....do..	1	.....	1 56	1 60	1 75	.....
Sanders' Pictorial.....do..	12	12	.....	1 49	1 42	.....
Scribner's Geographical Primer and Reader ..do..	4	4	6 24	5 34	6 75	.....
Sheldon's.....do..	4	7	1 46	1 49	2 70	.....
Watson's Independent.....do..	21	25	.....	1 80	2 43	.....
Wilson's.....do..	1	.....	1 56	1 60	1 50	.....
Hillard's.....do..	2	2	1 87	1 81	2 25	.....
READERS, FIRST.						
Appleton's.....dozen.	40	40	1 87	2 13	2 70	.....
Edwards' and Webb's Analytical.....do..	10	10	2 08	2 13	2 25	$1 80
Harvey's.....do..	6	6	1 38	1 39	1 76	.....
Hillard's.....do..	1	.....	1 87	1 81	2 25	.....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1883, for school books for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John H. Woodhouse.	George R. Lockwood & Son.	Henry F. Burt.	George Sherwood & Co.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.
READERS, FIRST—Continued.						
McGuffey's Revised.....dozen.	44	45	**$1 80**	$1 81	$2 30	.....
Monroe's.....do..	7	7	.....	**2 13**	2 70	.....
New American.....do..	1	.....	1 52	1 56	1 75	.....
Parker and Watson's.....do..	4	6	.....	**2 50**	3 13	.....
Sanders' New.....do..	7	7	.....	**2 13**	2 03	.....
Sheldon's.....do..	4	8	**1 87**	1 92	2 70	.....
Watson's Independent.....do..	12	17	.....	**1 80**	2 43	.....
Webb's First Lessons.....do..	2	2	.....	**1 78**	.....	.....
Webb's Model.....do..	13	13	.....	**3 41**	4 32	$2 88
Wilson's.....do..	1	.....	.....	2 56	2 75	.....
Willson's, Marcus.....do..	5	6	2 50	**2 13**	2 43	.....
READERS, SECOND.						
Appleton's.....dozen.	31	31	**1 99**	3 41	4 32	.....
Edwards and Webb's Analytical.....do..	8	8	**3 43**	3 52	4 46	2 88
Harvey's.....do..	4	4	**2 65**	2 67	3 38	.....
Hillard's.....do..	1	1	**2 60**	2 67	3 40	.....
McGuffey's Revised.....do..	21½	22½	**3 12**	3 20	4 05	.....
Monroe's.....do..	7	7	.....	**3 73**	4 73	.....
New American.....do..	1	.....	2 34	2 40	2 75	.....
Parker and Watson's.....do..	4	4	.....	**2 50**	5 00	.....
Sanders' New.....do..	8	10	.....	**3 84**	4 86	.....
Sheldon's.....do..	3	6	**3 74**	3 84	4 90	.....
Swinton's Supplementary.....do..	1	.....	.....	3 20	3 40	.....
Watson's Independent.....do..	1	4	.....	**3 50**	4 75	.....
Webb's Model.....do..	5	5	.....	**3 95**	5 00	3 33
Wilson's.....do..	8	.....	.....	3 41	4 50	.....
Willson's, Marcus.....do..	5	14	**3 33**	3 49	2 03	.....
READERS, THIRD.						
Appleton's.....dozen..	21	21	**3 93**	4 48	5 67	.....
Edwards and Webb's Analytical.....do..	1	1-2	**5 20**	5 34	6 75	4 50
Harvey's.....do..	1	.....	3 82	3 84	4 90	.....
Hillard's.....do..	1	.....	4 16	4 27	5 40	.....
McGuffey's Revised.....do..	16	17	**4 45**	4 48	6 38	.....
Monroe's.....do..	8	8	.....	**5 34**	6 75	.....
New American.....do..	6	6	**3 86**	3 95	4 46	.....
Sanders' New.....do..	2	2	.....	**4 86**	7 29	.....
Sheldon's.....do..	5	8½	**5 41**	5 55	7 02	.....
Watson's Independent.....do..	3	6	.....	**5 00**	6 75	.....
Wilson's.....do..	1	.....	.....	5 12	5 96	.....
Willson's, Marcus.....do..	5	6	4 99	**4 69**	4 86	.....
READERS, FOURTH.						
Appleton's.....dozen.	7½	8½	**$5 24**	$5 98	$7 56	.....
Harvey's.....do..	1	.....	4 77	4 80	6 08	.....
Hillard's.....do..	1	.....	5 20	5 34	6 75	.....
McGuffey's Revised.....do..	9½	9½	**5 30**	5 34	6 76	.....
Monroe's.....do..	5	5	.....	**6 40**	8 10	.....
New American.....do..	3½	3½	**4 68**	4 80	5 40	.....
Sanders' New.....do..	2	2	.....	**9 07**	12 15	.....
Sheldon's.....do..	3½	5½	**7 49**	7 64	9 72	.....
Watson's Independent.....do..	1	3	.....	**6 30**	8 50	.....
Wilson's.....do..	1	.....	.....	6 40	8 10	.....
Willson's, Marcus.....do..	6	6	**6 24**	6 40	6 08	.....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1883, for school books for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John H. Woodhouse.	George R. Lockwood & Son.	Henry F. Burt.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.	New York.	New York.
READERS, FIFTH.					
Appleton's ..... dozen.	4	4	**$9 36**	$10 67	$13 50
Harvey's ..... do..	1	1	**7 42**	7 47	9 45
McGuffey's Revised ..... do..	2	3	**7 64**	7 68	9 72
Sheldon's ..... do..	1½	1½	**9 36**	9 60	12 16
Willson's, Marcus ..... do..	1	1	**9 36**	10 24	9 05
READERS, SIXTH.					
McGuffey's Revised ..... dozen	1½	1½	**9 01**	9 07	11 48
REGISTERS, SCHOOL.					
Adams and Blackman's, Daily ..... dozen.	3½½	4½	.....	**3 50**	.....
Adams' Union School ..... do..	½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bancroft's San Francisco ..... do..	½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Graded School ..... do..	½	1-2	.....	**8 53**	.....
Ivison, Blakeman & Co ..... do..	1	.....	.....	6 93	.....
Jackson's ..... do..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smith, E. B. & Co ..... do..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tracy's ..... do..	1	.....	.....	5 40	.....
Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., stand ..... do..	½	1-3	**8 49**	8 53	.....
White's Common School ..... do..	2½	2½	**8 49**	8 53	.....
White's, E. E ..... do..	1	.....	.....	8 53	.....
SPELLERS.					
Appleton's Series ..... dozen.	28	29	**1 04**	.....	.....
Comprehensive ..... do..	1	.....	.....	.....	3 11
Harvey's Primary ..... do..	35	35	**1 38**	1 39	1 76
McGuffey's Revised ..... do..	23	28	**1 80**	1 81	2 30
New American, Advanced ..... do..	5	5	**2 60**	2 67	2 91
New American, Primary ..... do..	2	2	**1 56**	1 60	1 90
Parker's Elementary ..... do..	1	.....	.....	1 80	2 25
Parker's Pronouncing ..... do..	2	2	.....	**3 50**	4 40
Sanders' New ..... do..	8	8	.....	**1 92**	2 43
Sanders' Primary ..... do..	1	5	.....	**1 60**	2 03
Sheldon's ..... do..	5	5	**1 87**	1 92	2 70
Smith's Juvenile Definer ..... do..	1	5	.....	**3 00**	2 25
Swinton's Word Book ..... do..	8	12	.....	**1 92**	2 43
Town's ..... do..	1	3	.....	**2 13**	2 70
Webb's Word Method ..... do..	15	15	**1 87**	3 50	.....
Webster's ..... do..	1	.....	.....	1 20	1 20
Wilson's Large ..... do..	1	.....	2 50	2 56	2 43
Wilson's Primary ..... do..	1	.....	1 56	1 60	1 50
Worcester's Complete ..... do..	1	.....	.....	2 67	3 38
Worcester's Primary ..... do..	1	2	.....	**1 81**	2 43
Watson's ..... do..	5	5	.....	**1 80**	2 70
SLATES.					
7 by 9 inches ..... doz.	48	51	**41**	48	.....
7 by 11 inches ..... do..	51	54	**45½**	54	.....
8 by 12 inches ..... do..	72½	72½	**57**	67	.....
9 by 13 inches ..... do..	42	42	**68½**	80	.....
9½ by 14 inches ..... do..	3	6	**91**	1 07	.....
TRACING BOOKS.					
Spencerian, No. 1 ..... doz.	24	45	.....	**70**	95
Spencerian, No. 2 ..... do..	26	47	.....	**70**	95

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1883, for school books for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John H. Woodhouse.	George R. Lockwood & Son.	Henry F. Burt.	John A. Walker.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
WRITING BOOKS.						
Spencerian, No. 1, longer course.....doz.	102	**104**	.....	**$1 00**	$1 35	.....
Spencerian, No. 2, longer course.....do..	104	**106**	.....	**1 00**	1 35	.....
Spencerian, No. 3, longer course.....do..	94	**97**	.....	**1 00**	1 35	.....
Spencerian, No. 4, longer course.....do..	92	**98**	.....	**1 00**	1 35	.....
Spencerian, No. 5, longer course.....do..	77	**82**	.....	**1 00**	1 35	.....
Spencerian, No. 6, longer course.....do..	60	**65**	.....	**1 00**	1 35	.....
Spencerian, No. 7, longer course.....do..	26	**39**	.....	**1 00**	1 35	.....
Spencerian, No. 1, shorter course.....do..	53	**63**	.....	**70**	95	.....
Spencerian, No. 2, shorter course.....do..	59	**69**	.....	**70**	95	.....
Spencerian, No. 3, shorter course.....do..	53	**63**	.....	**70**	95	.....
Spencerian, No. 4, shorter course.....do..	41	**49**	.....	**70**	95	.....
Spencerian, No. 5, shorter course.....do..	38	**44**	.....	**70**	95	.....
Spencerian, No. 6, shorter course.....do..	32	**32**	.....	**70**	95	.....
Spencerian, No. 7, shorter course.....do..	25	**26**	.....	**70**	95	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Arithmetical frames, by John Gould...doz.	5⅔	**5⅝**	.....	**45 00**	.....	.....
Blackboard erasers.....do.	68⅓	**73⅓**	$0 82	**80**	.....	.....
Bibles, medium size.....	272	**369**	.....	**40**	.....	.....
				35		
Call bells.....doz..	5 1/12	**5¼**	.....	**8 00**	.....	.....
Crayons, chalk, white, dustless.....boxes.	370	**395**	**10½**	14	.....	.....
Crayons, chalk, colored.....do..	77	**85**	**50½**	60	.....	.....
First Lessons in Geometry, by Thomas Hill.....doz.	2¼	**2¼**	.....	**3 52**	.....	.....
Geometrical blocks.....sets.	13	**14**	.....	**2 25**	.....	.....
Globes of the world, large.....	18	**19**	.....	**8 40**	.....	.....
Globes of the world, medium.....	6	**6**	.....	**6 00**	.....	.....
Gospel Hymns, No. 1..... doz.	2	**2**	1 25	**3 20**	.....	.....
Gospel Hymns, No. 2.....do..	1	.....	1 25	**3 20**	.....	.....
Gospel Hymns, No. 3.....do..	1	.....	1 25	**3 20**	.....	.....
Gospel Hymns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 combined.....doz.	62	**76**	3 12	**8 00**	.....	.....
Hooker's Child's Book of Nature.....doz.	5⅓	**9⅓**	**10 40**	10 67	.....	.....
Key of English Method, by Ollendorf..do..	2½	**2½**	.....	**8 00**	.....	.....
Kindergarten objects.....sets.	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Multiplication cards.....do..	85	**85**	.....	**06**	.....	.....
Music Books, Instruction for Organ.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Object Cards, Mineral Kingdom, by Oliver & Boyd.....sets.	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Our World, No. 1, by Mrs. Hall.....doz.	11⅓	**12⅓**	.....	**6 40**	.....	.....
Our World, No. 2, by Mrs. Hall.....do..	7⅓	**8⅓**	.....	**16 00**	.....	.....
Pencils, slate.....per M.	34,000	**37,200**	**68⅓**	**80**	.....	**$0 74**
Picture Teaching, by Janet Byrne.....doz.	17½	**19½**	.....	**10 00**	.....	.....
Pictures, assorted (reward cards).....	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prang's Natural History, small pictures in envelopes, each set containing 12 cards 2¼ by 4⅛ inches.....sets.	100	**104**	.....	**28**	.....	.....
Primer of Domestic Science, kitchen work, doz.....	2 11/12	**2 1/12**	.....	**2 13**	.....	.....
Primer of Domestic Science, No. 2.....doz.	1	**1**	.....	**2 13**	.....	.....
Quackenbos's Composition.....do..	5½	**5½**	**6 68**	6 72	.....	.....
Singing books.....do..	20⅔	**23⅔**	.....	**3 00**	.....	.....
Wall-slating.....galls.	72	**77**	.....	**3 50**	.....	.....
Webster's Dictionary, high school....doz..	3⅔	**5⅔**	.....	**10 45**	.....	.....
Webster's Dictionary, primary.....do..	3	**3**	.....	**5 12**	.....	.....
Worcester's Dictionary, Comprehensive, doz.....	3	**3**	14 97	**14 93**	.....	.....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 15, 1883, for school books for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with each bid was accompanied.]

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John H. Wood-house.	Geo. R. Lockwood & Son.	George Sherwood & Co.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.	New York.	New York.
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.					
Worcester's Dictionary, School ..... doz.	1	.....	$9 36	$8 53	.....
Alcohol and Hygiene, by Julia Coleman	8	8	.....	45	.....
Children's Kitchen Garden, by Emily Huntington	7	7	.....	22	.....
Good Behavior, published by Cheney & Clapp, Brattleboro', Vt	23	23	28	17	.....
How to Use Wood-Working Tools, published by Ginn & Heath, Boston, Mass	7	7	45	45	.....
Kitchen and Dining-Room Work, by Mrs. H. J. Willard ..	19	19	.....	18	$0 15
Mother Truth's Melodies, by Mrs. E. P. Miller	11	23	.....	95	.....
Parlor, Bed-room, and Laundry, by Mrs. H. J. Willard	19	19	.....	18	15
Sewing Illustrated, L. J. Kirkwood	8	8	.....	28	.....
Slated blackboard cloth ..... yds ..	3	3	.....	90	.....
Slating brush	1	1	.....	50	.....
Dorner's Treasury of Knowledge, No. 1 ..... doz.	1/2	1·6	5 30	.....	.....
Dorner's Treasury of Knowledge, No. 2 ..... do ..	1/2	1·6	6 90	.....	.....
Smart's Gymnastics ..... do ..	1/12	1·12	1 60	.....	.....
Well's Science, Common Things ..... do ..	1/12	1·12	.....	9 12	.....
Venable's Dialogues and Plays ..... set.	1	1	.....	1 80	.....
Willard's Mrs. H. J., Primer Domestic Science, No. 3 .. doz.	4	.....	.....	.....	.....

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